MANUAL AND CIVIL LIST

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MANUAL

—OF—

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

PAST AND PRESENT.

CIVIL LIST TO DATE.

1898.

Containing specially prepared articles relative to the County, written by distinguished residents; matters concerning the County's history; organization of Towns, Villages and Cities; population as shown by the various census enumerations, with other statistics and general facts of interest and value. Names and addresses of present officials in County, Towns, Cities and Villages, together with a complete list of Lawyers practicing in the several localities.

Also, containing the portraits and biographies of distinguished men connected with the County's early history, as well as of prominent officials of the present time.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.;
HENRY T. SMITH, PUBLISHER.
1898.

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PREFACE.

The compilation and presentation of this work is largely due to the urgent solicitation and support of prominent officials and residents of Westchester County. Recognizing the necessity of securing, while data is yet available, as complete a record as possible of officials connected with the County's history, and estimating that the preservation of such record, in convenient book form, will be of practical value, in the future as well as at the present time, the author and compiler, at great expense, has completed the work. He trusts that as a book of reference it will be found invaluable.

An effort has been made to secure all names, with residence, of persons entitled to a place in the County's civil list. These have been arranged in such a manner as to enable those who consult the book to trace the official history of every person at any time connected with the County government or with its local branches. As far as possible the development of each department has been shown.

Special articles, relative to matters deemed of public importance, have been recorded in the hope that they may prove interesting and instructive.

In the preparation of biographies, it has been the desire to indulge in no undeserved praise, or fulsome laudation. Every man has been accorded the credit he honestly deserves, and it has been the author's sincere purpose to bring to public recognition the characteristics and traits of each official who has been deemed worthy of biographical consideration.

The aim of the author has been to make the work authentic in facts and dates. A great amount of tedious and exacting labor has been found necessary to render it so, partly owing to the fact that the compilation of such a work has never before been attempted in this county. In the absence of authenticated records, in many cases dependence had to be placed upon the memory of old residents. It is therefore possible, that despite most conscientious and indefatigable labor, an occasional error may be found.

The author takes this occasion to publicly tender his thanks to all who have rendered assistance to him, assuring them that but for such invaluable aid his labor might have been more than disproportionably increased.

THE COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER.

Westchester County has the proud distinction of being one of the twelve original counties of the State of New York, under the English rule. It was erected by the act of 1683. The twelve counties were, Albany, Cornwall, Dukes, Dutchess, Kings, New York, Orange, Queens, Richmond, Suffolk, Ulster and Westchester. Two of these, Cornwall and Dukes counties, were subsequently attached to other States.

Prior to the formation of counties, and under the Dutch rule, the only divisions were the cities and towns. In 1665, a district, or Sheriffalty, called Yorkshire, was erected. It comprised Long Island, Staten Island and a part of what is now Westchester County. For judicial purposes it was divided into three ridings. What is now Westchester County was united with what is now Kings County, Staten Island and Newtown, to form the West Riding.

The act of 1683, referred to, reads: "An Act to divide the Province of New York and dependencies into Shires and Countys, etc." "Having taken into consideration the necessity of dividing the Province into respective Countys, for the better governing and settling courts in the same, be it enacted by the Governor, Council and the Representatives, and by the authority of the same, that the said Province be divided into twelve Countys as followeth: The County of Westchester, to conteyne West and Eastchester, Bronx-land Fordham, Anne Hook's Neck, Richbells, Miniford's Islands, and all the land on the maine to the eastward of Manhattan's Island as farre as the government extends, and the Yonker's land, and northward along Hudson's River as farre as the Highland." "This bill having been three times read before the Governor and Council, is assented to, the first of November, 1683."

It is presumed that the county was named in honor of Chester, England, the title having been bestowed after the English occupancy. As it was named subsequent to the town of Westchester, which was created in 1667, it is therefore alleged that the town gave to the county its title. Governor Nicoll, who had changed the name of the province from New Netherland to New York, and named nearly all the other settlements after the various titles which King James, then Duke of York, possessed, such as York, Albany, etc., and styled what is now Westchester County and Long Island as Yorkshire, gave the first patent to the town which he directed should be called Westchester, describing the town within the same boundaries it had when it was, recently, annexed to New York city.

William Smith, the historian, of New York, in 1756, thus described the county: "Westchester County is large, and includes all the land beyond the Island of Manhattans along the Sound to the Connecticut line, which is its eastern boundary. It extends northward to the middle of the Highlands, and westward to Hudson's River. A great part of this county is contained in the manors of Philipsburg, Pelham, Fordham, and Courtlandt, the last of which has the privilege of sending a representative to the General Assembly. The county is tolerably settled. The lands are in general rough but fertile, and therefore the farmers run principally on grazing. It has several towns, Eastchester, Westchester, New Rochelle, Rye, Bedford and North Castle. The inhabitants, are either English, or Dutch Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Quakers, and French Protestants. The former are the most numerous. The two Episcopal missionaries are settled at Rye and Eastchester, and receive each £60 annually taxed upon the county. The town of Westchester is an incorporated borough, enjoying a Mayor's court and the right of being represented by a Member in Assembly."

Beside the Hudson River and Long Island Sound, forming the western and eastern boundaries, there are in the county several small streams, Peekskill Creek and Croton River, which rise in Dutchess and Putnam counties, run south westward across the northwestern part of the county to the Hudson; the Saw Mill River runs from Mount Pleasant to the Hudson River at Yonkers; the Bronx River, the Hutchinson River and the Mamaroneck River run south into the Long Island Sound; the Byram River runs from Westchester, principally in Connecticut, and forms two miles of the State boundary from its mouth in Long Island Sound, which receives some other small streams from the southeast angle of Westchester County, direct across the southwest angle of Connecticut.

The county was divided by the act of March 7, 1788, into twenty towns, viz: Bedford, Cortlandt, Eastchester, Greenburgh, Harrison, Mamaroneck, Mount Pleasant, New Rochelle, North Castle, North Salem, Pelham, Poundridge, Rye, Salem, Scarsdale, Stephentown, Westchester, White Plains, Yonkers and Yorktown. The county having an area of 500 square miles.

The name of the town of Salem, was changed to South Salem, April 6, 1806, and to Lewisboro, February 13, 1840, and a part of North Salem was annexed April 26, 1844. Ossining was formed from Mount Pleasant, May 2, 1845. New Castle was formed from North Castle, March 18, 1791, and a part of Somers annexed May 12, 1846. The name of Stephentown was changed to Somers,

April 6, 1808. West Farms was formed from Westchester, May 13, 1846. Morrisania was formed from West Farms, December 7, 1855. Kingsbridge was formed from Yonkers, December 16, 1872.

At present there are twenty-two towns in the county, viz: Bedford, Cortlandt, Eastchester, Greenburgh, Harrison, Lewisboro, Mamaroneck, Mount Pleasant, New Castle, New Rochelle, North Castle, North Salem, Ossining, Pelham, Poundridge, Rye, Scarsdale, Somers, White Plains, Yorktown, the city and town of Mount Vernon, and the city and town of Yonkers.

The village and town of Yonkers were chartered as a city in 1872. The former village of Mount Vernon, in the town of Eastchester, was chartered as a city in 1892; the remaining portion of the town was continued under the name of the town of Eastchester.

Reference is made elsewhere to the early courts of the county, established at the county's organization in the borough of Westchester, and remained there until 1759. Courts continued to be held alternately at the court house in White Plains, and in the court house in Bedford, until 1870, when, by chapter 550 of the laws of 1870, it was enacted that the courts in and for Westchester County should be hereafter held at the court house in White Plains.

By an act passed by the Legislature, April 15, 1857, the counties of New York, Westchester, Kings and Richmond were united in one Police District, to be known as the Metropolitan Police District. By an act passed in 1866 the Police Board and four Sanitary Commissioners were made to compose a Board of Health for the district, and the said Board of Health was given power to grant licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors within the district, except in the County of Westchester. The laws relating to the Metropolitan Sanitary District and Board of Health so far as they applied to Westchester County, were repealed by the laws of 1871, chapter 433.

The limits of the county as first established and as organized by the general acts of 1788 and 1801 remained the same up to January 1, 1874, when by an act of the Legislature, passed May 23, 1873, the towns of Morrisania, West Farms and Kingsbridge were annexed to the city and county of New York.

By an act of the Legislature, passed June 6, 1895, more territory belonging to Westchester County was annexed to the city and county of New York; territory lying within the incorporated villages of Wakefield, Eastchester and Williamsbridge, the town of Westchester and portions of the towns of Eastchester and Pelham. As the act reads: "All that territory comprised

within the limits of the towns of Westchester, Eastchester and Pelham which has not been annexed to the city and county of New York, at the time of the passage of this act, which lies southerly of a straight line drawn from the point where the northerly line of the city of New York meets the centre line of the Bronx River, to the middle of the channel between Hunter's and Glen Islands, in Long Island Sound, and all that territory lying within the incorporated limits of the village of Wakefield, which lies northerly of said line, with the inhabitants and estates therein, is hereby set off from the county of Westchester and annexed to, merged into and made part of the city and county of New York, and of the twenty-fourth ward of said city."

The population of the county, as shown by the several census enumerations, taken in 1698 and subsequently, was as follows: In 1698, 1,063; in 1703, 1,946; in 1712, 2,815; in 1723, 4,409; in 1731, 6,033; in 1737, 6,745; in 1746, 9,235; in 1749, 10,703; in 1756, 13,257; in 1771, 21,745; in 1790, 24,003; in 1800, 27,347; in 1810, 30,272; in 1814, 26,367; in 1820, 32,638; in 1825, 33,131; in 1830, 36,456; in 1835, 38,789; in 1840, 48,686; in 1845, 47,394; in 1850, 58,263; in 1855, 80,678; in 1860, 99,497; in 1865, 101,167; in 1870, 131,348; in 1875, 103,564; in 1880, 108,988; in 1890, 146,772; in 1892, 147,830.

General Election, November 8, 1898.

The State Constitution adopted in 1894 re-arranges the terms of office and times of elections of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, State Officers, Senators and municipal officers so that the elections for State Officers will occur on the even-numbered years and the elections for municipal officers on the odd-numbered years.

The term of office of the Governor and the Lieutenant-Governor has been changed from three to two years, commencing January 1, 1897; it is also provided that an election for Secretary of State, State Comptroller, State Treasurer, Attorney-General and State Engineer shall be held in the year one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-eight, and every two years thereafter their successors shall be chosen for the term of two years. For the first time in the history of the State, all the above named State Officers will be chosen at one election, to be held on November 8, 1898.

A Governor, in place of Frank S. Black.

A Lieutenant-Governor, in place of Timothy L. Woodruff.

A Secretary of State, in place of John Palmer.

A Comptroller, in place of James A. Roberts.

A State Treasurer, in place of Addison B. Colvin.

An Attorney-General, in place of Theodore E. Hancock.

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in place of Campbell W. Adams.

At the same election, the electors of this county will also vote for:

A Justice of the Supreme Court, for the Second Judicial District, in place of Augustus Van Wyck.

A Justice of the Supreme Court, for the Second Judicial District, in place of Jesse Johnson, appointed to fill vacancy, caused by death of Justice Osborn.

A Congressman, in place of William L. Ward.

A State Senator, in place of James Irving Burns.

A Member of Assembly, First District, in place of Jared Sandford.

A Member of Assembly, Second District, in place of William J. Graney.

A Member of Assembly, Third District, in place of John Gibney.

A County Clerk, in place of Leverett F. Crumb.

A Register, in place of Thomas R. Hodge.

A District Attorney, in place of George C. Andrews.

A Superintendent of the Poor, in place of Henry Esser.

A Coroner, in place of Charles S. Apgar.

At the election held in 1895, Leverett F. Crumb, (R.) received for the office of County Clerk, 13,416 votes, to 12,307 votes cast for Jared Sandford, (D.). Thomas R. Hodge, (R.), received for Register, 13,450 votes, to 12,174 votes cast for William J. Graney, (D.). For District Attorney, George C. Andrews, (R.), received, 13,900 votes, to 11,971 votes cast for John F. Brennan, (D.). For Superintendent of the Poor, Henry Esser, (R.), received 13,485 votes, to 12,242 votes cast for Miles Adams, (D.). For Coroner, Charles S. Apgar, (R.), received 13,355 votes, to 11,772 votes cast for Edward F. Sheehan, M. D., (D.).

For State Senator, James Irving Burns, (R.), received in Westchester County 13,929 votes, in the Annexed District 913 votes—total 14,842; Charles P. McClelland, (D.), received in Westchester County 11,868 votes, in the Annexed District 1,384 votes—total 13,252.

The vote for Congressman in this (the 16th) district, in 1896, was given as follows: William L. Ward, (R.), received in Westchester County 18,176 votes, in the New York city 34th and 35th Assembly Districts, and the Annexed District, 12,533 votes —total 30,709; Eugene B. Travis, (D.), received in Westchester County 12,088 votes, in the New York city 34th and 35th Assembly Districts, and the Annexed District, 11,368 votes—total 23,456; James V. Lawrence, (Ind. D.), received in Westchester County 1,119 votes, in the New York city 34th and 35th Assembly Districts, and the Annexed District, 578 votes—total 1,697; Ben. L. Fairchild, (Ind. R.), received in Westchester County 382 votes, in the New York city 34th and 35th Assembly Districts, and the Annexed District, 388 votes—total 770.

(Note.—Ben L. Fairchild was not an independent candidate for Congress. His name was printed on the official ballot as such as a result of a dispute as to who was the regular Republican nominee. The statute required his name to be printed in a separate column. By an error it was printed in the independent column. Mr. Fairchild, on discovering this, immediately disclaimed the independent candidacy and issued a circular urging his friends to stand by the straight Republican ticket.)

In 1897, November 2, in the First Assembly District, for Member of Assembly, Alfred E. Smith, (R.), received in that portion of the county being a part of the district, 4,798 votes, and in the portion composed of the annexed territory, 138 votes; Jared Sandford, (D.), received in the county 5,392 votes, and in the annexed territory 332 votes. In the Second Assembly District,

for Member of Assembly, George H. Mairs, (R.), received in the county 4,059 votes, and in the annexed territory 930 votes; William J. Graney, (D.), received in the county 3,983 votes, and in the annexed territory 1,951 votes. In the Third Assembly District, John Gibney, (D.), received 4,006 votes; James K. Apgar, (R.), received 3,845 votes.

For Sheriff, William V. Molloy, (R.), received 12,877 votes; John J. Broderick, (D.), received 12,169 votes; Louis W. Elliott, (Pro.), received 1,428 votes. For Coroner, Charles E. Birch, (R.), received 13,084 votes; Charles Hilbert, (D.), received 12,331 votes; Bartholomew R. Washburn, (Pro.), received 667 votes.

For Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, William J. Wallace, (R.), received 13,371 votes; Alton B. Parker, (D.), received 12,997 votes. For Justice of the Supreme Court, Joseph A. Burr, (R.), received 13,117 votes; Willard Bartlett, (D.), received 12,691 votes. On January 26, 1898, the Board of Supervisors, by order of the court, recanvassed the votes cast in the 5th district of the town of Cortlandt, for the office of Supreme Court Justice, and allowed to Coleridge A. Hart five (5) votes, the whole number of votes given and cast, "For Justice of Supreme Court to fill vacancy in place of Calvin E. Pratt, deceased."

NOTES RELATIVE TO GENERAL ELECTION.

There are one hundred and one election districts in the county of Westchester.

Election Day occurs on November 8, 1898; polls open from 6 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Day of Registration—In all cities and villages having a population of 5,000 or more: Friday, October 7, Saturday, October 8, Friday, October 14, and Saturday October 15. In all election districts other than in cities and villages having 5,000 inhabitants, Saturday, October 8, and Saturday, October 15.

Nominations to be filed with the County Clerk, or City Clerk: Regular party, from October 5 to 15; Independent, from October 20 to October 30. Nominations to be filed with Town or Village Clerk; Regular Party, from October 20 to October 25; Independent, from October 20 to October 30.

Declination of Nominations—Regular Party, to be filed with a Town or Village Clerk not later than October 30; Independent not later than November 2. Regular Party, with County Clerk or City Clerk, not later than October 20; Independent not later than October 22. Regular Party, with Secretary of State, not later than October 15; Independent, not later than October 20.

Within three days after filing of any certificate of nomination, objection can be made.

A list of all candidates shall be published in the newspapers, not later than November 3.

November 18, last day for candidates to file statement of expenses.

All County Boards of Canvassers meet on Tuesday, November 15, for canvass of votes.

Representatives in the Colonial Assemblies.

In the Colonial days elections for the selection of town officers were held on the first Tuesday in April in each of the towns, and as often as writs of election directed to the sheriff were issued for the purpose of choosing members of the Assembly. The representative of the county was first elected in the southern portion of the county, later, under act of November 25, 1751, elections were held in the vicinity of the Presbyterian meeting house, at White Plains. The electors made known their choice by a viva voce vote. Voting by ballot was provided first by the Constitution of 1777.

This county was represented in the General, or Colonial, Assemblies by the following named residents, who were, as the law at that time required, freeholders; they received as their compensation the sum of six shillings, or seventy-five cents per day, the same being paid direct by their constituents:

John Pell, from 1691 to 1693.

John Pell and Joseph Theale, 1693 to 1694.

John Pell and Humphrey Underhill, 1694 to 1695.

Joseph Purdy and Joseph Theale, 1695 to 1698.

John Drake and Joseph Purdy, 1698 to 1699.

John Drake and John Hunt, 1699 to 1701.

Henry Fowler and William Willett, 1701 to 1702.

William Willett, Joseph Purdy and Josiah Hunt, 1702 to 1705.

William Willett, Edmund Ward and Josiah Hunt, 1705 to 1709

Joseph Purdy, John Drake and Josiah Hunt, 1709 to 1710.

William Willet, Edmund Ward and Josiah Hunt, 1710 to 1711.

William Willet, Edmund Ward (died in office), John Holte and Lewis Morris, 1711 to 1713.

William Willet, Joseph Drake and Lewis Morris, 1713 to 1715.

Josiah Hunt, Jonathan Odell and Lewis Morris, 1715 to 1716.

William Willet, Joseph Budd, (died in office in 1722), Lewis Morris and Adolph Philipse, 1716 to 1726.

William Willet and Frederick Philipse, 1726 to 1739.

Lewis Morris, 1726 to 1738.

Lewis Morris, Jr., 1738 to 1739.

Frederick Philipse, Daniel Purdy and Lewis Morris, Jr., 1739 to 1743.

Philip Verplanck, 1734 to 1768.

Frederick Philipse and John Thomas, 1743 to 1750.

Lewis Morris, Jr., 1743 to 1745, 1747 to 1750.

Lewis Morris, 1745 to 1747.

Col. Frederick Philipse (died in office), 1750 to 1751.
John Thomas and Peter Delancey, 1750 to 1775.
Frederick Philipse, 1751 to 1775.
Pierre Van Cortlandt, 1768 to 1775.
Isaac Wilkins, 1772 to 1775.

The last session of the last General Assembly, the thirty-first, was held on April 3, 1775.

Adolph Philipse was speaker in 1725, and from 1739 to 1745.
Lewis Morris, Jr., was speaker in 1737.

Provincial Congress Deputies.

The State Colonial Assembly was succeeded by the Provincial Congress, in 1775.

The first sessions of this Congress were held in the city of New York, from May 22, to July 8, from July 26, to September 2; from October 4, to November 4, 1775. The Deputies representing this county were, Gouverneur Morris, Lewis Graham, James Van Cortlandt, David Dayton, Philip Van Cortlandt, Stephen Ward, Joseph Drake, John Thomas, Jr., William Paulding, John Holmes and Robert Graham.

The Second Provincial Congress met in New York on December 6, 1775 and continued its sessions until May 13, 1776. Lewis Graham, Pierre Van Cortlandt, Stephen Ward, John Thomas, Jr., Joseph Drake, William Paulding, Robert Graham, Ebenezer Lockwood and Gilbert Drake, served as Deputies from this county.

The Third Provincial Congress, convened in New York May 18, 1776, and continued until June 30, of same year. This county was represented by Lewis Morris, Peter Fleming, Samuel Haviland, Pierre Van Cortlandt, Jonathan G. Tompkins, Benjamin Smith, Gouverneur Morris, Gilbert Drake, Zebediah Mills, Ebenezer Lockwood, Jonathan Platt and Lewis Graham.

The Fourth Provincial Congress, which assembled at the court house, in the town of White Plains, in this county, continued in session from July 9, to July 27, 1776; on July 29, a session was held at Harlem which continued until August 29, and after holding sessions at Fishkill and Kingston, the Congress finally dissolved, at the latter place, on May 13, 1777. Jonathan G. Tompkins, Pierre Van Cortlandt, Ebenezer Lockwood, William Paulding, Lewis Graham, Gouverneur Morris, Jonathan Platt, Lewis Morris, Samuel Haviland, Benjamin Smith, Zebediah Mills, Gilbert Drake, attended as this county's representatives.

Pierre Van Cortlandt, of this county, acted as president of the Council of Safety, which was appointed on May 3, 1777, after the formation of the State Constitution, as a temporary form of government, to serve until a Governor could be elected and the Legislature meet. The council was composed of fifteen members, Gouverneur Morris and Jonathan G. Tompkins, of this county, were among the number.

In the United States Senate.

In the long list of United States Senators, representing this State, the name of only one person from this county is found, that of Gouverneur Morris, of Westchester, who was elected on April 3, 1800, and served until February 1, 1803.

The County's Representatives in Congress.

Representatives in Congress, who are elected by districts, must have been seven years citizens of the United States, and have reached the age of twenty-five years. Congress apportions the representation among the several States. This apportionment is made after each census, which the Constitution of the United States directs shall be taken every ten years, in years ending with a cipher. The Legislatures, after each of said apportionments, divide their States into Congressional Districts.

Under acts of 1789 and 1792, Westchester county united with other counties in the election of representatives to the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Congresses.

By the act of March 23, 1797, districts were first formed and numbered. Westchester county, the Seventh Ward of New York city and the towns of Haverstraw, Clarkstown, Hempstead and Orangetown, then of Orange county, later forming what is now Rockland county, were made to compose the Third Congressional District.

The act of March 30, 1802, made Westchester and Rockland counties the Fourth Congressional District. This arrangement continued until the year 1808, when the act of March 8, of that year, put Westchester and Orange counties together to form the Third Congressional District.

The act of June 10, 1812, again associated the counties of Westchester and Rockland in the Third District.

Putnam and Westchester counties, were by an act of April 17, 1822, made the Fourth Congressional District. The act of June 29, 1832, continued this assignment.

By an act of September 6, 1842, Westchester and Rockland counties were made the Seventh Congressional District.

The act of July 19, 1851, and the act of April 23, 1862, combined Westchester, Rockland and Putnam counties in one district, the first act making it the ninth district and the second act designating it the 10th district.

Westchester county alone, composed the 12th Congressional District, under the act of June 18,1873.

By the act of May 16, 1883, the county of Westchester and that part of Westchester county recently annexed to New York city, and composing the 24th Assembly District, was made to form the 14th Congressional District.

The act of April 13, 1892, constituted the county of Westchester and the 37th to 65th election districts of the 34th Assembly District; 18th to 59th election districts of the 35th Assembly District; 1st to 11th election districts, annex of the county of New York, the 16th Congressional District.

The following are the names of the persons representing the county and the years in which they served as such representatives:

Philip Van Cortlandt, from 1789 to 1809, 1811 to 1813.
Jonathan Fisk, 1809 to 1811.
Peter Denoyelles, 1813-15.
Jonathan Ward, 1815-17.
Caleb Tompkins, 1817-21.
Jeremiah H. Pierson, 1821-23.
Joel Frost, 1823-25.
Aaron Ward, 1825-26-27-28-29-32-33-34-35-36-37-42-43.
Henry B. Cowles, 1829-31.
Gouverneur Kemble, 1837-41.
Joseph H. Anderson, 1843-47.
William Nelson, 1847-51.
Abram P. Stevens, 1851-53.
Jared V. Peck, 1853-55.
Bayard Clark, 1855-57.
John B. Haskin, 1857-61.
Edward Haight, 1861-63.
William Radford, 1863 to 1867.
William H. Robertson, 1867-69.
Clarkson N. Potter, 1869 to 1875, 1877-79.
N. Holmes Odell, 1875-77.

Alexander Smith was elected to the 56th Congress, 1879, but died at his home in Yonkers on the evening of election, a few minutes after his success had been announced to him.

Waldo Hutchins, 1880-84.
William G. Stahlnecker, 1885-92.
William Ryan, 1893-4.
Ben L. Fairchild, 1895-6.
William L. Ward, 1897-8.

Presidential Electors.

In this State, Presidential Electors were originally appointed by the Legislature, under act passed April 12, 1792. By this act the Southern District, of which Westchester county was a part, was allowed four and the other districts three electors each. The Electoral College meets every four years; prior to 1812 it met at several different places; in the latter year an act was passed fixing Albany as the permanent place of meeting. In 1825 the people of the State, by vote, decided to choose electors by districts; but they were chosen by districts at only one election. In 1829 the Legislature adopted the general ticket system now in vogue. On the general ticket one person is elected from each Congressional District, and two to represent the State at large. The Federal Constitution provides that the President of the United States shall be chosen by electors appointed in such a manner as the Legislature of the respective States shall direct, the number to be equal to their number of Senators and Representatives in Congress. Attempts have been made to change the mode of selecting a President and Vice-President, to have them chosen by the direct vote of the people; though such attempts have failed, the agitation has had the effect of exhibiting a strong sentiment in favor of the proposition.

Electors must be chosen within thirty-four days before the first Wednesday of December, in every fourth year. In this State, electors are chosen at the general election held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The Electoral College must meet at the State Capitol, in Albany, on the first Wednesday of December; vote for President and Vice-President, make a certified list thereof and forward same under seal, by special messenger, to the President of the United States Senate, who opens and announces the result, in the presence of both houses of Congress. The Congressional District, of which Westchester county was and is a part, or a whole, has been represented in the Electoral College, from time to time, by the following named:

Stephen Ward, Eastchester, in	1792
Lewis Morris, 3d, Westchester	1796
Pierre Van Cortlandt, Jr., Cortlandt	1800
John Herring, Rockland County	1804
Ebenezer White, Yorktown	1808
Philip Van Cortlandt, Cortlandt	1812
Peter S. Van Orden, Rockland County	1816

Jacob Odell, Tarrytown 1820, 1828
James Drake, Peekskill 1824
Abraham Miller, Westchester 1832
Jeremiah Anderson, Harrison 1836
Pierre Van Cortlandt, Cortlandt..... 1840
Daniel Johnson, Rockland County 1844
George Benson, Rockland County..... 1848
Edward Suffern, Rockland County..... 1852
Jared V. Peck, Rye 1856
William H. Robertson, Bedford..... 1860
Alexander Davidson, Rockland County..... 1864
George B. Pentz, Yonkers..... 1868
David D. Smith, Rockland County..... 1872
Jordan L. Mott, Morrisania..... 1876
John B. Trevor, Yonkers..... 1880
John Hunter, Westchester..... 1884
J. Thomas Stearns, Morrisania..... 1888
Martin J. Keogh, New Rochelle..... 1892
William L. Ward, Port Chester..... 1896

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE IN THE COUNTY.

The vote given for the Electoral ticket of each of the two principal political parties, commencing with the year 1828, has been as follows in Westchester county:

Year.	Candidates for President.	Political Party.	Votes Cast.
1828	Andrew Jackson,	Democrat,	3,788
	John Quincy Adams,	Whig,	3,153
1832	Andrew Jackson,	Democrat,	3,133
	Henry Clay,	Whig,	2,293
1836	Martin Van Buren,	Democrat,	3,009
	William H. Harrison	Whig,	1,749
1840	Martin Van Buren,	Democrat,	4,354
	William H. Harrison,	Whig,	4,083
1844	James K. Polk,	Democrat,	4,412
	Henry Clay,	Whig,	4,258
1848	Lewis Cass,	Democrat,	2,146
	Zachary Taylor,	Whig,	4,312
	Martin Van Buren,	Free Soil,	1,312
1852	Franklin Pierce,	Democrat,	5,283
	Winfield Scott,	Whig,	4,033
1856	James Buchanan,	Democrat,	4,600
	Millard Fillmore,	Whig,	4,450
	John C. Fremont,	Republican,	3,641

1860	Stephen A. Douglas, John Bell, and John C. Breckenridge,	Union,	8,100
	Abraham Lincoln,	Republican,	6,771
1864	George B. McClellan,	Democrat,	9,353
	Abraham Lincoln,	Republican,	7,593
1868	Horatio Seymour,	Democrat,	11,667
	Ulysses S. Grant,	Republican,	9,641
1872	Horace Greeley,	Democrat,	11,112
	Ulysses S. Grant,	Republican,	10,223
1876	Samuel Tilden,	Democrat,	12,050
	Rutherford B. Hayes,	Republican,	9,547
1880	Winfield S. Hancock,	Democrat,	11,858
	James A. Garfield,	Republican,	11,367
1884	Grover Cleveland,	Democrat,	12,524
	James G. Blaine,	Republican,	11,286
1888	Grover Cleveland	Democrat,	14,948
	Benjamin Harrison,	Republican,	13,779
1892	Grover Cleveland,	Democrat,	16,091
	Benjamin Harrison,	Republican,	13,456
1896	William McKinley,	Republican,	19,357
	William J. Bryan,	Democrat,	11,770
	John M. Palmer,	Gold Democrat,	650

HOW WESTCHESTER IS NEW YORK'S BENEFACTOR.

The first step toward securing a public water supply for New York city was taken on July 11, 1658, when a public well was dug in front of the old fort, which was situated just south of the present Bowling Green in that city. In 1677 other wells were located in different sections in the lower part of what is now the city. As the population increased, the well water became polluted by organic matter, and insufficient in quantity for the growing wants of the community and the citizens sought more ample sources of supply. In 1774, when the city's population was 22,000, Christopher Colles made to the Common Council a proposition providing for the construction of a water works; to erect a large reservoir on Manhattan Island, into which water was to be pumped by means of a steam engine, and to distribute the water from the reservoir by pipes laid in the streets. Mr. Colles' proposal was accepted and in 1776 the works were put in operation; the water was conveyed to consumers through hollow logs laid in the principal streets. During the Revolution the project was abandoned, and the agitation for a water supply was not revived until 1785; then various plans were suggested; in the mean time water was being secured from wells. In 1798, the Bronx River, in Westchester county, was strongly recommended as a proper source of the water supply of the city. Although this river was seriously considered and advocated by prominent engineers, who were confident that it could be depended upon, even in the driest seasons, to furnish an ample quantity of pure water by gravity alone, it did not appear to fill all requirements. Even the proposed addition of the Rye ponds, the Byram River and the Saw Mill River, also in the county, as tributaries, did not secure the selection of the Bronx. Then followed the trial of all kinds of schemes for supplying the city with water, to bring it from New Jersey, Connecticut and elsewhere, and the cunning politician did not fail to make good use of the city's necessity as a means of putting money in his purse.

In 1799 a bill was submitted to the Legislature by the New York Common Council having for its object the granting to that city the necessary powers for constructing water works. The bill was opposed by Aaron Burr, who was a member of Assembly, and other influential citizens, who wished to take advantage of the situation and advance a scheme of their own. This strong opposition compelled the Common Council to pass a resolution requesting the Legislature to make such laws as might be deemed proper for accomplishing the introduction

of an ample water supply and the improvement of the sanitary condition of the city. This action of the Council was what Aaron Burr and his friends desired to enable them to carry through their scheme, which was to obtain a charter for a new bank. At that time there were only two institutions of this character in the city, viz., the Bank of New York and a branch of the United States Bank; both were under control of the Federalists, and it was charged that they were influenced in making discounts, to a considerable degree, by politics. In the interests of his political adherents, Burr determined to establish a bank. The opposition of the Federalists in the Legislature, and the great prejudice against banks which existed at the time, made it almost impossible to obtain a charter for a new bank. Burr conceived the idea of obtaining a perpetual charter for a bank, disguised as a water company, and accomplished his purpose by an adroit use of the pressing need of a better water-supply, and by hoodwinking his political opponents. As the result of Burr's labors, the Legislature, on April 2, 1799, incorporated the Manhattan Company, (known now as the Manhattan Bank,) under, "An act for supplying the city of New York with pure and wholesome water." The capital stock of the company was not to exceed two million dollars divided into shares of fifty dollars each. The City of New York was permitted to subscribe for two thousand shares of the capital stock and availed itself of this privilege. The water was to be introduced into the city within ten years of the passage of the act. The eighth clause of the charter, which attracted but little attention at the time, was in fact the most important one. This clause reads, "and be it further enacted that it shall and may be lawful for the said company to employ all such surplus capital as may belong or accrue to the said company in the purchase of public or other stock, or in any other moneyed transactions or operations not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this State, or of the United States, for the sole benefit of the said company." Taking advantage of powers thus bestowed, the Manhattan Company immediately established a bank, the principal design of the incorporators, and did no more toward introducing water than was necessary to maintain the charter.

In December, 1831, it looked as if the New York Common Council would decide that the source which united the most advantages was the Bronx River, when Cyrus Swan, President of the New York and Sharon Canal Company, addressed a communication to the Council, in which he claimed that, "a supply which shall be adequate to the present and future wants of the

city" could only be obtained from the Croton River. Col. De Witt Clinton was the first eminent engineer who recommended the Croton River as the proper source of the water supply of New York, and outlined the plans of an aqueduct from the Croton Valley to New York city; this he did in a report submitted to the Common Council December 22, 1832. In that report he said, "In the Croton River, at Pine's Bridge, there is never less than 20,000,000 gallons of water passing in every twenty-four hours. The river at this point is therefore capable of supplying one million of people, allowing a consumption of twenty gallons to each person. This supply can be augmented by constructing reservoirs; that one reservoir could be constructed, which would supply more than seven millions of gallons per day, within a few miles of Pine's Bridge. But if it were necessary, more than seven thousand acres could be ponded, and the water raised from six to sixteen feet on it; and also other supplies could be obtained, as I have before stated alluding to the Sharon Canal route and the east branch of the Croton River. The supply may therefore be considered as inexhaustible, as it is not at all probable that the city will ever require more than it can provide."

The report of D. B. Douglass, Chief Engineer, acting under the City Water Commissioners, made November 1, 1833, influenced the authorities to decide that the only proper source of water supply for the city of New York, within a reasonable distance, was the Croton River. On May 2, 1834, the Legislature passed an act authorizing the city to raise, by selling bonds, $2,500,000 for constructing the water works. At an election held in the city on the 14th, 15th and 16th of April, 1835, citizens voted in favor of constructing the aqueduct, etc. The city began in July, of the same year, the work of construction.

Owners of land adjacent to the Croton River, were opposed to what they termed the confiscation of their property, land necessary to be acquired for the purpose in hand. They determined to stand together, and if possible, fight off the alleged invaders, who would take their property by condemnation proceedings. They held public indignation meetings and sent memorials to the Legislature. To appease the property owners, the Legislature, on May 25, 1836, passed an act which provided that the city of New York could only acquire, in connection with the aqueduct, such lands as were absolutely needed for the purposes of introducing water into the city of New York; that the city should erect and maintain convenient passes across or under the aqueduct, wherever the aqueduct

should pass through a piece of land belonging to one or more individuals; and that the city should erect and maintain fences along the aqueduct where needed. This act did not have the desired effect of conciliating the rebellious land owners, and at a public meeting held at Tarrytown, in June, the latter decided to test the constitutionality of the laws under which the property required for the aqueduct was to be condemned. This opposition finally resulted in the city of New York having to obtain the needed property by appraisement.

Ground for the Croton Aqueduct was broken in May, 1837. The work was to be completed within three years' time. During 1839, 3,000 to 4,000 laborers were employed on the line of work. By the end of 1839, only 14 miles of 41 miles of the aqueduct and pipe-line from Croton Lake to the distributing reservoir remained unfinished. Several strikes for higher wages occurred among the laborers, which greatly retarded the progress of the work; during a strike, which occurred in April, 1838, the laborers while drunk engaged in a desperate fight, killing one of their number and wounding many others; in April, 1840, the militia had to be called out to suppress rioting of a serious nature which had been started by strikers intent on destroying property, if not the lives of those in charge of the work of construction. On January 8, 1841, a great freshet occurred, which caused the destruction of the new Croton Aqueduct Dam and the loss of life. An unusually heavy rain storm had lasted over one week with but little intermission, the eighteen inches of snow, that lay upon the ground previous to the rain storm, melted and contributed to help swell and overrun the Croton River; the pressure of the heavy body of water proved too much for the dam; when the break came, the mad waters rushed down its course with a force so resistless that the freshet carried destruction to all that came in its path, tearing up earth, stones and trees, sweeping away bridges, turning over and hurrying along in wreck, dwelling houses, factories, mills, etc.; a previous warning of impending danger saved the lives of many people residing below the dam on the banks of the Croton, the men who perished by drowning were several who tarried too long in their desire to save all property possible. The damage sustained by property owners, owing to this freshet, was estimated at two hundred thousand dollars. the damage done to the dam was announced at about forty thousand dollars. The dam was shortly after rebuilt.

On June 8 and 9, 1842, the Aqueduct Commissioners and their engineers made a final inspection of the work, walking through the conduit from Croton Lake to the Harlem River, a distance

of thirty-three miles. On June 22, at 5 a. m., 18 inches of water was admitted into the aqueduct. On June 27, at 4 p. m., water was admitted into the north division of the receiving reservoir; the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Mayor and other distinguished personages were present, a salute of thirty-eight guns was fired, etc. On July 4, at 5. a. m., water was admitted into the distributing reservoir. On October 14, 1842, the introduction of water into New York city was celebrated by a grand military and civic procession, in which many thousands of people took part. The total cost of the construction of the old Croton Aqueduct, including land, interest on water stock, etc., amounted to $11,452,619.61. This sum includes the cost of High Bridge, which was not completed until November, 1848.

The necessity of providing a new aqueduct was recognized by the New York city authorities as early as 1875. It was believed that the danger of an interruption of the water supply threatened the city on account of the alleged bad condition of the old aqueduct at certain points. Also, it was asserted, that the city was suffering from a scarcity of water, while millions of gallons were running to waste over the Croton Dam. Isaac Newton, Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct, in a report dated April 11, 1881, recommended that the work of building a new aqueduct from the Croton Valley, be commenced at once. The Legislature, on June 1, 1883, passed an act authorizing the construction of a new aqueduct, dam, etc., and the appointment of commissioners, etc. The Aqueduct Commissioners modified the original plans so that the location of the aqueduct from its inlet to Yonkers was changed from a line commencing at the proposed Quaker Bridge Dam and following the Hudson River, to an inner line beginning at Croton Lake and following the valley of the Saw Mill River, to make it possible to draw water from the present Croton Lake through the new aqueduct, and to avoid the large outlay for land damages which would result in attempts to acquire valuable property along the Hudson River.

The construction of the new aqueduct was commenced in January, 1885; by July 15, 1890, the work was sufficiently advanced to admit a flow of water through the new aqueduct from Croton Lake to the Central Park reservoir, and on June 24, 1891, the aqueduct completed was turned over to the Department of Public Works of New York city. The work of constructing a reservoir on the east branch of the Croton River was commenced in 1888; the Sodom storage basin was com-

pleted July 25, 1891, the Bog Brook basin, March 25, 1892. On February 18, 1890, a contract was awarded for a reservoir on the Titicus River, near Purdy's, and its completion was announced January 1, 1895; on September 19, 1890, a contract for a reservoir on the west branch of the Croton, near Carmel, was awarded, and was completed in 1896. The construction of a large reservoir on the lower Croton was decided upon January 22, 1891; the contract for the new Croton Dam, which is to form this reservoir and which is located in the town of Cortlandt and about one and a quarter miles above the site at the Quaker Bridge proposed originally, was given out August 26, 1892. When these new reservoirs, together with the reservoir being constructed on the Muscott River, near Amawalk, are completed, the capacity of the reservoirs in the Croton watershed will be about 73,000,000,000 U. S. gallons, and insure a daily supply of about 300,000,000 gallons, whereas, in 1883, the total capacity amounted to 7,000,000,000 gallons.

The total cost of the new reservoirs, aqueduct, four waste-weirs and everything required for delivering the water in New York city, was, in 1882, estimated at $14,460,640, not including land or land damages; $4,000,000 of this amount being allowed for the cost of constructing the Quaker Bridge dam and reservoir. Up to 1896 the total amount expended for construction, land, salaries, etc., was $29,255,576.25.

During the construction of the new aqueduct, and up to January 1, 1895, ninety-two lives were lost and one hundred and fifty-five persons were injured; nine men were killed and three injured in the building of the dams.

The watershed of the Croton, extending about thirty-three miles north and south, and eleven miles east and west, is situated almost entirely within the State of New York, a small portion only being in Connecticut. Its area amounts to about 339 square miles above the old Croton dam, and to 360 square miles above the new Croton dam, now being constructed. The watershed is very hilly. Its surface soil is composed principally of sand and gravel; clay, hardpan and peat are found in a few localities, but only to a very limited extent. The rock formation consists generally of gneiss. Strata of limestone, some micaeous and talcose slates, veins of granite, serpentine and iron ore occur in a few places. The Croton River is located entirely in the State of New York; is formed of three branches (known as the east, the middle and the west branch), which rise in the southern part of Dutchess county, flow in a southerly direction through Putnam county and unite near its south boundary; the river continues in a southwesterly course across Westchester

county to the Hudson River, into which it empties at Croton Point, and thirty miles from New York city; the Titicus, the Cross, the Kisco and the Muscoot rivers are the principal tributaries of the Croton River. Thirty-one lakes and ponds fed by streams and springs are contained in the Croton watershed; many of them have been utilized as natural storage-basins by cutting down their outlets and building dams across the same.

Lake Mahopac, Lake Kirk, Lake Gleneida, Lake Gilead and Barrett's Pond are among the streams belonging to New York city and from which water is drawn to furnish the necessary supply. As rules and regulations made by the New York State Board of Health, to prevent pollution of the Croton water, and protect the purity of New York city's water supply were to a great degree ignored, the State Legislature in March, 1893, passed an act providing for the sanitary protection of the sources of the water supply, to permit the city of New York to condemn all property adjacent to any stream, pond, or reservoir, used for the city's water supply; to take energetic measures to remove all sources of pollution from the Croton watershed. In accordance with this act, the city is acquiring gradually a margin of about three hundred feet around all reservoirs and along all streams emptying into the same.

The additional land required for the construction of the New Croton Reservoir has been taken from the towns of Cortlandt, Yorktown, New Castle, Bedford, Somers, Lewisboro and North Salem, in Westchester county, covering an area of 6,398.244 acres. From the town of Cortlandt, 752,654 acres were taken; from the town of Yorktown, 1,752.932 acres were taken; from the town of New Castle, 154.697 acres; from the town of Bedford, 801.860 acres; from the town of Lewisboro, 850.236 acres; from the town of North Salem, 351.823 acres; from the town of Somers, 1,925.042 acres, making a total of 6,398.244 acres. Takings, under provisions of Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883, were commenced in the years 1892, 1894, 1895 and 1897.

Many attractive residence localities in the territory taken will soon be, if not so already, among the things of the past. What was known as the village of Katonah, in the town of Bedford, has become extinct, and is now only a matter of history; its buildings, appraised and sold by order of New York city, have vanished; many of the frame dwellings and business structures were removed, intact, one mile distant south to the new settlement where old residents of Katonah are establishing new homes and a new resident village, to be known as New Katonah. Whitlockville and Woods Bridge, also in the town of Bedford, will pass out as did old Katonah, and its people will

find habitations elsewhere. The thriving locality of Purdy Station, or a greater part thereof, shares the fate of Katonah, and will lie in peace hereafter as a part of the bed of the new reservoir; Purdy Station is within the township of North Salem. Pine's Bridge, in the town of Yorktown, lying close to the borders of Croton Lake, attractive and popular as a summer resort, and famous as the scene of numerous hard fought and exciting political conventions, held in the interest of all parties, likewise will be submerged. Croton Falls, in the town of North Salem, will contribute a portion of its territory, a section lying near and just west of the Harlem Railroad station. A tribute has also been laid upon Golden's Bridge, in the town of Lewisboro, and it will relinquish a portion of its land, near the railroad station. The Huntersville section of the town of Cortlandt, well-known to sportsmen, as it is famous for its excellent trout brooks; the Quaker Meeting House locality, in the town of New Castle, the Wiremill Bridge, in the town of Cortlandt, and other localities of historic interest, are among the places that will be extinguished, and "go under with the flood."

To give some idea of the amount of property recently acquired in Westchester county for this reservoir, mention is made of the fact that the distance around said property is seventy-five miles. Not only handsome residences and choice building sites, but church edifices and public school buildings are among the property condemned. As might be expected, numerous cemeteries were found located within the territory required and taken; at the expense of the city of New York, bodies were removed from these cemeteries and re-interred elsewhere in accordance with the wishes of relatives or friends. The old highways on the condemned land, taken by the city, have been left open for public travel until such time as the city shall substitute others, which right the city is now endeavoring to obtain from property owners.

Getting possession of the aforesaid land was found by the authorities of the City of New York to be no easy matter. As of old, when the first attempt was made to acquire necessary land, property owners rebelled and refused to favorably consider the matter of giving up homes cherished on account of old associations, under whose roof they, and doubtless their fathers, had first witnessed the light of day; many of the owners were well advanced in years, and they looked upon a removal from the old homestead as little less than a sacrilege. Condemnation proceedings were prescribed by law, and Commissions of Appraisal, composed of three Commissioners each, had to be

appointed by a Supreme Court Justice, to which Commissioners was given the duty of deciding as to the just value of the many parcels of property contained in the different proceedings. Witnesses to the number of thousands were examined, both for the property owners and for the city, requiring the expenditure of much time and labor on the part of the Commissioners. In a majority of cases the property owner was dissatisfied with the Commissioners' award, and in some instances, those who could afford to await developments, refused to accept the amounts tendered and served notice of appeal to the courts.

It is hoped that those who, naturally, regret having to part with old homes and familiar landmarks, will find satisfactory consolation in the knowledge that their sacrifice was necessary to insure to a great city an adequate water supply to contribute to the health and welfare of nearly two millions of human beings, and rejoice in the fact that they are specially privileged when, as in this instance, they are permitted to become great public benefactors, and consider all for the best, though compelled with the poet to say:

"I can't but say it is an awkward sight
To see one's native land receding through
The growing waters; it unmans one quite."

State Constitutional Conventions and Amendments.

The Fourth Provincial Congress, which convened at White Plains, in this county, on July 9, 1776, adopted unanimously certain resolutions that had for their object the change of name of that body and the creation of the State of New York. On the first of August, following, a committee, composed of thirteen members of the newly organized "Convention of Representatives of the State of New York," was appointed to prepare a form of government. Gouverneur Morris, of this county, was made one of that committee. On March 12, 1777, the first Constitution of the State of New York was reported by the said committee, and on April 20, 1778, the Constitution was legally adopted.

On July 26, 1788, the State convention which met at Poughkeepsie and ratified the Federal Constitution, recommended to Congress by a convention which met at Philadelphia for the purpose, in September, 1787, was attended by Thaddeus Crane, Lewis Morris, Richard Hatfield, Philip Livingston, Philip Van Cortlandt and Lott W. Sarls, regularly elected delegates from this county.

In the Constitutional Convention, which was held at Albany, in October, 1801, under call of the Legislature, and which decided as to the powers of the Governor and other State officers, and arranged number of Senators and Assemblymen to be elected, the delegates attending from this county were, Pierre Van Cortlandt, Jr., Thomas Ferris, Jonathan G. Tompkins, Israel Honeywell and Ebenezer White.

In October, 1821, at Albany, another convention was held, to more definitely define in the Constitution the powers and duties of State officers. Peter A. Jay, Jonathan Ward and Peter J. Munroe served as delegates elected from this county.

The Constitutional Convention held at Albany, in October, 1846, was a most important one, considering the results. The Constitution recommended, and subsequently adopted, extended the elective franchise; most of the general and local officers, heretofore appointed by the Governor and Legislature, were made elective, by the people; the Court of Appeals was created, and other benefits bestowed. Aaron Ward and John Hunter were the county's representatives to this convention.

In the Constitutional Convention of 1867, which convened in Albany on June 4, of that year, and adjourned February 28, 1868, Robert Cochran and Abraham B. Tappan, of this county, with Abraham R. Conger and William H. Morris, represented the Ninth Senatorial District. Horace Greeley and Waldo

Hutchins, also residents of the county, were members of the convention, two of the thirty-two delegates elected at large. The Constitution proposed by this convention was submitted to the people in 1869 and rejected, by a vote of 223,935 in favor, to 290,456 against, except the Judiciary article, which was adopted by a vote of 247,240 in favor, to 240,442 against. The Judiciary article adopted opposed a change in the selection of Judges and Surrogates; favored their election by the people in opposition to their appointment.

In 1872, on recommendation of Governor Hoffman, the Legislature passed an act authorizing the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate, to designate thirty-two persons, four from each Judicial District, two from each of the two great political parties, to constitute a commission for the purpose of revising the State Constitution and reporting the result of their action to the Legislature in 1873. Odle Close was appointed to represent this county on that commission, his associates from this Judicial District being Erastus Brooks, of Richmond County, Benjamin D. Silliman, of Kings County. and John J. Armstrong, of Queens County.

In 1879, on the question being submitted by the Legislature, the electors of this the Second Judicial District by a vote of 95.331 in favor, to 25,578 against, favored an amendment of the Constitution so as to permit of the election of an additional Justice of the Supreme Court in this district.

The Constitution was further amended in 1880 by a vote of the people of the State, so as to provide that Judges of the Court of Appeals and Justices of the Supreme Court, retired, under the Constitutional limitation of age, and who shall have served ten years or more, shall receive in full the amount of their salary during the remainder of the terms for which they were elected; and so as to authorize Judges of the City Court of Brooklyn to hold circuits and special terms of the Supreme Court in the County of Kings.

In 1882 the electors of this the Second Judicial District voted to further amend the Constitution so as to permit of the election of one additional Justice of the Supreme Court.

The Constitution was amended by a vote of the people of the State, in 1884, so as to prohibit counties, towns, cities and villages from giving or loaning their property or credit except for county, city, town or village purposes, unless it be for aid or support of the local poor.

In the last Constitutional Convention, which convened at Albany, May 15, 1894, this Senatorial District was represented by Andrew C. Fields of Dobbs Ferry, John Gibney of Sing Sing,

A. C. Hottenroth of Morrisania, and W. T. Emmet of New Rochelle. This Convention adopted thirty-three amendments to the Constitution. The term of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor was shortened from three years to two years; it arranged so that the State Senators elected in the fall of 1895 and also the State officers then elected should serve for three years; thus extending the terms one year, for one term only. Provision was made for the election of State Senators and other State officers in and after 1898, for a term of two years, elections to be held in the even-numbered years, to give opportunity for the holding of municipal elections in the uneven-numbered years. No change in the Senate districts or apportionment of the Assembly districts is to be made before 1905; when, in that year, a new census enumeration of the State is to be taken.

The new Constitution, as a whole, was adopted by a vote of the people at the general election held November 6, 1894.

Old and New Court Houses.

At the organization of the county the courts were established at Westchester, and were continued there until November 6, 1759. A Court of Sessions was held at Eastchester. The Court House at Westchester was destroyed by fire February 4, 1758. By an act of the Legislature passed December 6, 1758, the Justices and the Supervisors were directed to select a new site for a Court House, and an appropriation of £1,000 was provided to meet the expense of erecting a suitable building and of furnishing the same; it was decided that the new Court House be located at White Plains. The Court House was completed and the Court of Common Pleas held its first session therein on November 7, 1759. The Provincial Convention held its sessions in this Court House a few days in July, 1776, and in front of it the Declaration of Independence was publicly read, upon its receipt by that body. This Court House was used until it was burned in 1776.

To Dr. Robert Graham, who was Supervisor of White Plains from 1769 to 1775, and County Judge in 1778, is mainly due the credit of having White Plains fixed upon as the county-seat, having the court building erected, and having the courts removed there from Westchester. He gave to the county the site upon which the Court House was erected. His efforts were ably seconded by John Thomas, of Rye, who was then a member of the Colonial Assembly. Dr. Graham also, at considerable expense, caused two hotels and a country store to be built, and thus gave the county seat a start. This Court House was destroyed by fire on the night of November 5, 1776, shortly after the battle of White Plains. General Heath, in his memoirs, refers to the destruction of the Court House, in these words: "About 12 o'clock, this night, (November 5, 1776,) a party of Americans wantonly set fire to the Court House, and several private houses, which stood between the two armies. This gave great disgust to the whole American army, and drew from the commander-in-chief, the following paragraph, in his orders of the 6th: "It is with the utmost astonishment and abhorrence, the General is informed, that some base and cowardly wretches have, last night, set fire to the Court House and other buildings which the enemy left. The army may rely upon it, that they will be brought to justice, and meet with the punishment they deserve." Pierre Van Cortlandt, of Cortlandt Manor, vice-president of the Committee of Public Safety, referring to the matter, November 28th, wrote: "Unhappy am I to add that amidst all our sufferings, the army employed for the

protection of America, have not refrained from embittering the calamities of war, at a time when the utmost resources of this State were laid open to their wants, and the members of Convention personally submitted to the labor and fatigue which were necessary on a sudden emergency, and after frequent losses of provisions and barracks, to supply two numerous armies, augmented by the militia, with every article which they required, the Court House and the remains of the village at the White Plains, which had been spared on the retreat of our forces, were, even after the enemy had in their turn retired, wantonly destroyed, without the orders and to the infinite regret of our worthy General, besides, in spite of all his Excellency's efforts, wherever our troops have marched, or been stationed, they have done infinite damage to the property of the people.

"I am directed, sir, to submit it to the Hon'ble Congress, whether some effectual remedy ought not to be provided against such disorderly and disgraceful proceedings. The soldier, who plunders the country he is employed to protect, is no better than a robber, and ought to be treated accordingly; and a severe example, in the opinion of the committee, ought to be made of the officer who, without any necessity, or his General's permission, set fire to the Court House and other buildings at the White Plains. He is guilty of the crime of arson, and if he cannot be punished by the articles of war, ought to be given up to the laws of the land. If so glaring a violation of every sentiment of humanity should be passed over in silence, if the army is not reasonably restrained from such acts of barbarity, the consequence must be fatal to the cause of a people whose exalted glory it is to be advocates for the rights of mankind, against the tyranny and oppression of lawless power. The resolutions which the Committee of Safety have passed upon the subjects are herewith transmitted. I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient and very humble servant."

"By order,

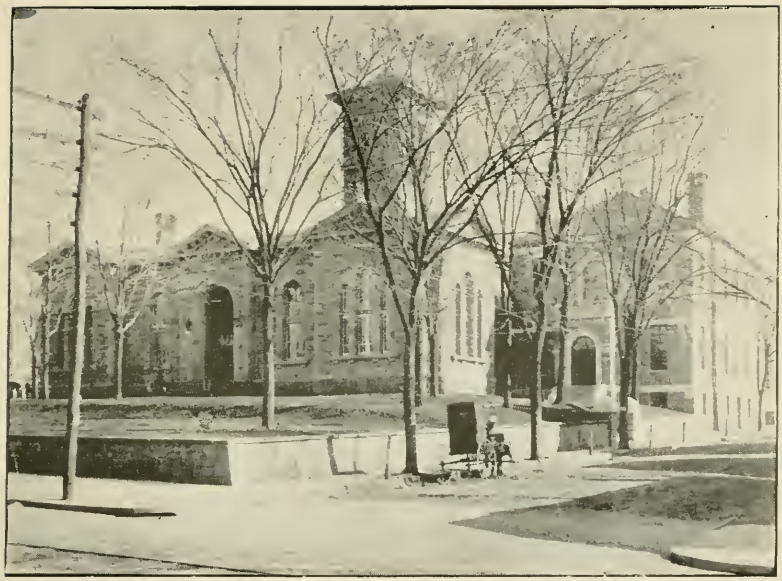
"PIERRE VAN CORTLANDT,
Vice-President."

"To the Honorable John Hancock,

President of the Congress of the United States."

The resolutions, referred to above, set forth: "That the laws of the country are not superseded by the military code in the presence of the army"; and "That a letter be written to General

OLD COURT HOUSES.



PRESENT COURT HOUSE.

Washington, requesting that the officer directing the burning of the Court House and dwelling houses at the White Plains, be delivered to this committee or the Convention of this State, in order to his being tried by the laws of the States, and, if guilty, punished thereby."

It was charged that the order to set fire to the buildings was given by a New England Major. Fortunately, the records of the county were saved intact, having been removed and deposited in a secure place by Theopilus Barton, the clerk, where they remained until the cessation of hostilities in 1783.

The second Court House was erected on the site of the first, on Broadway, White Plains, under authority given by an act passed May 1, 1786. This act appropriated £1,800 for the erection of a second Court House, at White Plains, and another at Bedford, under the superintendence and supervision of Stephen Ward, Ebenezer Lockwood, Jonathan G. Tompkins, Ebenezer Purdy, Thomas Thomas, Richard Hatfield and Richard Sackett, Jr. Prisoners had previously been confined in the New York jail, and courts had for a time been held in the Presbyterian Church at Bedford, until 1779, when that village was burned by a party of British light horse on their route to Fairfield, Conn. From 1779 to 1785 courts were held in the meeting house in Upper Salem. By an act of April 11, 1775, courts were ordered to be held in the Presbyterian meeting house, at Bedford until a new Court House should be built.

Much to the general regret, the second Court House, at White Plains, which gave place to a more modern structure, together with the adjoining property, belonging to the county, passed into the hands of private parties several years ago, and the building was torn down, carried off and passed into the unknown. The remembrance is all of the historic structure that remains.

The third Court House, the handsome stone structure now in use, and which is situated on Railroad avenue, White Plains, was completed in the year 1857, nearly one hundred years after the erection of the first; the commissioners in charge of the construction of the present Court House, and jail, were Supervisors Abraham Hatfield, of Westchester, States Barton, of New Rochelle, Daniel Hunt, of Lewisboro, William Marshall, Jr., of Somers, and George C. Finch, of North Salem; R. G. Hatfield was architect, and D. I. Stagg assistant and superintendent; Theodore Hunt, builder of the Court House; Seth Bird, of Tarrytown, builder of the jail. The amount appropriated to cover the cost of the building was $120,000.

The Hall of Records was erected, as a wing of the Court

House, in 1894; Supervisors Moses W. Taylor, of Mount Pleasant, Joseph B. See, of North Castle, Odle Close, of North Salem, and Jacob Read, of Yonkers, were the commissioners in charge; Edwin A. Quick, architect. The County Jail, which stands in the rear of the Court House, is being enlarged, refitted with modern equipments, contributing to the security and care of prisoners, at an expense of $50,000.

FINAL SITTING OF COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.

(OVER)

The Final Sitting of the

WESTCHESTER COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS

Held December 31, 1895.

The new State Constitution abolished the office of Justice of Sessions, and consolidated the County Court and the County Court of Sessions under the title of County Court. The change took effect January 1, 1896. On this latter date, also, Isaac N. Mills retired from the office of County Judge.

In the engraving of the interior of the County Court room, here given from photograph taken upon above date, just before final adjournment, appear the portraits of County Judge Isaac N. Mills; Justices of Sessions Edward B. Kear and Robert J. Bellew; Court Clerk M. James Mooney; Court Stenographer Harvey Husted; Court Crier James C. Campbell; Surrogate Theodore H. Silkman; County Clerk John M. Digney; Commissioner of Jurors I. Howard Kinch; Deputy Commissioner of Jurors Harold Kinch; Librarian Frederick F. Miller; Counsellors William Porter Allen, Henry C. Henderson, David H. Hunt and Henry C. Griffin; Court Officers John C. Verplanck, Leonard Banks, Michael Matthews. George S. Merritt, Charles H. Flandreau and Edgar R. Riley; Janitor Thomas Zimmerman. Of this number, Messrs. Mooney and Matthews have since died.

Supreme Court, Second Judicial District.

Under the Constitution of 1846 an independent Court of Appeals was established and the present Supreme Court created. Justices of the Supreme Court are to be chosen by the electors of their respective districts; their official term being fourteen years; no person can hold the office of Justice longer than until the last day of December next after he shall have reached the age of seventy years; they receive compensation to be established by law, which shall not be diminished during their official term, the same being paid by the State Treasurer. The salary of a Supreme Court Justice was $2,500, but by an act of the Legislature, passed April 18, 1857, the compensation was increased to $3,500 per annum. The compensation has since been increased until it is, in this Judicial District, $7,200 per annum, with an extra allowance of $2,500 for expenses, etc., per annum; Justices residing in King's county are paid a still larger extra compensation; the salary of the Justices of the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial District, is fixed by special laws. A Justice whose term of office has been abridged by limitation of age may, with his consent, be assigned by the Governor to any duty in the Supreme Court, while his compensation is continued. Under the Constitution of 1846, and prior to 1870, the State was divided into eight judicial districts, as it is to-day; the first district was assigned five Justices, and the remaining districts four each, and were so classified that one in each district should go out of office every two years; the term of office was eight years. New Constitutions and Constitutional amendments have from time to time increased the number of Justices of the Supreme Court until this, the Second Judicial District, at the present time, has in office twelve active and two retired Justices, the latter assigned by the Governor to hold special terms. The following are the names of the person who have served, and the years in which they were elected, as Justices of the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial District, which is composed of the counties of Richmond, Suffolk, Queens, Kings, Westchester, Orange, Rockland, Putnam and Dutchess, and that part of New York county annexed, taken from Westchester county:

Selah B. Strong, Setauket, June 7, 1847.
William T. McCoun, Newburgh, June 7, 1847.
Nathan B. Morse, Brooklyn, June 7, 1847.
Seward Barculo, Poughkeepsie, June 7, 1847.
John W. Brown, Newburgh, November 6, 1849.
Selah B. Strong, Setauket, November 9, 1851.

William Rockwell, Brooklyn, November 8, 1853.
Gilbert Dean, Poughkeepsie, June 26, 1854.
James Emott, Poughkeepsie, November 6, 1855.
Lucien Birdseye, Brooklyn, August 13, 1856.
John W. Brown, Newburgh, November 3, 1857.
John A. Lott, Brooklyn, November 3, 1857.
William W. Scrugham, Yonkers, November 8, 1859.
John A. Lott, Brooklyn, November 5, 1861.
Joseph F. Barnard, Poughkeepsie, November 3, 1863.
Jasper W. Gilbert, Brooklyn, November 5, 1865.
William Fullerton, Newburgh, August 30, 1867.
Abraham B. Tappan, Tuckahoe, November 5, 1867.
Calvin E. Pratt, Brooklyn, November 2, 1869.
Jackson O. Dykman, White Plains, November 2, 1875.
Calvin E. Pratt, Brooklyn, November 1, 1877.
Erastus Cooke, Brooklyn, March 3, 1880.
Edgar M. Cullen, Brooklyn, November 2, 1880.
Charles F. Brown, Newburgh, November 7, 1882.
Williard Bartlett, Brooklyn, November 6, 1883.
Joseph F. Barnard, Poughkeepsie, November, 1885.
Jackson O. Dykman, White Plains, November, 1889.
Calvin E. Pratt, Brooklyn, November, 1891.
William J. Gaynor, Brooklyn, November, 1893.
Edgar M. Cullen, Brooklyn, November, 1894.
Martin J. Keogh, New Rochelle, November 5, 1895.
William D. Dickey, Newburgh, November 5, 1895.
Wilmot F. Smith, Patchogue, November 5, 1895.
Samuel T. Maddox, Brooklyn, November 3, 1896.
Michael H. Hirschberg, Newburgh, November 3, 1896.
Garret J. Garretson, Elmhurst, November 3, 1896.
William W. Goodrich, Brooklyn, appointed in 1896 in place of Calvin E. Pratt, deceased, and elected, November 3, 1896.
Willard Bartlett, Brooklyn, November 2, 1897.

The new Constitution adopted in November, 1894, added three new Supreme Court Justices to the district, by abolishing the City Court of Brooklyn and causing Nathaniel H. Clement, William J. Osborne and Augustus Van Wyck, Judges of that court, to become Justices of the Supreme Court. Justice Clements' term expired January 1, 1896; Justice Osborne died in 1897, and is succeeded by Jesse Johnson, of Brooklyn, appointed by the Governor, and whose term expires December 31, 1898; Justice Van Wyck's term expires December 31, 1898.

Of the early Justices, Seward Barculo died in office, on June 17, 1854, and was succeeded by Gilbert Dean, appointed; Wil-

liam Rockwell died in office, on July 26, 1856, and was succeeded by Lucien Birdseye, appointed; John A. Lott succeeded Birdseye, by election; William W. Scrugham died in office, August 9, 1867, three months and twenty-two days before his term expired, and was succeeded by William Fullerton, appointed. Justice Joseph Barnard was retired in 1895, having reached the age limit; each year since that time he has been assigned by the Governor to hold Special Terms. Justice J. O. Dykman was retired in 1896, owing to age limit; he, also, is assigned by the Governor to hold Special Terms. Justice Barnard holds special terms in Poughkeepsie. Justice Dykman and Keogh hold special terms, in White Plains, on Saturdays, in every month except August; Justice Dykman will sit in January and every alternate month during 1898. Justice Keogh in other months.

APPELLATE DIVISION, SUPREME COURT, SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

William W. Goodrich, Presiding Justice, and Edgar M. Cullen, Willard Bartlett, Edward W. Hatch and John Woodward, Justices.

John B. Byrne, clerk, salary $5,000; Robert A. Sedgwick, deputy clerk, salary $3,500; George A. Price, crier, salary $1,200; four attendants at $1,200 each.

CONFIDENTIAL CLERKS TO JUSTICES.

An act passed by the Legislature, May 26, 1896, authorizes each Justice of the Supreme Court, other than a Justice of the Appellate Division, residing in the Second Judicial District, not including the county of Kings,(where similar clerks are provided for, and paid as salary $2,000 per annum,) to appoint and employ a confidential clerk, whose duty it shall be to attend the sittings of the said court at all special terms and trial terms presided over by the Justice by whom appointed, and to perform such other duties as shall be assigned to him by said Justice. The salary of said clerk shall not exceed the sum of eighteen hundred dollars per year. The appointee to hold office during the pleasure of the Justice. The sum of money to pay said salaries shall be raised by tax levied and collected upon the taxable property of the counties of Suffolk, Queens, Richmond, Westchester, Rockland, Orange, Dutchess

and Putnam, in the Second Judicial District. Following are the names of persons holding such position, name of Justice by whom appointed, and the salary received by each:

Joseph F. Flattery, appointed by Justice Keogh, salary $1,800.
Frank R. Dickey, appointed by Justice Dickey, salary $2,000.
Ryland G. Palmer, appointed by Justice Smith, salary $1,800.
Geo. Gretsinger, appointed by Justice Johnson, salary $2,000.
Geo. A. Morse, appointed by Justice Goodrich, salary, $2,000.
Wm. W. Ford, appointed by Justice Dykman, salary $1,800.
A. J. Buttling, appointed by Justice Hirschberg, salary $1,800.
James Kohler, appointed by Justice Gaynor, salary $2,000.
E. P. Deubett, appointed by Justice Maddox, salary $2,000.

State Senators Representing the County.

In the formation of Senatorial Districts in compliance with the first Constitution, Westchester county was put into and made a part of the Southern District, together with the counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond and Suffolk. By an act of April, 1815, this county was associated in the same district with Dutchess, Putnam, Rockland, New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond and Suffolk counties.

Under the second Constitution, and until 1846, Westchester was in the second district, together with the counties of Dutchess, Putnam, Rockland, Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, Queens and Suffolk.

On a reassignment, made under the Constitution of 1846, Westchester, Rockland and Putnam counties composed one district, the 7th; under an act of April 13, 1857, the same counties were made to form the 8th district; by act of April 25, 1866, the same counties became the 9th district; the act of April 23, 1879, made Westchester and Rockland counties the 12th district.

First Session of the State Senate, held in Kingston and Poughkeepsie, 1777-1778, was presided over by Pierre Van Cortlandt, who with Lewis Morris, represented this county. Senator Van Cortlandt was chosen Lieutenant-Governor, June 30, 1778.

Sessions of the Senate from 1778 were attended by Lewis Morris, Stephen Ward, Philip Van Cortlandt, Philip Livingston, Ebenezer Purdy, Thomas Thomas, Jonathan Ward, in their turn. until the year 1823.

During the 46th Session, the first under the second Constitution, John Hunter represented this county.

In the 47th, 48th, 49th and 50th Sessions, the district was represented by William Nelson, of this county. The same men in rotation continued to represent the county up to and including the 70th Session.

The 71st and 72d, 1848-49, the first under the third Constitution, that of 1846, the 7th district, composing the counties of Westchester, Rockland and Putnam, was represented by Saxton Smith, of Putnam county.

During the 73d and 74th Sessions, 1850-51, the 7th district was represented by Benjamin Brandreth, of this county.

Abraham B. Conger, of Rockland county, represented the district in the 75th and 76th Sessions, 1852-53.

The district was represented in the 77th and 78th Sessions, 1854-55, by William H. Robertson, of this county.

In the 79th and 80th Sessions, 1856-57, John W. Ferdon, of Rockland county, represented the district.

The district, now changed to the 8th, was represented in the Sessions of 1858-59, the 81st and 82d, by Benjamin Brandreth, of this county.

In the 83d, 84th, 85th, and 86th Sessions, 1860-63, Hezekiah D. Robertson, of this county, represented the district.

The district was represented in the 87th and 88th Sessions, 1864-65, by Saxton Smith, of Putnam county.

Edmund G. Sutherland, of this county, acted during the 89th and 90th Sessions, 1866-67.

In 1867 the district was renumbered, and became the 9th; William Cauldwell, of this county, serving during the 91st, 92d, 93d and 94th Sessions, 1868-71.

William H. Robertson, of this county, represented the district in the 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd and 104th, 1872-81. In 1879 the district was changed to the 12th.

During the 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, and 110th Sessions, 1882-87, Henry C. Nelson, of this county, represented the district.

William H. Robertson, of this county, served the district in the 111th, 112th, 113th, and 114th Sessions, 1888-91.

In the 115th and 116th Sessions, 1892-93, the district was served by Charles P. McClelland, of this county.

The district was represented in the 117th and 118th Sessions, 1894-95, by George W. Robertson, of this county.

By the Constitution of 1894, the county of Westchester, together with the town of Westchester, and parts of the towns of Eastchester and Pelham, recently annexed to New York city, are made to comprise the 22d Senatorial District. James Irving Burns, of Yonkers, served during the 119th, 120th and 121st Sessions, 1896 to 1899.

The County's Members of Assembly.

The first State apportionment, made April 20, 1777, gave to Westchester County six representatives in the lower house of the State Legislature, out of a total of seventy representatives. In the second apportionment, that of February 7, 1791, the county's representation was reduced to five, the total membership in the house being 108; on March 31, 1802, a fourth apportionment gave this county but four representatives out of a total of 100; on April 1, 1808, when the fifth apportionment was made the county dropped to three, the total in the house being 112; in the apportionments made April 8, 1815, April 12, 1822, April 18, 1826, the county's representation was continued as three; on May 23, 1836, it was lowered to two; on April 13, 1857, the representation was raised again to three, at which figure it has remained since.

Representatives to the Colonial Assemblies, to the Provincial Congresses and State Assemblies, were elected at large on a general ticket. This was so up to the year 1846 when a new Constitution was adopted, which provided for the election of Members of Assembly by single districts, a custom still in vogue. The Legislature apportions to each county the number of members to which it is entitled and the Board of Supervisors is required to meet and designate what towns will compose the several districts so awarded. To perform this duty of redistricting, the Board of Supervisors is directed to meet after each State census, on a date to be fixed by the Legislature.

The First Assembly District in this county was created in 1847, to be composed of the towns of Bedford, Cortlandt, Lewisboro, New Castle, North Salem, Ossining, Poundridge, Somers and Yorktown. In 1857, the district was changed so as to be composed of the towns of Eastchester, Morrisania, Westchester, West Farms and Yonkers. In 1866, Morrisania, Yonkers, Westchester and West Farms were designated to form the district. In 1879, after the annexation of certain towns to New York city, a new apportionment made the city of Yonkers and the towns of Greenburgh and Mount Pleasant form this district. In 1892 a reapportionment combined Eastchester Greenburgh, Scarsdale and the city of Yonkers to compose the district. Under the Constitution of 1894, Eastchester, the city of Mount Vernon and the city of Yonkers now form the district.

The Second Assembly District was, in 1847, created by consolidating the towns of Eastchester, New Rochelle, Pelham, Rye, Westchester, West Farms, Harrison, Mamaroneck, Mount Vernon, White Plains, Yonkers, Greenburgh, Scarsdale, Mor-

risania, Mount Pleasant and North Castle. In 1857, the district was changed so as to be composed of the towns of White Plains, New Rochelle, Mamaroneck, Harrison, Pelham, Scarsdale, Poundridge, Greenburgh, Mount Pleasant, Rye and North Castle. In 1866, the district was again changed to comprise the towns of Bedford, North Castle, Greenburgh, Harrison, New Rochelle, Eastchester, Mamaroneck, Pelham, Rye, White Plains and Scarsdale. In 1879, a further change was made so as to make White Plains, Rye, Eastchester, New Rochelle, Mamaroneck, Pelham, Westchester, North Castle, Harrison and Scarsdale compose the district. The reapportionment of 1892 organized the district with the towns of Harrison, Mamaroneck, New Rochelle, Pelham, Rye, Westchester, and the city of Mount Vernon. In 1894 the present apportionment was fixed as follows: Greenburgh, Harrison, Mamaroneck, New Rochelle, Pelham, Rye, Scarsdale and White Plains.

The Third Assembly District was not organized until 1857, when it was composed of the towns of Ossining, Cortlandt, Bedford, Lewisboro, New Castle, North Salem, Yorktown and Somers. In 1866, the district was made to comprise the towns of Cortlandt, Ossining, Mount Pleasant, New Castle, Poundridge, North Salem, Yorktown and Somers. In 1879, another change brought together the towns of Bedford, Ossining, Cortlandt, Yorktown, Lewisboro, Poundridge, North Salem, Somers and New Castle. The reapportionment of 1892 combined within the district the towns of Bedford, Cortlandt, Lewisboro, Mount Pleasant, New Castle, North Castle, North Salem, Ossining, Poundridge, Somers, White Plains and Yorktown. The reapportionment of 1894 associated the towns of Bedford, Cortlandt, Lewisboro, Mount Pleasant, New Castle, North Castle, North Salem, Ossining, Poundridge, Somers and Yorktown, to compose the Third District, as it is at present.

Members of the Assembly were in Colonial times and prior to 1778, elected about whenever those in high authority saw fit to issue a writ of election. Elections were decided by a viva voce vote, given by electors who had assembled in one stated place appointed for the county meeting. Often the meeting place was in Westchester and later the nominating place was changed to White Plains. The act of March 27, 1778, directed that the Governor and Lieut. Governor be elected by ballot; the act of Feb. 13, 1787, provided for the use of the ballot in electing members of the Legislature. Under this act elections were held on the last Tuesday of April, and might be held for five days. In 1822 the law was changed, fixing the first Tuesday of November as the day for the general election, and

providing that the polls of the election be kept open for three successive days, by adjournment from place to place. In 1842 the general election day was appointed for Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, and this law is still in force.

By the Constitution of 1894, the total membership of the Assembly was increased from 128 to 150; the Senate from 32 to 50.

Following is the list of Members of Assembly from Westchester county from the year 1777 to the year 1899:

First Session.—1777 at Kingston, 1778 at Poughkeepsie.—Thaddeus Crane, Samuel Drake, Robert Graham, Israel Honeywell, Jr., Zebediah Mills and Gouverneur Morris.

Second Session.—1778 and 1779 at Poughkeepsie.—Joseph Benedict, Thaddeus Crane, Israel Honeywell, Jr., Ebenezer Lockwood, Zebediah Mills and Stephen Ward.

Third Session.—1779 at Kingston, 1780 at Albany and Kingston.—Samuel Drake, Abijah Gilbert, Zebediah Mills, William Paulding, Philip Pell, Jr., and Ebenezer Purdy.

Fourth Session.—1780 at Poughkeepsie, 1781 at Albany and Poughkeepsie.—Samuel Drake, Philip Pell, Jr., Nathan Rockwell, Joseph Strang, Thomas Thomas and Jonathan G. Tompkins.

Fifth Session.—1781 and 1782 at Poughkeepsie.—Nathaniel Delevan, Abijah Gilbert, Zebediah Mills, Nathan Rockwell, Thomas Thomas and Jonathan G. Tompkins.

Sixth Session.—1782 at Poughkeepsie, 1783 at Kingston.—Abijah Gilbert, Samuel Haight, John Lawrence, Zebediah Mills, Ebenezer Purdy and Thomas Thomas.

Seventh Session.—1784 at New York.—Abijah Gilbert, Samuel Haight, Zebediah Mills, Philip Pell, Jr., Ebenezer Purdy and Thomas Thomas.

Eighth Session.—1784 and 1785 at New York.—Ebenezer S. Burling, Abijah Gilbert, Ebenezer Lockwood, Philip Pell, Jr., Ebenezer Purdy and Thomas Thomas.

Ninth Session.—1786 at New York.—Samuel Drake, Abijah Gilbert, Ebenezer Lockwood, Philip Pell, Jr., Thomas Thomas and Jonathan G. Tompkins.

Tenth Session.—1787 at New York.—Ebenezer Lockwood, Ebenezer Purdy, Nathan Rockwell, Joseph Strang, Thomas Thomas and Jonathan G. Tompkins.

Eleventh Session.—1788 at Poughkeepsie.—Samuel Drake, Abijah Gilbert, Ebenezer Lockwood, Joseph Strang, Thomas Thomas and Jonathan G. Tompkins.

Twelfth Session.—1788 and 1789 at Albany.—Thaddeus

Crane, Jonathan Horton, Philip Livingston, Nathan Rockwell, Walter Seaman and Philip Van Cortlandt.

Thirteenth Session.—1789 at Albany, 1790 at New York.—Joseph Brown, Samuel Haight, Jonathan Horton, Nathan Rockwell, Walter Seaman and Philip Van Cortlandt.

Fourteenth Session.—1791 at New York.—Peter Fleming, Abijah Gilbert, Samuel Haight, Jonathan Horton, Ebenezer Purdy and Jonathan G. Tompkins.

Fifteenth Session.—1792 at New York.—Samuel Haight, Elias Newman, Ebenezer Purdy, Jonathan G. Tompkins and Pierre Van Cortlandt, Jr.

Sixteenth Session.—1792 and 1793 at New York.—Elias Newman and Thomas Thomas.

Seventeenth Session.—1794 at Albany.—Richard Hatfield, Elias Newman, Abel Smith, Pierre Van Cortlandt, Jr., and Ebenezer White.

Eighteenth Session.—1795 at Poughkeepsie and New York.—Thomas Bowne, Ebenezer Purdy, Abel Smith, Pierre Van Cortlandt, Jr., and Ebenezer White.

Nineteenth Session.—1796 at New York.—Joseph Carpenter, Mordecai Hale, Elias Newman, Charles Teed and Abel Smith.

Twentieth Session.—1796 at New York, 1797 at Albany.—John Barker, Joseph Carpenter, Mordecai Hale, Charles Teed and Samuel Youngs.

Twenty-first Session.—1798. (This year the Legislature commenced to hold its regular annual sessions at Albany.)—William Adams, John Barker, Elijah Lee, Abel Smith and Charles Teed.

Twenty-second Session.—1798-1799.—William Adams, Israel Honeywell, Elijah Lee, Abel Smith and Charles Teed.

Twenty-third Session.—1800.—George Comb, Abijah Gilbert, Nathan Rockwell, Abel Smith and Charles Teed.

Twenty-fourth Session.—1800-1801.—Abijah Gilbert, Robert Graham, Abraham Odell, Abel Smith and Thomas Thomas.

Twenty-fifth Session.—1802.—Abijah Gilbert, Abraham Odell Abel Smith, Thomas Thomas and Joseph Travis.

Twenty-sixth Session.—1803.—Abijah Gilbert, Abraham Odell, Thomas Thomas and Joseph Travis.

Twenty-seventh Session.—1804.—Abijah Gilbert, Abraham Odell, Thomas Thomas and Joseph Travis.

Twenty-eighth Session.—1804-1805.—Abijah Gilbert, Abraham Odell, Caleb Tompkins and Joseph Travis.

Twenty-ninth Session.—1806.—Joel Frost, Philip Honeywell, Ezra Lockwood and Caleb Tompkins.

Thirtieth Session. — 1807. — Benjamin Barker, Benjamin Isaacs, Seth Marvin and Abraham Odell.

Thirty-first Session.—1808.—Benjamin Ferris, Joel Frost, Abraham Miller and Ozias Osborn.

Thirty-second Session.—1808-1809.—William Barker, Abraham Odell and Samuel Youngs.

Thirty-third Session.—1810. — William Barker, Abraham Odell and Samuel Youngs.

Thirty-fourth Session.—1811.—Darius Crosby, Abraham Miller and Jacob Odell.

Thirty-fifth Session.—1812.—Darius Crosby, Abraham Miller and Jacob Odell.

Thirty-sixth Session.—1812-1813.—William Barker and Abraham Miller.

Thirty-seventh Session.—1814.—William Barker, Abraham Miller and Richard V. Morris.

Thirty-eighth Session.—1814-1815.—Benjamin Isaacs, Peter J. Munroe and William Requa.

Thirty-ninth Session.—1816.—Benjamin Isaacs, Abraham Miller and William Requa.

Fortieth Session.—1816-1817.—Abraham Miller, John Townsend and Ebenezer White, Jr.

Forty-first Session. — 1818. — William Barker, Benjamin Isaacs and William Requa.

Forty-second Session.—1819.—William Barker, James Guion and William Requa.

Forty-third Session.—1820.—James Guion, Abraham Miller and William Nelson.

Forty-fourth Session.—1820-1821.—James Guion, Abraham Miller and William Nelson.

Forty-fifth Session.—1822.—Joseph Hunt, Thomas Smith and Enoch Thompson.

Forty-sixth Session.—1823.—Nehemiah Brown, Jr., St. John Constant and Thomas Smith.

Forty-seventh Session.—1824.—Nehemiah Brown, Jr., Benjamin Ferris and Niles Frost.

Forty-eighth Session.—1825.—Jeremiah Anderson, Thaddeus Crane and Joseph Scofield.

Forty-ninth Session.—1826.—Joseph Scofield, John H. Smith and James Wiley.

Fiftieth Session.—1827.—John Fisher, Nathaniel Montross and Joseph Scofield.

Fifty-first Session.—1828.—John Fisher, Nathaniel Montross and James Turk.

Fifty-second Session.—1829.—Aaron Brown, Lawrence Davenport and Abel Smith.

Fifty-third Session.—1830.—Aaron Brown, Lawrence Davenport and Abel Smith.

Fifty-fourth Session.—1831.—St. John Constant, Thomas Murphy, and Aaron Vark.

Fifty-fifth Session.—1832.—John W. Frost, Thomas Smith and Israel H. Watson.

Fifty-sixth Session.—1833.—Joseph H. Anderson, Horatio Lockwood and Israel H. Watson.

Fifty-seventh Session.—1834.—Joseph H. Anderson, Edwin Crosby and Horatio Lockwood.

Fifty-eighth Session.—1835.—Edwin Crosby, Horatio Lockwood and Prince W. Paddock.

Fifty-ninth Session.—1836.—William Fisher, Horatio Lockwood and Prince W. Paddock.

Sixtieth Session.—1837.—William Fisher and Barnardus Montross.

Sixty-first Session.—1838.—Francis Barretto and Nicholas Cruger.

Sixty-second Session.—1839.—Samuel B. Ferris and Joseph Strang.

Sixty-third Session.—1840.—Samuel B. Ferris and Joseph Strang.

Sixty-fourth Session.—1841.—Joseph T. Carpenter and Horatio Lockwood.

Sixty-fifth Session.—1842.—Joseph T. Carpenter and Horatio Lockwood.

Sixty-sixth Session.—1843.—Andrew Findlay and Samuel L. Holmes.

Sixty-seventh Session.—1844.—Andrew Findlay and Charles Wright.

Sixty-eighth Session.—1845.—I. Anthony Constant and Thomas R. Lee.

Sixty-ninth Session.—John R. Hayward and Ezra Marshall.

Seventieth Session.—1847.—James E. Beers and Ezra Marshall.

Seventy-first Session.—1848.—Richard M. Underhill and Jared V. Peck.

Seventy-second Session.—1849.—William H. Robertson and Harvey Kidd.

Seventy-third Session.—1850.—William H. Robertson and Jesse Lyon.

Seventy-fourth Session.—1851.—Daniel Clark Briggs and Theodore H. Benedict.

Seventy-fifth Session.—1852.—George W. Lyon and Abraham Hatfield.

Seventy-sixth Session.—1853.—George C. Finch and Jacob Odell.

Seventy-seventh Session.—1854.—Elijah Lee and Jacob Odell.

Seventy-eighth Session.—1855.—Daniel Hunt and Frederick W. Waterbury.

Seventy-ninth Session.—1856.—Abraham R. Strang and Eli Curtis.

Eightieth Session.—1857.— Arnell F. Dickinson and Edmund G. Sutherland.

Eighty-first Session.—1858.—Abraham B. Tappen, Edmund G. Sutherland and Frost Horton.

Eighty-second Session.—1859.—Augustus Van Cortlandt, James S. See and Gaylord B. Hubbell.

Eighty-third Session.—1860.—William T. B. Milliken, N. Holmes Odell and Gaylord B. Hubbell.

Eighty-fourth Session.—1861.—Wm. J. McDermott, N. Holmes Odell and Benj. F. Camp.

Eighty-fifth Session.—1862.—Pierre C. Talman, Newberry D. Halstead and Chauncey M. Depew.

Eighty-sixth Session.—1863.—Pierre C. Talman, John E. Marshall and Chauncey M. Depew.

Eighty-seventh Session.—1864.—Franklin W. Gilley, Alsop H. Lockwood and George A. Brandreth.

Eighty-eighth Session.—1865.—Pierre C. Talman, Alsop H. Lockwood and George A. Brandreth.

Eighty-ninth Session.—1866.—Orrin A. Bills, Lawrence D. Huntington and George A. Brandreth.

Ninetieth Session.—1867.—Samuel M. Purdy, George J. Penfield and David W. Travis.

Ninety-first Session.—1868.—Samuel M. Purdy, George J. Penfield and Henry C. Nelson.

Ninety-second Session.—1869.—Claiborne Ferris, Edward D. Lawrence and James W. Husted.

Ninety-third Session.—1870.—James J. Mooney, Edward D. Lawrence and James W. Husted.

Ninety-fourth Session.—1871.—G. Hilton Scribner, Alfred W. Bartlett and James W. Husted.

Ninety-fifth Session.—1872.—William W. Niles, Albert Badeau and James W. Husted.

Ninety-sixth Session.—1873.—William Herring, Amherst Wight, Jr., and James W. Husted.

Ninety-seventh Session.—1874.—William Cauldwell, Amherst Wight, Jr., and James W. Husted.

Ninety-eighth Session.—1875.—Dennis R. Shiel, Charles M. Schieffelin and James W. Husted.

Ninety-ninth Session.—1876.—George H. Forster, Charles M. Schieffelin and James W. Husted.

One Hundredth Session.—1877.—Ambrose H. Purdy, William F. Moller and James W. Husted.

One Hundred and first Session.—1878.—Ambrose H. Purdy, William F. Moller and James W. Husted.

One Hundred and second Session.—1879.—James Lee Wells, David Ogden Bradley and David W. Travis.

One Hundred and third Session.—1880.—David Ogden Bradley, William H. Catlin and David W. Travis.

One Hundred and fourth Session.—1881.—William F. Moller, William H. Catlin and James W. Husted.

One Hundred and fifth Session.—1882.—Edwin R. Keyes, William H. Catlin and George W. Robertson.

One Hundred and sixth Session.—1883.—Edwin R. Keyes, Samuel W. Johnson and John Hoag.

One Hundred and seventh Session.—1884.—Norton P. Otis, Samuel W. Johnson and James W. Husted.

One Hundred and eighth Session.—1885.—Charles P. McClelland, Samuel W. Johnson and James W. Husted.

One Hundred and ninth Session.—1886.—Charles P. McClelland, Norman A. Lawlor and James W. Husted.

One Hundred and tenth Session.—1887.—J. Irving Burns, Samuel Conover and James W. Husted.

One Hundred and eleventh Session.—1888.—J. Irving Burns, Bradford Rhodes and James W. Husted.

One Hundred and twelfth Session.—1889.—William Murray, Bradford Rhodes and James W. Husted.

One Hundred and thirteenth Session.—1890.—J. Irving Burns, Bradford Rhodes and James W. Husted.

One Hundred and Fourteenth Session.—1891.—Charles P. McClelland, William Ryan and James W. Husted.

One Hundred and fifteenth Session.—1892.—Thomas K. Fraser, William Ryan and James W. Husted.

One Hundred and sixteenth Session.—1893.—Thomas K. Fraser, Alfred H. Morris and Edgar L. Ryder.

One Hundred and seventeenth Session.—1894.—John C. Harrigan, John Berry and Edgar L. Ryder.

One Hundred and eighteenth Session.—1895.—J. Irving Burns, John N. Stewart and James W. Husted, Jr.

One Hundred and nineteenth Session.—1896.—John N. Stewart, George L. Carlisle and James W. Husted, Jr.

One Hundred and twentieth Session.—1897.—Alfred E.

Smith, Richard E. Emmet, Jr., and James W. Husted, Jr. Mr. Emmet died February 9, 1897; no election was held to fill vacancy.

One Hundred and twenty-first Session.—1898.—Jared Sandford, William J. Graney and John Gibney.

Supervisors of the Several Towns.

The first meeting of the Board of Supervisors, of which there is record, was held on Tuesday, October 6, 1772, at the school house, in Rye. Present, Justice Davis for Philipsborough, William Sutton for Mamaroneck, Ebenezer Lockwood for Poundridge, James Holmes for Bedford, Stephen Ward for Eastchester, Abijah Gilbert for Salem, Richard Willis for New Rochelle, William Barker for Scarsdale, Dr. David Daton for North Castle, and Dr. Robert Graham for White Plains. An adjournment was taken to meet in the Court House at White Plains. In same month the second session was held, at White Plains; same members were present with the addition of Col. James Van Cortlandt for Yonkers, Major Pierre Van Cortlandt for Manor of Cortlandt and Judge John Thomas of Rye. At this meeting the members qualified, and White Plains was decided upon as the regular place of meeting for the Board of Supervisors. Dr. Robert Graham of White Plains, was elected Clerk of the Board and Treasurer of the County.

Meetings of the Board were held in early days at the residences of prominent citizens at Rye, Bedford and White Plains; later, meetings took place in the office of the County Clerk, and the Boards continued to convene annually in latter place until accommodations proved too cramped, then the present Supervisors' room was erected as an addition to the Court House.

An act of the Legislature, passed February 6, 1773, requires the County Board of Supervisors to hold its meetings in the Court House at White Plains.

It is understood that in the early period the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas met with the Supervisors and assisted in the transaction of the county's business. One of the Judges acted as Chairman, and one of the Supervisors was elected Clerk as well as County Treasurer. In former times town officers were seldom changed, and Supervisors were returned from the several towns to the Board year after year. It was then considered that Supervisors, like wine, improved with age, and that the wisdom gained by long experience might prove of benefit to a Supervisor's constituents.

The Board of Supervisors rarely changed its Clerk in those times, and the incumbent was permitted to continue in office until he was, of his own accord, ready to retire.

By an act of the Legislature passed January 18, 1830, the annual meeting of the Board of Supervisors in the County of Westchester is to commence on the first Monday after the

annual election in each and every year. Supervisors receive as compensation $4 per day, while attending meetings of the Board, beside usual mileage.

Following are the names of Supervisors representing their respective towns and the years in which they served as such in the County Board; also names of Chairmen and Clerks elected, from time to time, by the several Boards of Supervisors:

BEDFORD.

James Holmes, 1772 to 1778.
Israel Lyon, 1778 to 1782.
Zebediah Mills, 1782-86-87.
Peter Fleming, 1782 to 1794.
Elias Newman, 1794-95.
William Miller, 1796.
James McDonald, 1797-98-99, 1800.
John Woolsey, Jr., 1801-02.
David Olmstead, 1803 to 1808.
David Miller, 1808 to 1833.
Henry Robertson, 1833 to 1838, 1840 to 1845.
Phineas Lounsberry, 1838.
Peter K. Buxton, 1839, 1846.
James W. Husted, 1847-48.
A. F. Dickinson, 1849-50.
J. A. Lyon, 1851.
William H. Robertson, 1852-53, 1870-71.
B. I. Ambler, 1854-62.
Hezekiah D. Robertson, 1855, 1858-59-60-61-65- to 1870.
T. Clark, 1856.
J. E. Horton, 1857.
James Wood, 1863-64.
L. F. Pelton, 1872.
Moses W. Fish, 1873 to 1879.
Joseph Barrett, 1879 to 1885.
Timothy C. Adams, 1885-86-87.
James E. Hoyt, 1888.
Louis K. Bell, 1889-90.
John Knox, 1891.
T. Ellwood Carpenter, 1892-93-94.
Isaac W. Turner, 1896-97.

CORTLANDT.

Pierre Van Cortlandt, 1772 to 1780.
Samuel Haight, 1780-82.
Joseph Strang, 1783 to 1787.
Philip Van Cortlandt, 1788 to 1790, 1816, 1818.
Pierre Van Cortlandt, Jr., 1790 to 1803, 1804 to 1812.
Joel Frost, 1803.
John Jones, 1812 to 1816.
Jonathan Ferris, 1817.
James Wilie, 1819-20.
Daniel W. Burtsell, 1821-22.
John W. Frost, 1823 to 1827; 1828 to 1832.
Ward B. Howard, 1827, 1853.
Joseph W. Strang, 1832.
St. John Constant, 1833.
N. Cruger, 1834-35-37-39-40-42.
Daniel Carpenter, 1836.
Henry W. Depew, 1841.
William Boyce, 1843-44.
Gilbert B. Hart, 1845.
James B. Travis, 1846-47.
Isaac Seymour, 1848.
Mead Barmore, 1849.
Thomas A. Whitney, 1850.
William Bleakley, Jr., 1851.
Erne Orne, 1852.
Caleb L. Ferris, 1854.
Frost Horton, 1855-58-60.
Owen T. Coffin, 1859.
Coffin S. Brown, 1861 to 1865; 1868-69; 1871 to 1878; 1883 to 1885, died in office, July 2, 1885; William A. Hunt was appointed to fill vacancy.
Uriah Hill, Jr., 1865-66-67.
W. H. Anderson, 1870.
D. W. Travis, 1878-79.
William Mabie, 1880-81-82-86.
Cyrus Travis, 1884.
Mathew Clune, 1887.
George W. Robertson, 1888.
William R. Thorne, 1889 to 1894.
James H. Haight, 1894-95-98.
Franklin Couch, 1896-97.

EASTCHESTER.

John Pinkney, 1690-91-92-93-94-96.
John Lancaster, 1695-98-99. 1712.
John Drake, 1697, 1702-3-4-5-7, 1715 to 1722.
Jeremiah Fowler, 1700.
Henry Fowler, 1710-11.
William Chatterton, 1701.
Thomas Pinkney, 1706-12-13-14.
Edmund Ward, 1708-9.
Moses Fowler, 1722-28-29, 1831 to 1839.
Joseph Drake, 1723-24-25-26-27-43.
Palmer Doughty, 1730.
Benjamin Drake, 1739-40.
John Fowler, 1742-44-45-46-47-48-51-52-54-55.
John Ward, 1741-49-50.
Samuel Sneden, 1753, 1760 to 1772.
John Townsend, 1756-57, 1810 to 1823.
Ebenezer Burling, 1758, 1783-84-89.
Jonathan Fowler, 1759.
Stephen Ward, 1772 to 1783, 1787 to 1793, 1826-27-28.
James Hunt, 1785.
Thomas Hunt, 1786.
John G. Wright, 1793.
Benjamin Morgan, 1794 to 1803, 1804 to 1810.
Richard Ward, 1803.
James Somerville, 1823-24-25.
Nathaniel Devoe, 1829-30-33-35.
Joshua Hunt, 1831-32-34.
Jospeh Lyon, 1836-37.
John R. Hayward, 1838-39-40.
Jesse Lyon, 1841-42.
Abijah Morgan, 1843-44-46.
William Bertine, 1845.
John W. Burtis, 1847-48.
Lancaster Underhill, 1849-50.
Crandall Rich, 1851-52.
George Archer, 1853.
Abijah G. Morgan, 1854.
Darius Lyon, 1855 to 1860.
Pelham L. McClellan, 1860-61-62.
Edward Martin, 1863, 1871.
Stephen Bogart, 1864-65.
J. M. Masterson, 1866-67-70.
E. D. Lawrence, 1868-69.
W. P. Esterbrook, 1872.
Elias Dusenberry, 1873, died December 29, 1873, and was succeeded by W. H. Pemberton.
William H. Pemberton, 1874 to 1877.
David Cromwell, 1877-78.
David Quackinbush, 1879-80-82 to 1888, 1889.
Henry Huss, 1881.
Daniel C. Hickey, 1888.
John Berry, 1890.
John Thurton, 1891.
Herbert D. Lent, 1892, now in office.

By an act of the Legislature, passed in 1892, Mount Vernon, a portion of this town, was made a city and a separate town. By an act of the Legislature passed June 6, 1895, a portion of the town was annexed to the City of New York.

GREENBURGH.

George Comb, 1794 to 1801.
Abraham Odell, 1801 to 1820.
Caleb Wildey, 1820-21.
William N. Dynckman, 1822.
Gilbert Underhill, 1823-24-25.
Steuben Swartout, 1826.
Jonathan S. Odell, 1827-28.
Isaac Hunt, 1829.
Daniel Ackerman, 1830 to 1835, 1837-38.
Caleb Martine, 1835-36.
J. Acker, 1839 to 1844.
B. Ferris, 1844.
G. Seeley, 1845-46.
P. Wildey, 1847 to 1850.
Jacob Odell, 1850 to 1853.
D. H. Little, 1853-54.
Seth Bird, 1855-56.
C. W. Little, 1857 to 1861.
Shadrach Taylor, 1861-62-63.
Abram O. Willsea, 1864 to 1881.
Telbrook W. Crisfield, 1881 to 1886.
John Besson, 1886 to 1892.

Frank V. Millard, 1892.
Charles G. Storms, 1893.
Bertrand F. Tompkins, 1894 to 1898.
Alexander McClelland, 1898.

HARRISON.

Isaiah Maynard, 1783.
William Miller, 1784 to 1791.
Joseph Carpenter, 1791-2.
William Vail, 1793 to 1801, 1802 to 1805.
Thomas Carpenter, 1801.
Thomas Halstead, 1805 to 1808, 1810 to 1828.
Simeon Tyler, 1808-9.
Jeremiah Anderson, 1828 to 1836, (was re-elected in 1836, but declined to serve).
William M. Cromwell, 1836.
William H. Purdy, 1837 to 1840.
Joseph H. Anderson, 1840.
Thomas C. Field, 1841 to 1847.
James D. Merritt, 1847-48-49.
David P. Halstead, 1850-51.
John Palmer, 1852.
Daniel W. Gray, 1853 to 1857, 1863, 1875, 1883.
Edward Willets, 1857-58-59, 1864 to 1874, 1876-77.
Samuel Hopper, 1859-60-61-62.
G. T. Burling, 1878 to 1883, 1884-85-86.
Charles C. Haviland, 1887 to 1896.
George T. Gray, 1896 to 1898.

LEWISBORO.

SALEM.

Abijah Gilbert, 1772 to 1807.
Joel Bouton, 1807.
SOUTH SALEM, (formerly Salem).
Joel Bouten, 1808.
Stephen Gilbert, 1809-11-12-15-17-18.
Solomon Meade, 1810, 1819 to 1823, 1825 to 1830, 1833-34-35.
Nathan Howe, 1813-14.
Martin Meade, 1816, 1823-24.
Joel Lawrence, 1824 to 1827.
Jeremiah Howe, 1830-31-32, 1836 to 1840.

LEWISBORO (changed from South Salem, Feb. 13, 1840).
Cyrus Lawrence, 1840.
Daniel Hunt, 1841 to 1874.
John C. Holmes, 1874 to 1892.
James A. Breakell, 1892.
James F. Lawrence, 1893 to date.

MAMARONECK.

Samuel Palmer, 1697, 1710-11.
James Mott, 1698-99-1702.
Henry Disbrow, 1707-8.
Nehemiah Palmer, 1712-14-42-44.
Sylvanus Palmer, 1715-16-21-22-24-27 to 1742. (Died in office).
Josiah Quinby, 1717.
John Griffen, 1718.
Henry Fowler, 1719-20-23-25-26.
Underhill Budd, 1743-45-47.
John Stephenson, 1748, 1758.
John Townsend, part of 1758, 1761 to 1770.
Reuben Bloomer, 1759-60, 1776.
William Sutton, 1771 to 1775.
Gilbert Budd, 1783 to 1793.
Benjamin Griffen, 1794 to 1797.
John P. DeLancey, 1798 to 1800, 1814.
Edward Merritt, 1801-2.
Aaron Palmer, 1803 to 1806, 1816, 1825 to 1827.
John Pinkney, 1807 to 1813, 1817 to 1819.
Monmouth Lyon, 1815, 1833-34.
John B. Underhill, 1820 to 1824.
John Morrell, 1828, 1855 to 1859.
Edwin Post, 1829.
Henry Munro, 1830.
James H. Guion, 1831-32, 1835 to 1842, 1850.
Benjamin M. Brown, 1843 to 1846, 1847-48-49.
Stephen C. Griffen, 1846.
Charles W. Hopkins, 1851.
Louis Walsh, 1852-54-61-65-66.

Zachariah Voorhis, 1853.
William I. Barker, 1859-60.
Jonas D. Hill, 1862-63-64.
Jacob B. Humphrey, 1867.
Schureman Halsted, 1868.
Thomas L. Rushmore, 1869-70.
James J. Burnet, 1871.
Charles H. Birney, 1872 to 1876.
Matthias Banta, 1877 to 1891, 1892.
Jacob Mayer, 1891.
Charles M. Baxter, 1893 to 1899.

MORRISANIA.

(Organized December 7, 1855.)
G. Morris, 1856.
William Cauldwell, 1857 to 1870, 1871, 1873 and last Supervisor of the town.
Silas D. Gifford, 1870.
J. Hopkins, 1872.

This town was annexed to New York City, by an act of the Legislature, passed May 23, 1873.

MOUNT PLEASANT.

William Adams, 1794-95-96-97.
Marmaduke Foster, 1798-99, 1800-1.
Thomas Ward, 1802-3-4, 1806 to 1812.
Samuel Youngs, 1805.
James Ross, 1812.
Daniel Delevan, 1813-14.
William Requa, 1815.
Stephen D. Powell, 1816 to 1820.
Isaac Oakley, 1820 to 1829, 1833-34.
Henry Romer, 1829-30-31-32-36, 1842-43, 1848-49.
James C. Hall, 1835.
Jesse Ryder, 1837-38.
I. Birdsall, 1839-40.
Seth Weeks, 1841.
J. F. Yerks, 1844.
I. Coutant, 1845-46.
A. Brouwer, 1847.
J. S. See, 1850.
E. Hatfield, 1851-52.
N. U. Tompkins, 1853, 1855.
E. M. Davis, 1854.
H. E. Paulding, 1856.
J. A. Husted, 1857.
I. R. Mead, 1858.
Isaac M. Twitchings. 1859 to 1867.
N. W. Husted, 1867.
J. Leggett, 1868 to 1873.
Amos R. Clark, 1873-74.
J. S. See, 1875.
Moses W. Taylor, 1876 to 1894, 1898.
Charles M. Lane, 1894 to 1898.

MOUNT VERNON.

John Thurton, 1892.
Dennis Beach, 1893-94.
George H. Brown, 1895.
First Ward—Melville Kelsey, 1896.
Harry J. Robinson, 1896-7.
Second Ward—Daniel Lewis, 1896-97.
Third Ward—Charles C. Bigelow, 1896-7.
Fourth Ward — George H. Brown, 1896.
Albert S. Jenks, 1897-98.
Fifth Ward—Edgar K.Brown, 1896-7.

NEW CASTLE.

Stephen Carpenter, 1794 to 1800.
Jesse Brady, 1800-1.
Nathan Merritt, 1802.
Caleb Kirby, 1803 to 1821.
James Fish, 1821 to 1826.
Joshua W. Bowron, 1826-27.
Gilbert Brundage, 1828 to 1835, 1838, 1840 to 1843.
Joseph W. Merritt, 1835.
David Sands, 1836-37.
W. Kipp, 1839, 1850.
D. Hoag, 1843.
Zopher Carpenter, 1844-45, 1853.
E. B. Merritt, 1846.
E. B. Lane, 1847-1861-62.
H. Allen, 1848.
T. W. Smith, 1849, 1851-52.
J. T. Carpenter, 1854.
J. Y. Haight, 1855 to 1859.
Daniel Hallock, 1859-60.
Francis M. Carpenter, 1863

to 1869, 1871 to 1896.
W. H. Haight, 1869-70.
Israel A. Haigrt, 1896 to 1898.

NEW ROCHELLE.

Robert Bloomer, 1699 to 1702.
Esais Vallou, 1702-3.
Oliver Besley, 1704 to 1712, 1724 to 1728.
Anthony Lespinars, 1712 to 1722, 1723, 1728 to 1731.
Gillaume LeCompte, 1731 to 1738.
Joseph Rodman, 1738 to 1744, 1745 to 1760.
John Pell, 1744.
Ezekiel Halsted, 1746-47.
Jacobus Blaiker, 1760 to 1764.
Richard Willis, 1764 to 1774.
Joseph Drake, 1774 to 1783; from 1776 to 1783, time of the Revolutionary War, there were no elections held in the town.
Benjamin Stephenson, 1783 to 1786, 1788-89.
Abraham Guion, 1786.
Theodosius Bartow, 1787.
James Willis, 1790 to 1798.
Frederick Guion, 1798.
Elijah Ward, 1799 to 1810.
Elias Guion, Jr., 1810.
Richard Ward, 1811 to 1816.
Lawrence Davenport, 1816 to 1821, 1829 to 1843.
John P. Huntington, 1821 to 1829.
States Barton, 1843-44, 1849, 1854.
Albert Badeau, 1845-46, 1861-62.
Nicholas Miller, 1847.
John Soulice, 1848.
Robert H. Coles, 1850 to 1854.
Peter J. Sherwood, 1855.
Thaddeus Davids, 1856 to 1863.
Lawrence D. Huntington, 1863-64.
George J. Penfield, 1865-66.
Benjamin Badeau, 1867, 1883.
George W. Davis, 1868 to 1875.
George W. Ackerman, 1875 to 1879.
Henry D. Phelps, 1879 to 1883. 1886, 1897.
Charles H. Roosevelt, 1884-85, 1887-88.
Gideon W. Davenport,, 1889, 1894-95-96, (died in office.)
William V. Molloy, 1890-91-92.
Jacob Hollwegs, 1893.

NORTH CASTLE.

George Dennis, 1736 to 1738, 1742 to 1749, 1754 to 1756.
Jonathan Ogden, 1738.
Adam Seaman, 1739 to 1742.
Benjamin Smith, 1749 to 1754.
Caleb Fowler, 1756, 1758 to 1771.
Aaron Forman, 1757.
Dr. David Dayton, 1771 to 1777.
Jonathan Platt, 1777.
Jacob Purdy, 1778 to 1781.
Andrew Sniffin, 1781 to 1784.
Abel Smith, 1784 to 1801, 1806.
Isaac Webbers, 1801 to 1806.
Peter Lyon, 1807-8.
John Palmer, 1809-10.
John Ferris, 1811 to 1820.
James Hopkins, 1820 to 1833.
Rees Carpenter, 1833 to 1836, 1838.
Grey B. Hobby, 1836 to 1838, 1845.
William Williams, 1839.
Abraham Miller, 1840.
Nathan I. Green, 1841-42, 1847-48, 1852.
Israel Townsend, 1843.
Job Sands, 1844, 1846.
Samuel B. Ferris, 1849 to 1852.
Joseph S. Hobby, 1853-54.
Benjamin Tripp, 1855.
Charles Purdy, 1856 to 1860.
Leman B. Tripp, 1860-61.
William S. Brown, 1862.
Evander Odell, 1863-64.
David W. Smith, 1865-66, 1871.
James Hopkins, 1867 to 1871, 1872 to 1875, 1876 to 1880, 1881.
Horace P. Flewellin, 1875.

Aaron F. Read, 1880.
Edwin R. Hopkins, 1882-83.
Joseph B. See, 1884 to date.

NORTH SALEM.

UPPER SALEM.

Abijah Gilbert, 1772 to 1784.
Thaddeus Crane, 1784-85.
Hachaliah Brown, 1786-87.
Ebenezer Purdy, 1788 to 1790.
NORTH SALEM, (formerly Upper Salem).
John Quick, 1790 to 1793, 1801 to 1804.
Daniel Delevan, 1793 to 1799.
Ebenezer Purdy, 1799 to 1801.
Epenetus Wallace, 1804-13-14-15-16.
Zabud June, 1805 to 1811, 1830.
Charles Ambler, 1811-12.
Ebenezer Purdy, Jr., 1817 to 1823.
Isaac Purdy, 1823, 1829.
Jesse Smith, 1824 to 1829.
Samuel Field, 1831 to 1834.
Epenetus Howe, 1834, 1836, 1840-41, 1844-45.
James Mills, 1835.
John J. June, 1837.
Nehemiah Wilson, 1838-39, 1842 to 1844.
Isaac H. Purdy, 1846 to 1850, 1856-57.
George C. Finch, 1850 to 1856.
Joseph L. Sutton, 1858, 1860 to 1868.
Gilbert F. Baily, 1859.
Odle Close, 1868 to 1893.
Henry W. Norton, 1893-94-95.
Isaac Purdy, 1896-97-98-99.

OSSINING.

(Organized May 2, 1845.)

Joseph Hunt, 1845-46.
Stephen Marshall, 1847-48.
G. Van Wyck, 1849, 1852.
Abraham Hyatt, 1850.
Frank Larkin, 1851.
J. T. Yoe, 1853.
J. Holly Platt, 1854.
W. O. Mills, 1855.
J. F. Purdy, 1856.
George A. Brandreth, 1857-58-59.
Nelson H. Baker, 1860.
Abraham B. Reynolds, 1861-62-63-1883.
F. C. Burrhus, 1864.
W. E. Lawrence, 1865 to 1870.
Thomas Leary, 1870-71.
G. B. Hubbell, 1872.
John Hoag, 1873-74-78-79-80-81.
R. M. Lawrence, 1875-76-77.
Joshua G. Many, 1882, 1884.
John J. Mahaney, 1885.
Gilbert M. Todd, 1886 to date.

PELHAM.

James Pell, 1773 to 1784.
Philip Pell, 1784 to 1825.
John Hunter, 1825-26.
Stephen S. Pell, 1827 to 1831, 1841.
George Horton, 1831-32-33.
Nathaniel P. Ogden, 1834-35-36.
Elias D. Hunter, 1837 to 1840, 1846-47.
Joseph Lyon, 1840.
James Hay, 1842, 1844-45.
J. L. Townsend, 1843.
P. Schuyler, 1848 to 1851.
G. W. Horton, 1851 to 1859.
Samuel Lippincott, 1859-60-61.
Benjamin Hegeman, 1862, to 1873.
James Hyatt, 1873 to 1885.
Robert H. Scott, 1885.
Sherman T. Pell, 1886 to 1893.
William McAllister, 1893-94.
John M. Shinn, 1895 to 1899.

A portion of this town was annexed to New York City by an act of the Legislature passed June 6th, 1895.

POUNDRIDGE.

Ebenezer Lockwood, 1772 to 1779, 1782 to 1787, 1802 to 1807.
William Fancher, 1780-81, 1788 to 1802.
Ezra Lockwood, 1807 to 1820.
Horatio Lockwood, 1820 to 1824, 1826 to 1841.
John C. Ferris, 1824-25.

William Lockwood, 1841 to 1844.
R. Ayres, 1844.
Alsop H. Lockwood, 1845 to 1853, 1856 to 1868.
H. D. Robertson, 1853.
William L. Smith, 1854-55.
David W. Miller, 1868 to 1872.
Stephen Taylor, 1872.
Daniel B. Rockwell, 1873.
Miles Adams, 1874 to 1878, 1883 to 1892.
D. W. Chichester, 1878 to 1883.
George N. Fancher, 1892.
George I. Ruscoe, 1893 to date.

RYE.

Joseph Theall, 1691 to 1701.
Deliverance Brown, 1701 to 1703.
John Frost, 1703 to 1705.
Thomas Merritt, 1705-6.
Joseph Purdy, 1707 to 1711.
John Hoyt, 1711 to 1713, 1717 to 1720.
Joseph Bedd, 1713 to 1717, 1720-1-2.
Samuel Purdy, 1723 to 1740, 1744-5-6, 1749.
John Thomas, 1740 to 1744, 1765-66-67, 1783-84.
Samuel Tredwell, 1747-48.
William Willett, 1750 to 1762.
Jonathan Brown, 1762-63.
Timothy Wetmore, 1764, 1768.
John Thomas, Jr., 1769-70.
Ebenezer Haviland, 1771 to 1783.
Jesse Hunt, 1783 to 1788.
Gilbert Brundage, 1788.
Thomas Bowne, 1789 to 1796.
Bartholomey Haden, 1796.
John Guyon, 1797-98, 1801 to 1805.
John Brown, 1799.
Thomas Brown, 1800.
Samuel Marvin, 1805-6.
Samuel Armor, 1807-8.
Samuel Deall, 1809 to 1823.
David Kirby, 1823 to 1835, 1838.
John Theall, 1835 to 1838, 1841.
Willett Moseman, 1839-40.
James D. Halsted, 1842 to 1846, 1862-63-64.
J. C. R. Brown, 1846-47.
Dr. D. J. Sands, 1848.
John S Provost, 1849, 1854.
William Horton, 1850.
Newberry D. Halstead, 1851 to 1854.
John E. Marshall, 1855 to 1861.
John W. Lounsbury, 1861.
Wilson D. Slawson, 1865.
Thomas K. Downing, 1866-67-68.
Howard C. Cady, 1869-70.
Amherst J. Wight, Jr., 1871-72.
George W. Wesley, 1873.
S. W. Johnson, 1874 to 1883.
William Ryan, 1883 to 1888.
George W. Carpenter, 1888 to 1892.
Addison Johnson, 1892 to 1895.
Clarence Sackett, 1895 to 1898.

SCARSDALE.

William Barker, 1772 to 1783.
Jonathan G. Tompkins, 1783 to 1794.
John Barker, 1794 to 1798.
Caleb Tompkins, 1798 to 1808. 1822.
James Secor, 1808 to 1812.
Enoch Tompkins, 1812 to 1822.
Richard M. Popham, 1823 to 1829.
Nathaniel Brown, 1829-30.
Richard Palmer, 1831 to 1838, 1839 to 1845.
George D. Varian, 1838.
W. Cornell, 1845-46, 1852, 1862.
J. G. Tompkins, 1847-48.
Francis Secor, 1849, 1851, 1853 to 1862, 1863 to 1867, 1868 to 1879.
J. Willets, 1850.
G. P. Nelson, 1867.
Oliver A. Hyatt, 1879-80.
George J. Willets, 1881-82.
Chauncey T. Secor, 1883 to date.

SOMERS.

STEPHENTOWN.

Hachaliah Brown, 1788 to 1791.
Abraham Brown, 1791 to 1807.
Joseph Owen, Jr., 1807.
SOMERS, (formerly Stephentown).
Joseph Owen, Jr., 1808-9, 1811, to 1815, 1817.
Abraham Brown, 1810.
Stephen Green, 1815-16.
Stephen Brown, Jr., 1818 to 1833.
Gerad Crane, 1833 to 1837.
William Marshall, 1837 to 1841.
Israel Green, 1841 to 1844, 1845, 1853.
I. Brown, 1844.
S. Gregory, 1846-47, 1851-52, 1857.
Jesse Horton, 1848.
W. E. Teed, 1849, 1862 to 1868, 1870-71.
Joseph Griffin, 1850.
William Marshall, Jr., 1854-55, 1858 to 1862, 1869.
Joseph Reynolds, 1856.
James W. Bedell, 1868.
Stephen Brown, 1872.
Jesse G. Carpenter, 187-74.
Thaddeus Crane, 1875 to 1880.
James P. Teed, 1880 to date.

WESTCHESTER.

James Ferris, 1773 to 1784.
Thomas Hunt, 1784.
Abraham Leggett, 1785.
Lake Hunt, 1786.
Israel Underhill, 1787 to 1892.
Benjamin Ferris, 1802 to 1816, 1819 to 1829.
Bazil J. Bartow, 1816 to 1819.
Israel H. Watson, 1829 to 1833, 1835 to 1839.
Augustace Huestace, 1833-34.
Andrew Findlay, 1839 to 1844, 1845-46.
Robert R. Morris, 1844, 1849, 1851-52.
Daniel J. Costar, 1847-48.
Bayard Clark, 1850.
Abraham Hatfield, 1853 to 1858, 1859 to 1862, 1864 to 1870.
Denton Pearsall, 1858.
William H. Bowne, 1862-63, 1876.
P. Hendrick, 1870-71.
Hugh Lunny, 1872-73, 1877.
F. C. Havemeyer, 1874.
J. M. Furman, 1875.
R. C. Watson, 1878.
James Henderson, Jr., 1879 to 1882, 1883.
Peter Briggs, 1882.
Daniel McGrory, 1884 to 1887.
Michael Rauch, 1887 to 1892.
A. Hennen Morris, 1892-93.
Aug. M. Field, 1894 and last Supervisor.

This town was annexed to New York City, by an act of the Legislature passed June 6, 1895.

WEST FARMS.

(Organized May 13, 1846.)
F. Barnette, 1847.
A. Findlay, 1848-49.
John B. Haskin, 1850-51, 1863.
Charles Bathgate, 1852-60, 1871-72.
W. N. Lewis, 1853.
H. B. Todd, 1854.
Samuel M. Purdy, 1855-56-61-64-65-66-67.
Abraham B. Tappen, 1857.
George W. Devoe, 1862.
Frederick Grote, 1868-69-70.
John Bussing, 1858-59, 1873 and last Supervisor.

This town was annexed to New York City, by an act of the Legislature, passed May 23, 1873.

WHITE PLAINS.

Caleb Hyatt, 1727 to 1735.
Moses Owen, 1735-36.
Jonathan Purdy, 1737 to 1750.
Elisha Budd, 1750-51-52-56-57.
Elisha Hyatt, 1753-4-5.
Abraham Hatfield, 1758 to 1769.

Dr. Robert Graham 1769 to 1775.
Samuel Purdy, 1775–6.
Anthony Miller, 1777 to 1783.
Daniel Horton, 1783 to 1787.
Richard Hatfield, 1787 to 1796.
John Falconer, 1796 to 1801, 1819 to 1831.
Jacob Purdy, 1801 to 1810.
Joseph Horton, 1816–17–18.
Elisha Horton, 1831 to 1838.
Henry Willets, 1838 to 1844.
John W. Mills, 1844–45–47, 1860–61.
Lewis C. Platt, 1846, 1883 to 1892.
John Dick, 1848, 1850.
Henry C. Field, 1849.
Gilbert S. Lyon, 1851 to 1854, 1857 to 1860.
Robert Cochran, 1854, 1875.
John J. Clapp, 1855–6.
E. G. Sutherland, 1862 to 1867, 1871 to 1874, 1878.
John D. Gray, 1867–8.
M. Donohue, Jr., 1869–70.
Elisha Horton, 1874, 1876–82.
Stephen S. Marshall, 1877.
Artemus Eggleston, 1879 to 1882.
Frank G. Schirmer, 1892 to 1899.

YONKERS.

David Hunt, 1788.
James Archer, 1789.
William Hadley, 1790 to 1794, 1801.
John Robert, 1795–96.
Garrit Dykman, 1797 to 1801.
Isaac Vermilyea, 1802 to 1825.
Caleb Smith, 1825 to 1842.
Prince W. Paddock, 1842 to 1845.
William W. Scrugham, 1845 to 1850, 1856–57.
James L. Valentine, 1850 to 1854, 1861–62.
William G. Ackerman, 1854–55.
Augustus Van Cortlandt, 1858–59.
Ethan Flagg, 1860–63–67–68–70–71.
Isaac H. Knox, 1864–65–66.
Edward De Witt, 1869.
Charles R. Dusenberry, 1872–73, 1894–95–96.
John H. Williams, 1874.
Jacob Read, 1875–76–77, 1882 to 1893.
James V. Lawrence, 1878 to 1882.

This town was chartered as a city in 1872.

First Ward—A. J. Prime, 1893.
Michael Fitzgerald, 1894–95.
James P. Stewart, 1896.
William H. Greenhalgh, 1897–98.

Second Ward—Henrie A. Percival, 1893–94–95.
Isaiah Frazier, 1896.
Hall B. Waring, 1897–98.

Third Ward—P. A. Conneff, 1893.
Elijah M. Yerks, 1894–95.
Edward A. Forsyth, 1896–97–98.

Fourth Ward—Jeremiah J. Clancy, 1893.
Charles R. Dusenberry, 1894–95.
John J. Burns, 1896.
Thomas A. Browne, 1897–98.

Fifth Ward—William H. McPherson, 1893.
Isaiah Frazier, 1894–95.
Henrie A. Percival, 1896.
Edward J. Earl, 1897–98.

Sixth Ward—Patrick Whalen, 1896–97–98.

Seventh Ward—Charles R. Dusenberry, 1896.
Walter B. Dixon, 1897–98.

YORKTOWN.

Pierre Van Cortlandt, 1760 to 1775.
Joseph Strang, 1775 to 1780, 1783 to 1789.
Samuel Haight, 1780 to 1783.
Elijah Lee, 1789 to 1792, 1804–5.

Ebenezer White, 1792 to 1796, 1803.
Stephen Liens, 1796 to 1803.
Peter Lane, 1806–7.
John Conklin, 1808–9–10.
Abraham Requa, 1811.
Nathaniel Hyatt, 1812–13.
Thomas Tompkins, 1814 to 1822, 1823 to 1826.
Abijah Lee, 1822.
David D. Webbers, 1826–27.
Bernardus Montross, 1828 to 1831, 1843.
James Underhill, 1831–32.
Cornelius E. Ferris, 1833 to 1836.
Samuel Fowler, 1836 to 1841, 1856.
Stephen Lee, 1841–42.
Elias Q. Tompkins, 1844 to 1848.
Benjamin D. Miller, 1848–49, 1858–59–60–63.
Isaac L. Tompkins, 1850–51.
Abraham R. Strang, 1852–53.
Lawrence P. Bostwick, 1854–55.
Daniel Strang, 1857.
John B. Tompkins, 1861–62–73–74–75.
Stephen H. Knapp, 1864–65–66.
Joseph F. Palmer, 1867–68–71.
E. Q. Horton, 1869–70.
James C. Travis, 1872.
Jesse Ryder, 1876.
John W. Carpenter, 1877 to 1881.
William James Horton, 1881 to 1887.
Ira D. Strang, 1887 to 1894.
Charles W. Underhill, 1894.
T. F. Tompkins, 1895.
Edward B. Kear, 1896 to 1899.

CHAIRMEN AND CLERKS.

Following are the names of Supervisors who have been elected and served as Chairmen of the Board of Supervisors of this County, and the names of Clerks of the same body; Chairman from 1813 to 1898; Clerks from 1772 to 1898.

Chairmen:

Abraham Odell, Greenburgh, 1813-14.
Ezra Lockwood, Poundridge, 1815 to 1820.
Thomas Tompkins, Yorktown, 1820, 1823-4-5.
John Townsend, Eastchester, 1821-22.
David Miller, Bedford, 1826-27, 1829-31-32.
Richard M. Popham, Scarsdale, 1828.
Zabud June, North Salem, 1830.
Jeremiah Anderson, Harrison, 1833-34-35.
Lawrence Davenport, New Rochelle, 1836 to 1843.
Richard Palmer, Scarsdale, 1843.
Benjamin M. Brown, Mamaroneck, 1844-45.
W. W. Scrugham, Yonkers, 1846-47.
Andrew Findlay, West Farms, 1848-49.
Daniel Hunt, Lewisboro, 1850, 1855.
John B. Haskin, West Farms, 1851.
Robert H. Coles, New Rochelle, 1852-53.
Joseph T. Carpenter, New Castle, 1854.
Alsop H. Lockwood, Poundridge, 1856-57, 1859.
Frost Horton, Peekskill, 1858.
Abraham Hatfield, Westchester, 1860-61.
Albert Badeau, New Rochelle, 1862.
Edmund G. Sutherland, White Plains, 1863-64-65.
William Cauldwell, Morrisania, 1866-68-69.
William H. Robertson, Katonah, 1870-71.
Francis M. Carpenter, Mount Kisco, 1872 to 1873, 1894-95.
George W. Davids, New Rochelle, 1874.
S. Wm. Johnson, Rye, 1875-76.
Abraham O. Wilsea, Dobbs Ferry, 1877-78-79.
David Quackinbush, Mount Vernon, 1880.
James Hopkins, North Castle, 1881.
Odle Close, North Salem, 1882.
Matthias Banta, Mamaroneck, 1883-84-85-86-88.
William Ryan, Port Chester, 1887.
Miles Adams, Poundridge, 1889-90-91.
Chauncey T. Secor, Scarsdale, 1893, 1897.
Gideon W. Davenport, New Rochelle, 1896.

The Clerks elected were:

Dr. Robert Graham, White Plains, 1772 to 1778.
Abijah Gilbert, Salem, 1778 to 1807.
Caleb Tompkins, Scarsdale, 1807.
Elijah Ward, New Rochelle, 1808-9.
Samuel Deall, Rye, 1810 to 1823.
John B. Underhill, Mamaroneck, 1823 to 1846.
Elisha Horton, White Plains, 1846.
Robert H. Coles, New Rochelle, 1847-48-49.
Daniel K. Sherwood, Sing Sing, 1850.
Abram Hyatt, Sing Sing, 1851-52.
Thomas W. Smith, New Castle, 1853.
Hiram P. Rowell, White Plains, 1854 to 1858.
Edmund G. Sutherland, White Plains, 1858-59-60-61.
J. Malcolm Smith, Sing Sing, 1862 to 1867, 1880.
Chas. E. Johnson, Mt. Vernon, 1868-69, 1871-2-3, 1883 to 1892.
Casper C. Childs, Jr., Sing Sing, 1874-75.
Joseph O. Miller, Mount Kisco, 1876-77-78.
William A. Miller, White Plains, 1879.
Henry C. Henderson, Westchester, 1881-82.
M. James Mooney, White Plains, 1893.
Edwin R. Hopkins, White Plains, 1894 to 1898.

REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN AT BEDFORD.

That a Reformatory for Women has been built by the State, at Bedford, is due, principally, to the unceasing exertions of Mrs. Abbey Hopper Gibbons, of New York city, a daughter of Isaac T. Hopper, well-known as a philanthropist. Mrs. Gibbons was 77 years of age and had long been conspicuous as a worker in aid of the poor and unfortunate, when, in 1889, she decided upon asking the State of New York, through its Legislature, to make a suitable appropriation to defray the expense of constructing a reformatory for women. She advocated, in furtherance of her object, that as there were already several institutions, supported by the State, for the reformation of men, the State could at least afford one such institution for women. Mrs. Gibbons appeared personally among members of the Legislature, and so far succeeded as to have an act passed making a small appropriation. This proved enough to permit a commencement of the work of constructing necessary buildings. But the act did not become a law, owing to the interposition of a veto by Governor Hill.

Undaunted, Mrs. Gibbons renewed her supplications, and in 1892 was rewarded by the enactment of a law which promised to make possible the accomplishment of her heart's desire. Mrs. Gibbons declined appointment as a manager. She died in 1893, at the age of eighty-one years.

The State Legislature passed, and the Governor approved, May 16, 1892, an act authorizing the establishment in the State of a reformatory to be located within the county of New York or the county of Westchester, to be known as the Reformatory for Women. The act provides for the appointment by the Governor, within thirty days, after the passage of the act, of five residents of the State, at least two of whom shall be women, to constitute a board of managers of said reformatory, who shall hold office for one, two, three, four and five years respectively, as shall be indicated by the Governor, on making the appointments. Thereafter all appointments, except to fill vacancies in said board, shall be for five years, and be made by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. Whenever a vacancy occurs in said board of managers by expiration of terms of office, or by death, resignation, removal or otherwise, the Governor shall appoint to fill such vacancy; but when an appointment to fill out an unexpired term of office is made, the Governor shall so indicate at the time of making such appointment. The person so appointed, shall hold office only until the close of such unexpired term. The Governor shall have

power to remove any manager at any time, for cause, on giving to such manager a copy of the charge against him or her, and an opportunity of being heard in his or her defense. Each manager is required to furnish a bond of $5,000 to the State, with two or more sufficient securities, to be approved by the Comptroller of the State, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties required of them by the act. The said managers shall receive no compensation for their time or services, but the actual and necessary expenses of each of them while engaged in the performance of the duties of his or her office. These expenses on being presented in writing and verified by his or her affidavit, shall be paid quarterly by the treasurer of the said board of managers. The act authorized the managers to select and purchase a site in either county. If possible, to purchase a suitable building for the reformatory; if such building is not available, and it becomes necessary to erect a building for the purpose, the managers are empowered to contract for its construction. The building, it is ordered, shall be ample to hold 250 inmates and accommodate with living apartments the officials and employes of the institution. The Governor is to appoint a superintendent of construction, such superintendent to receive as salary a sum not to exceed $2,500 per year; the term of office of said superintendent of construction shall terminate upon the performance of the contracts made for the erection of the buildings.

The board of managers, on the completion of the building, shall appoint a female superintendent and other officers, and employes, and fix salaries of same. When and so soon as said reformatory shall be ready for the reception of inmates, and all the requirements of the act have been complied with, all police justices and other magistrates and courts within said limits, may sentence and commit to the said Reformatory for a term of not less than three years, nor more than five years, unless sooner discharged therefrom, by the board of managers thereof, any female between the ages of sixteen and thirty years, who shall have been convicted by such justice, or such court, of petit larceny, habitual drunkenness, being a common disorderly person, or of any misdemeanor or felony, other than murder, manslaughter, burglary or arson, and who is not insane, nor mentally or physically incapable of being substantially benefited by the discipline of said institution.

Under this act, Governor Flower, on June 4, 1892, appointed as Managers, David N. Carvalho, of New York city; Alice Sandford, (daughter of the late Gen. Lyman Sandford, of New York city,) of Sing Sing, now of Pelham; John Berry, of Mount Ver-

non; Arris S. Huntington, (a daughter of Bishop Huntington,) of Syracuse, and Samuel Wm. Johnson, of Rye. The latter resigned shortly after on account of ill health. Of the original Board of Managers, three remain in the present board. Mr. Johnson and Mr. Berry are dead. James Wood, of Mount Kisco, was appointed December 11, 1894, to succeed the former, and Jeremiah T. Lockwood, of White Plains, was appointed March 16, 1898, to succeed Mr. Berry.

An act was passed in 1897 providing for the appointment of an additional manager who shall be a physician, making the number six, instead of five, composing the Board. This appointment has not yet been made.

The board of managers decided to establish the Reformatory in the county of Westchester. Unable to purchase land with suitable buildings thereon or that might be made suitable, the managers selected and purchased a site, consisting of 107½ acres of land, at Bedford Station, on the line of the Harlem Railroad, the price agreed upon being $10,000. This piece of land, more than 300 feet above tide water, is bisected by a running stream of water from seven to thirteen feet wide. This property was taken possession of in April, 1893. Plans for the buildings to be erected on the site, which are to contain all the modern improvements, for similar institutions, were submitted and approved by the proper State authorities on December 29, 1893.

The plans arranged for an administration building three stories in height, providing household accommodations for the superintendent and family, and for such subordinate officers as said managers may deem necessary; also for rooms for the Board of Managers and a chapel. For four detached cottages, two stories in height, of the requisite dimensions, arrangements and accommodations for twenty-seven inmates each, or a total of 108, exclusive of the matrons and attendants for whom accommodations have been liberally provided. In addition to the other rooms, an assembly room 22x30 feet is provided for in each of the four cottages. Also, for a dormitory building which is substantially fireproof, with two absolutely fireproof staircases for ingress and egress. This building is three stories in height and provides 144 rooms for inmates, the attendants and all subordinate officers necessary for administration.

The contract for the construction of these buildings was awarded April 4, 1894; the amount agreed upon being $165,000. The erection of the buildings was completed last year, but the want of necessary funds to equip and furnish the interior, prevents occupancy. The amount of money appropriated, from

time to time, up to date, by different Legislatures, on account of the construction, aggregates $247,050; $100,000 was appropriated in 1892, $70,050 in 1895, $30,000 in 1896 and $47,000 in 1897; no appropriation was granted in 1898 though one was asked for, as same is necessary to complete and make available the property. It is estimated that $100,000 more will be needed to properly equip and furnish the buildings. The progress of building has been greatly retarded by Legislatures ignoring appeals and neglecting to appropriate amounts actually necessary to carry on the work.

DISTINGUISHED MEN ASSOCIATED WITH THE COUNTY'S HISTORY.

ODLE CLOSE was born in the town of Greenwich, Conn, on July 15, 1817. He was married on October 26, 1846, at Glens Falls, New York, to Miss Samantha Brush Numan, daughter of Lewis Numan, Esq., of that place, who survived him but a short time. He died at his residence in Croton Falls on November 19, 1894. He sprang from good stock. His ancestors for more than a century were natives of New England. He was the son of Edward and Charlotte (Hobby) Close and the grandson of Odle and Hannah (Brush) Close. He earned for himself the means for his academic and collegiate education after sharing, in common with his brothers, such advantages as were offered by the common school near his home, and prepared himself for college at the Academy of Quaker Ridge, in his native town, and at that of Plainfield in New Jersey. He entered Yale College and was graduated with the class of 1842. He was at one time principal of the academy in Wilton, Conn, and for three years he was the principal of Bedford Academy, one of the oldest educational institutions in this State. He read law with Judge Robert S. Hart, of Bedford, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1845, and subsequently practiced in the courts of the United States. In 1853 he united with William H. Robertson, of Bedford, in forming the law firm of Close & Robertson, and the partnership was never broken throughout his life. They opened a firm office at Mott Haven, now a part of New York city. They continued their firm office in this place till after the Civil War, when they removed it to White Plains, the county town of Westchester. Under the law of 1866 he was appointed Register in Bankruptcy for the Congressional district by Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States, which office he held till the law was repealed twelve years later. For twenty-four consecutive years he represented the town of North Salem in the Westchester County Board of Supervisors, and was regarded by his associates in the board as authority on all legal matters. He served on the Constitutional Convention for the revision of the New York State Constitution by appointment of the Governor and Senate of the State, in 1873, and again in the Constitutional Commission in 1890. At the time of his death he was, as he had been for many years, a member of the New York State Bar Association.

He was one of the original organizers of the Oriental Bank, in

the city of New York, in the summer of 1853, and retained till his death his connection therewith. He was also engaged in the organization of the Central Bank of Westchester, at White Plains, and for many years, and at the time of his death, was one of its directors, and he had been a director in the Old Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Somers for a number of years. When the Putnam County Savings Bank was established he was one of the trustees, and so continued. In politics he was an old-fashioned Republican, having been among those concerned in the formation of the party at its beginning. He never failed, however, to honor and endorse integrity and loyalty to honest interests of nation or locality among political opponents, and the record of his public and business life, as well as social, bears testimony to the confidence with which he was regarded by those who differed from him in these matters. In the spring of 1854 he removed his private office and his home from Bedford to Croton Falls, in North Salem, the northernmost town of Westchester County, never thereafter changing his residence.

The foregoing is a portion of the memorial of the Supreme Court and its record, with a few very slight corrections and additions to the printed copy.

PETER COOPER, the founder of Cooper Institute, New York city, and general benefactor of all mankind, was, in his boyhood, a resident of Peekskill, this county, where his father conducted a small beer brewery. At seventeen years of age, he decided to become something else than a beer brewer; accordingly, with his father's consent, he left Peekskill and journeyed to New York city in search of something to do and a fortune. He first succeeded in apprenticing himself to a carriage builder for four years, at $25 a year. Having but a meagre education, and learning the value of knowledge, the young apprentice engaged all his spare moments in a search after that which instructs. He did his work well as an apprentice, after which he was engaged in other pursuits and perfected several inventions: he finally engaged in business for himself, but his business was ruined by the dull season of 1815; he subsequently embarked in the business of glue manufacture which ultimately resulted in producing for him a princely fortune. Other enterprises of a business nature also contributed to his riches. Mr. Cooper is quoted as having said in his early days, "If I ever prosper in business, and acquire more property than I need, I will try to found an institution in the city of New York, wherein appren-

tice boys and young mechanics shall have a chance to get knowledge in the evening." This was said when he was a poor apprentice boy, anxious for knowledge and unable to obtain it. How well he carried out that resolution time has proven. Forty years after he was able to accomplish his desire. The institute was planned after the Polytechnic School in Paris. The site is the same he decided upon years before, when he first contemplated the idea. He bought sections of this site, upon which the institute stands, from time to time, as he had money to spare, until he had purchased the whole block. He bought the first lot about thirty years before he began to build. In 1854 he began to erect the structure, of stone, brick and iron, six stories high and fire proof. It cost $700,000. It was given by him into the hands of trustees, completed, in 1859. Subsequently he gave $150,000 to provide the institution with a library of books of reference, free to the public. Later he gave other financial aid. Mr. Cooper was born in the year 1791, and died April 4, 1883.

JAMES FENIMORE COOPER, who was first an officer in the United States Navy and then became famous as an American novelist, is made specially popular with residents of this county owing to the fact that he resided among us and was a local property owner, having erected on Quaker Ridge, in Scarsdale, near Mamaroneck, an attractive cottage which he named the "Angevine," in honor of a Huguenot family, who were his friends and neighbors. In this cottage, in 1820, he conceived the notion of writing his first book. The belief that he possessed within himself the power of becoming an author came about in this wise: He had just finished reading a novel, that had not pleased him; throwing the book down he remarked in disgust, "such a book, I could write a better novel than that myself." His friends laughed at the idea of his writing a novel; nevertheless he boldly attempted the feat, and as a result he produced his first book, titled "Precaution," in 1821. Next year "The Spy" appeared. In quick succession followed, "The Pioneers," "The Pilot," "The Last of the Mohicans," "The Red Rover," and "The Prairie," and others, numbering thirty works, up to the time of his death, September 14, 1851. He was born at Burlington, New Jersey, September 15, 1789; was admitted at the age of 13 years to Yale; three years later he became a midshipman in the United States Navy; on his retirement from the Navy, in 1811, he married, and the next ten years of his life were spent in a quiet, domestic fashion, most of the time in his Quaker Ridge home.

EZRA CORNELL, the founder of the Cornell University, is a Westchester County boy, the son of Elijah Cornell, a farmer residing at Westchester Landing, between Cornell's Neck and Throgg's Neck. He was born January 11, 1807. He passed his boyhood in working on his father's farm, and going to the district school during the winter. In 1828, when he came of age, Cornell went to Ithaca, N. Y., and learned the trade of a machinest. He was strictly temperate, drank no intoxicating drinks, used no tobacco. His cleverness as a machinest proved of great benefit in many ways in later days, in connection with his inventive genius. Ezra Cornell has a place in the history of the telegraph, which would have caused his name to be remembered if he had never founded a university. At a critical moment his ingenuity came to the rescue of Samuel F. B. Morse's enterprise, and saved it, perhaps, from premature extinction. The telegraph, in return for this service, gave him a colossal fortune, and enabled him to carry out a cherished wish and give to the State the now famous institution of learning which bears his name.

He was elected a Member of Assembly in the years 1862 and 1863, representing the county of Tompkins. From 1864 to 1868 he served in the State Senate as the representative of the 24th Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Broome, Tioga and Tompkins.

THOMAS CORNELL, widely known on account of his success in establishing one of the largest and most important transportation companies in this country, was born in White Plains, this county, in the year 1814. As president of the Cornell Steamboat Company he controlled numerous and costly steamboats engaged in carrying passengers and freight; no man's name was better known along the Hudson River than Mr. Cornell's. For many years he served as president of the First National Bank of Rondout, the place of his residence after leaving Westchester County. He was elected a representative in Congress, for the Fifteenth District, in the year 1866, and again in the year 1880, as a Republican. Mr. Cornell by close application to business and hard work, starting from the lower rung of the ladder, was able to reach an elevated position among the State's most prominent men in commercial and financial affairs.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, one of the best known, if not the most widely known man in the United States, and certainly the best known American abroad, was born in Peekskill, this

county, on April 23, 1834, a descendant from the Huguenots. He graduated from Yale in 1856, studied law with Hon. William Nelson, of Peekskill, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. In 1859 he hung out his sign in the village of Peekskill, and while waiting for clients indulged in politics as a pastime. In 1861 he was elected an Assemblyman from the Third Assembly District on the Union Republican ticket, and was re-elected, serving in the 85th and 86th sessions of the Legislature, 1862 and 1863. He was unmarried at this time. In a pen sketch of members of the Assembly for 1862, a journalist had the following to say relative to the "Son of Westchester": "Mr. Depew is one of the ablest members of the Assembly, and bids fair to become a prominent man in the State. He possesses decided ability to which may be added a good degree of industry, energy and perseverance. Although looking much older, he is scarcely twenty-nine years of age; but his bearing and business habits, partake more of the character of middle age, or even maturer years, than of the impetuosity and recklessness of youth. He seems to have reached manhood earlier than usually falls to the lot of mortals, or, if not fully matured, and he improves as rapidly for a few years to come, as in the past, he may be set down as possessing extraordinary talents. His looks, bearing, habits and settled character indicate maturity of years, while the fact is indisputable that he is still in his youth. His father is only fifty-five years old, and his mother is less than fifty. He is, in fact, a venerable young man, a proper associate and companion of men of the preceding generation. His vigor of intellect, too, is in accordance with his appearance—possessing the strength, solidity and ripeness of middle age." His popularity in the Assembly secured for him, from the Republican party, the nomination for Secretary of State, in 1863; he was elected and served the full term of two years. Mr. Depew was appointed County Clerk of this county, on May 25, 1867, by Governor Reuben E. Fenton, in place of Hiram P. Rowell, deceased. Owing to pressure of other business, Mr. Depew could not accept the honor, and accordingly declined it.

On April 26, 1870, he was appointed a Commissioner of Emigration, but, for good and sufficient reasons given, declined to accept the position. April 26, 1871, he was appointed a New Capitol Commissioner and served the full term. In 1872 he ran for Lieutenant Governor on the Democratic-Liberal Republican ticket, with Francis Kernan, the candidate for Governor, but was defeated. He acted as Boundary Commissioner and Agent of the State, under appointments made 1875 and in 1880. He was appointed a Regent of the State University in 1877 and still holds that office.

JOSEPH RODMAN DRAKE, M. D., doubtless one of the best known of American poets, was born in the town of Westchester, on August 7, 1795, and died September 20, 1820. His remains lie buried in the little cemetery at Hunt's Point, in that town. He wrote the justly popular poem titled, "The Culprit Fay," in three days. He is the author also of many other poems dear to the hearts of his countrymen, but none more than that patriotic inspiration titled "The American Flag."

When PETER FANUEIL, in the year 1720, at the age of eighteen years, left his native town of New Rochelle, to "better his condition" in the city of Boston, he doubtless had no idea of the prominent place he would occupy in history, that an act planned solely to convenience his fellow citizens would, for ever, stamp his name upon the memory of every patriotic American. When young Fanueil reached Boston he found employment with his uncle, Andrew Fanueil, a leading merchant of that city. In 1737 the uncle died leaving his wealth to the nephew. In 1740 the people of Boston divided on a proposition to build a central Market-house, and quite bitter were the disputes arising. At this juncture Peter Fanueil came forward and offered to erect the proposed building at his own expense and present it, when completed, to the city. The tender was accepted, and Mr. Fanueil did better than his offer, he added a commodious hall over the market, sufficiently large to seat one thousand persons. Thus Boston was put in possession of Fanueil Hall, "The Cradle of American Liberty," which has from the earliest days of the American Revolution been famous, owing to the acts of patriotic men assembled within its walls. As an evidence of Boston's appreciation of the gift, may be mentioned the fact that when the building had to be restored after its almost utter destruction by fire, in 1761, no other name for it than that of Fanueil Hall would be considered. Citizens of Boston were determined that the building should remain as a memorial of the New Rochelle boy and of Huguenot munificence, to inspire in the future similar manifestations of public spirit and good citizenship.

Mr. Fanueil, the founder and donor, did not live long after the completion of the building, in fact he died the same year, and just five years after the death of his uncle, in the year 1742.

DAVID GLASCOE FARRAGUT, Admiral of the United States Navy, born July 5, 1801, and who died on August 14, 1870, the most famous of famed naval officers produced by the late

Civil War, was at the opening of the unpleasantness, a respected resident of Hastings-on-the-Hudson, in this county. Here he spent his "leave" days with his family, and many neighbors learned to love the "unpretentious and kind hearted gentleman," as they termed him, judging from his manner and bearing while among them. He was at the time connected with the home squadron, with the rank of Captain. In January, 1862, he left Hastings, having been appointed to the command of a naval expedition to act against the Confederates in the Gulf of Mexico; on the 28th of that month he received the surrender of New Orleans; was made Vice-Admiral in 1863; assisted at the taking of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863. In 1866, he attained the rank of Admiral, and at the conclusion of the war he was presented by merchants of New York, with $50,000, as an evidence of their appreciation of services rendered. At the end of the war Admiral Farragut spent many happy days at his old home in Hastings.

JOHN CHARLES FREMONT, the eminent traveler and explorer, who spent his latter years on his magnificent estate, on the banks of the Hudson, in North Tarrytown, in the town of Mount Pleasant, was one of the most widely known men of his time. He was born at Savannah, Ga., January 21, 1813. Was graduated from Charleston College. President Van Buren appointed him, in 1840, a lieutenant in the Corps of Topographical Engineers. Was married in 1841. His successful attempts to penetrate the Rocky Mountains, his establishment of the feasibility of an overland communication between the two sides of the Continent and his discovery of the route to California, in the years 1841-42-43, made him famous at home and abroad. He took part in the war with Mexico. In 1849 he settled in California and was elected a Senator for that State. In 1856 he was nominated as the Republican candidate for President, against James Buchanan, Democrat, who was elected. In 1861, in the war of the Rebellion, he was appointed a Major-General and obtained command of the western district; on August 31, 1861, he ordered the emancipation of the slaves of those who, in his district, were in arms against the United States; but the President revoked the order as unauthorized and premature. In this Fremont anticipated by only thirteen months the President's own proclamation; but he was nevertheless relieved from command. In a few months he was reinstated and in 1862, after the battle of Cross Keys, on June 2, he resigned, because he would not serve under Gen. Pope, whom he ranked. In 1864 he was named for the Presidency but withdrew in favor of Mr. Lincoln. Subsequently and up to

the time of his death, July 13, 1890, he was engaged in various railroad enterprises.

JOHN THOMPSON HOFFMAN, the twenty-third and twenty-fourth Governor of the State of New York, was born at Sing Sing, in this county, on January 10, 1828, a son of Dr. A. K. Hoffman. He was graduated from Union College in 1846; in 1849, when twenty-one years of age, he was admitted to the bar. In 1860 he was elected Recorder of the City of New York. Was elected Mayor of that city in 1865. In 1866 he was defeated by Reuben E. Fenton, Republican, for Governor, but in 1868 he was more successful, being elected by a majority of 28,046 over John A. Griswold, the Republican nominee. He was re-elected Governor in 1870. During his administration, the terms of office of Justice of the Supreme Court were increased to fourteen years. He was, on retirement from the office of Governor, urged by his friends for the Democratic nomination for President of the United States.

JAMES WILLIAM HUSTED, the subject of this sketch, was doubtless one of the cleverest, most genial and remarkable political personages ever produced in the history of the Empire State. He, it is said, knew more men by name than any other man in the State, and every public man was proud to say that he had met, at some time, Gen. James W. Husted, whom to meet once, was to remember always. His quick wit, ready action in time of need, his many resources employed in aid of friends, that characteristic knowing wink of the eye, and the jolly word spoken in season, made him famous, and also made him an army of friends, and helped baffle all attempts of his opponents to relegate him to the rear, politically speaking.

Mr. Husted was born at Bedford, in this county, on October 31, 1833. His parents were Americans, who were descendants of English and French imigrants. His early educational training was secured in the Bedford Academy, where he had for schoolmates several, who in after years, shared with him the leadership of the Republican party in this county. Mr. Husted delighted in relating how, as a boy, he was introduced to "Bill" Robertson by his cousin "Ki"; "'Bil,' on being introduced," said Mr. Husted, "immediately put out his hand to shake, following the shake with a love pat on the back; a custom then strongly with him and which, as his friends will recall, grew with the years. That genial greeting made me his friend from that hour."

Mr. Husted was graduated from Yale College in 1854; one

James A. Garfield

of his fellow students being Chauncey M. Depew, of Peekskill; Husted and Depew were chums then and always remained so, politically, socially and otherwise. He taught school for a time and then turned to the study of law. After studying with Edward Wells, of Peekskill, he was admitted to practice law in 1857. Though he engaged actively in the practice of his profession, he became best known as a man of affairs, as a prominent figure in the politics of the State. Like most men, he had a hobby, and that hobby was up-to-date politics; he enjoyed it as labor and as recreation alike, in season and out of season, and none excelled him in cleverness at the pastime. His first experience as an office holder was when he was appointed to the position of School Superintendent of his native town in 1859. In 1859 he became the first School Commissioner of the Third District of this county by election; in 1860 he was appointed as Deputy State Superintendent of the Insurance Department; in 1862, Governor Morgan appointed him a Harbor Master, and then followed his appointment as Deputy Captain of the Port of New York; he was appointed a Commissioner of Emigration in 1870, in place of Chauncey M. Depew, who had declined the office. He was first elected a Member of Assembly in the year 1869, to represent the Third Assembly District of this county, and he continued being elected and re-elected to the latter office up to and including the year of his death; serving from 1869 to 1878 from this county, 1879-80 from Rockland County, and again in 1881 and 1883 to 1892 from this county. He was Speaker of the Assembly in the years 1874-76-78-86-87-90. He had a longer legislative experience than any man in the history of the State—twenty-two years; he also had the distinction of having been Speaker more times than any other man, serving one time more than his nearest competitors, Dewitt C. Littlejohn and Alexander Sheldon, who each served as Speaker five times. Mr. Husted was defeated for the Assembly in 1882, by John Hoag, Democrat, of Sing Sing, much to his surprise; he attributed this defeat to over-confidence on his part, and determined henceforth not to underestimate the popularity of his opponents, even if assured that they were named by professing friends in order to aid his canvass and insure his election. The next year he defeated Mr. Hoag. In 1881 he received the Republican nomination for State Treasurer, but was defeated by Robert A. Maxwell, Democrat. His going into Rockland County and standing there as a candidate for the Assembly in 1878, was to prove, first, that his popularity was not confined to the Third Assembly District of Westchester County, and, secondly, out of consideration for

the feelings of certain of his ambitious Republican friends who conceived the idea that he was selfishly monopolizing the field and preventing others, as worthy, from posing as legislative representatives from the Third Assembly District. Previous to Mr. Husted's invasion, Rockland County could be counted upon, at any time, for from 400 to 600 Democratic majority; a Democratic stronghold always figuring in the Democratic column. Since then the election of a Republican Assemblyman in that county has been more the custom than the exception.

For over thirty years Mr. Husted was in active political life. He became a member of the Republican party in 1859 and attended its national convention as a delegate in 1876, 1880, 1884 and 1888. He always took an active interest in the National Guard, of which he was a member; serving as Judge Advocate of the Seventh Brigade and as Major General of the Fifth Division. He also was an influential and distinguished member of the Masonic fraternity, once having held the position of Grand Master of that body. He wore the jewel of the thirty-third degree. His death occurred at his home in Peekskill, on September 25, 1892.

WASHINGTON IRVING, who for many years occupied "Sunnyside," his romantic home on the banks of the Hudson, in the village of Tarrytown, was one of the most respected of the distinguished residents of this county. It was at this home he died suddenly, of heart disease, on November 28, 1859, aged 76 years. Mr. Irving was born in the city of New York, April 3, 1783, the eleventh and youngest child of William Irving and Sarah, his wife. He was named in honor of General Washington. He was very fond of study as a boy and took advantage of all opportunities to acquire knowledge. He studied law and was admitted to the bar. Ill health at first and a love of literature afterward, prevented him from practicing the profession of law. He was one of the half dozen lawyers engaged to defend Aaron Burr, in Richmond, against the charge of treason.

In 1802, in connection with his brother, Dr. Peter Irving, he served as a journalist on a New York daily paper. He began his literary career by contributing a series of satirical essays. After the war of 1812, Washington Irving joined one of his brothers who was established as a merchant in Liverpool, and there occurred the fortunate calamity which drove him to adopt literature as a profession. The brothers failed in business and lost all they had in the world. Shortly after this Washington Irving began the publication of the Sketch Book, and other

works of interest and profit. He was appointed a Regent of the State University in 1835, and was appointed by President Tyler as United States Minister to Spain in 1842.

He never married. As stated, he spent the last years of his life at "Sunnyside," with his nieces, who after his death, continued to reside on the estate; the chamber occupied by Mr. Irving was always kept as it was in his life time. The property recently came into the possession of a gentleman, also a relative of Mr. Irving, who has caused some alteration to be made to the dwelling and about the place. On April 3, 1883, took place the Centennial Celebration of Washington Irving's birth, held under the auspices of the "Irving Association." All that remains of the mortal Irving now lies buried in the old Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, in North Tarrytown. An unpretentious and the plainest marble slab in the cemetery marks his last resting place. No towering monument, marble urn, nor bronze, are placed to remind the visitor that here lies the remains of one of God's noblest creations. The plot is enclosed with only hedge and fern, and display of any kind is avoided in conformity with one of his last requests. The original slab had to be replaced, because relic hunters saw fit to chip off a piece of the stone, here and there, until little or nothing was left of the simple headstone.

JOHN JAY, though born in New York city, was closely identified with this county, where, as a boy and man, he spent many years of his life, especially those years that close an eventful and most honorable career.

He was born December 15, 1745, the descendant of a Huguenot family; was graduated from Kings College, now Columbia College, New York city, on May 15, 1764; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1768. He appears in history at the very head of all early movements originated to benefit his countrymen in their struggles against British tyranny. Was chosen a member of the Provisional War Committee, or Committee of Resistance, which convened immediately after the battle of Lexington, in 1775; the address sent to England, giving notice that New York had, "Resolved to stand or fall with liberty of the continent," was first signed by Mr. Jay. He was an active member of the Continental Congresses; he drafted the first State Constitution in 1777, and was made the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court under that Constitution; in 1777 he assisted in devising a State seal; was Speaker of Congress in 1778; United States Minister to Spain in 1779; in 1782, was one of the four Peace Commissioners sent to Europe to arrange

peace with Great Britian; on his return to this country, in 1782, he was appointed Secretary of Foreign Affairs in President Washington's cabinet; in 1784 he served as a Boundary Commissioner and was chosen a Regent of the State University; was a member of the 1788 Constitutional Convention; President Washington, in 1789, appointed him as first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; in 1794 he was made Minister to England; was elected the second Governor of the State of New York in April, 1795, and re-elected for a second term; on his leaving the Governorship, President Washington again tendered him an appointment to the position of Chief Justice of the United States, which he declined, owing to his desire to retire to private life; in 1787 Mr. Jay was elected a Vice-Chancellor of the State, and in 1796 was elected a Chancellor of the State.

His years of retirement were spent on his estate at Bedford, in this county, greatly respected and reverenced by all his neighbors and acquaintances, and where his death occurred in 1829, in the 84th year of his age.

PETER A. JAY, of Bedford, son of Judge John Jay, headed the delegation elected from this county to the State Constitutional Convention of 1821. According to the convention's records, he was one of the prominent leaders and foremost in debate. In support of his motion to strike the word "white" from the Constitution, and to permit the colored population to vote at elections, he delivered a most eloquent and impressive speech, said to have been the best address delivered during the sessions of the convention

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WILLIAM JAY, who served as County Judge of this county from 1820 to 1823, was the second son of Hon. John Jay. He was born in New York city, June 16, 1789. He graduated from Yale College in 1808, and shortly after was admitted to the bar and succeeded in establishing an extensive law practice. He was appointed County Judge by Gov. Daniel D. Tompkins. He died on October 14, 1858. In recognition of his ability and of the great services he rendered in various ways, prominent residents of the county caused to be hung over the bench in the court room of the County Court House in White Plains, a painted portrait of Judge William Jay.

J. HOWARD KITCHING, Colonel of the Sixth New York Heavy Artillery, was born in New York city on July 16, 1838; at the commencement of the war he was a resident of Peekskill.

The regiment was composed mostly of men from Westchester county. When advanced to the position of Colonel, April 11, 1863, to succeed Col. William H. Morris, promoted, he was but twenty-five years of age. His popularity with his men was remarkable. He died in Yonkers, January 16, 1865, from the effects of wounds received at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864. A Grand Army Post at Yonkers is named in his honor.

WILLIAM LEGGETT, who was born in 1802 and died in New Rochelle, May 29, 1839, was one of the most forcible political writers of his day. He was well known as an author up to 1829, and took little or no interest in politics. In the latter year he became editor of the Evening Post, New York city, and soon developed into a strong expounder of political doctrines bearing upon prevailing issues. He early attracted attention by the force of his writings, and while many condemned his utterances, about an equal number coincided with his views, which favored Free Trade and the abolition of slavery. He and William Cullen Bryant were inseparable friends.

THOMAS PAINE, an author famous for his connection with American and French Revolutions, and for his advocacy of infidel opinions, was born January 29, 1737, at Thetford, in the county of Norfolk, England. He came to America in 1774. In 1776 he published a pamphlet titled "Common Sense," in which he maintained the cause of the Colonies against the mother country; this publication secured for him the friendship of Gen. Washington and other patriotic leaders. His appointment by Congress, as Secretary of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, followed. In 1791 he published "The Rights of Men." During a term of imprisonment, in France, 1793, for expressed political opinions, he wrote his book titled "The Age of Reason." At the end of the American Revolution the Government presented to Paine a large landed estate of 300 acres, in Upper New Rochelle, formerly belonging to Frederic Deveau, a Tory, and which had been confiscated. When Paine returned to this country, in 1802, he went to reside upon this estate, to which he gave the name of "Mount Paine Place." He died in New York city on the 8th of June, 1809. His body was taken to his home in New Rochelle, and was buried on his farm in the corner of a field at the entrance of a lane leading up to his dwelling, and a few feet to the south, outside the wall of his present monument. Sometime in 1821 the remains were disinterred, stealthily in the night, and carried off, it is said to

England, by agents of one William Corbett. The present resting place of Paine's remains is not certainly known. An English journal, some years ago, published a statement to the effect that the executors of William Corbett, in making an inventory of the last named gentleman's effects, found stowed away in a garrett, a chest containing human bones, which were supposed to be the bones of Paine; the chest was sunk in the river Thames.

HEZEKIAH D. ROBERTSON, who represented this Senatorial District in the Legislature from 1860 to 1864, was born in the town of Bedford, on December 15, 1828, of Scotch and German extraction. He was a cousin of ex-Senator William H. Robertson who had previously represented the district. He received an academical education in his own town in hopes of entering college and subsequently becoming a lawyer, but the sudden death of both his parents changed all his arrangements, and he was induced to turn his attention to agricultural pursuits. He commenced life a farmer in the town of Poundridge. At the age of twenty-one years he was chosen Superintendent of Schools, and at the close of his official term, was elected Supervisor of that town. He removed to Bedford, in 1853; immediately upon his removal he was chosen Superintendent of Schools of the town of Bedford, and subsequently, and for some years, was elected Supervisor of that town. As a citizen of the 9th Congressional District, he advocated and secured, from the American party, the re-nomination and election of John B. Haskins to his seat in the Thirty-sixth Congress. He attempted to be elected to the Assembly in 1856 in the First District, but was defeated by Arnell F. Dickinson. He was married December 16, 1861, to Miss Sarah C. Butler, daughter of Rev. Charles F. Butler, of Syracuse.

GENERAL HENRY STORMS, who died at his residence in North Tarrytown, on April 11, 1874, was born in New York city, on June 4, 1795. He was Captain of the First Horse Artillery, of that city. In 1824, when General Lafayette visited this country, he, at the head of his company, had the honor of escorting that friend of America on his way from New York to Boston. Mr. Storms was elected and served as Assistant Alderman of the 12th Ward of New York city in 1826; he was appointed by Gov. Bouck as Commissary-General of the State, and served in that office from 1842 to 1848; was elected an Inspector of State Prisons in 1851 and served a full term, until 1854.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN, the twenty-sixth Governor of the State, was, for several years, and at the time of his death in 1883, a resident of the city of Yonkers, in this county, occupying in retirement his princely home, "Greystone," on the banks of the Hudson River. He was born at New Lebanon, Columbia County, New York, in 1814. Was educated in Yale College, and graduated from the University of New York. He adopted the legal profession. In 1844, he established "The New York Daily News," in New York city. Was elected a Member of Assembly and also a Member of the Constitutional Convention in 1846. In 1867 he was selected as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, in which position he continued several years. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867. In 1871 he was again elected an Assemblyman. In 1874 he was elected Governor over John A. Dix, Republican, by 50,000 majority. In 1876 he was the Democratic nominee for President of the United States, and received a majority of the popular vote, but the Electoral College awarded the office to Rutherford B. Hayes, the Republican candidate. In 1880, Mr. Tilden declined, in a letter to the Convention, to permit his name to be again used in connection with a re-nomination for the Presidency.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, the fourth Governor of this State, was to the Manor born. He first saw the light of day within our borders, having been born at Scarsdale, on June 21, 1774, a descendant of a family, then, as since, recognized as one of the most prominent in the county annals. He was graduated from Columbia College, adopted the legal profession and became a resident of New York. From that city he was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1801. In 1804 he was elected a representative to the 9th Congress, but did not qualify, preferring to accept instead the offered position of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, appointed by Governor Lewis and Senate. The latter office he held until June 9, 1807, when he retired to accept the Governorship to which he had been elected, and when he was only thirty-three years of age. He was re-elected three times and served as Governor until February 24, 1817, when he was elected Vice-President of the United States. On January 27, 1817, Governor Tompkins sent a message to the Legislature recommending the abolition of slavery in the State. The Legislature, acting on his recommendation, decided almost immediately that slavery be abolished in the State within ten years. It was declared abolished on July 4, 1827. Vice-President Tompkins was re-elected

and again sworn in as Vice-President March 4, 1821. His death occurred June 11, 1825, at his residence, at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, at the age of fifty-one years, and he was buried in a vault at St. Mark's Church, New York city. A monument is being erected in Scarsdale to mark Gov. Tompkins' birth-place.

MATTHEW VASSAR, the founder of the College for Young Ladies at Poughkeepsie, the first institution of the kind ever attempted, was born in England, in 1792, and came to this country with his parents in 1796; he died in June, 1868, while attempting to deliver his third annual address before the trustees of the college. His father settled in Poughkeepsie, where he became a brewer; the brewer intended that his son should enter the brewery and learn the business, but young Vassar rebelled, he had such a repugnance to the business that he ran away rather than go into the brewery as an employe or otherwise. He remained away from home five years, getting employment where he could; for a short period of the time named, the boy was employed as a clerk in a store in the town of Cortlandt. Returning home he entered his father's brewery as an employe. A fire destroyed the uninsured brewery and other property not long after, and reduced the family from comparative affluence to destitution. Young Vassar, at 19 years of age, undertook the task of restoring the fortunes of the family. With no other capital on hand than a few kettles, saved from the ruins, reinforced by energy and pluck, he started a miniature brewery, making one or two barrels of beer at a time, and delivered it himself to his customers. His father never learned to read, and did not feel the necessity of giving his sons more than the mere rudiments of knowledge. Much of young Vassar's leisure time he devoted to study. Having no children, and few heirs of his own kindred, he determined, as fortune favored him, to leave the bulk of his large estate to found some charitable or useful institution. His first contribution to the establishment of the College was $460,000. Contracts for the erection of the building were awarded in 1861, though work was delayed by the war, the College was completed and opened in 1865.

JOHN LORIMER WORDEN, who won distinction in the Civil War by the great services he rendered his country, especially as commander of the Monitor in its combat with the Merrimac, was born at Sing Sing, on March 12, 1818. He entered the United States Navy in 1834; was made Lieutenant in 1840; a Captain in 1863; a Commodore in June, 1868, and was

an Admiral at the time of his death. He commanded the floating battery Monitor, which destroyed the Merrimac, on March 9. 1862. In June last Congress passed a bill directing that the name of Olivia Worden, widow of the late John L. Worden, an Admiral of the United States Navy, be placed on the pension roll, and that she be paid a pension at the rate of $100 per month. The widow was the wife of Officer Worden at the time he established his title to fame.

THE PUBLIC CAREER OF HON. WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON.

BY HON. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW AND OTHERS.

To demonstrate their appreciation of the man who devoted the best years of his life to their interests, and had become physically disabled owing to his activity in that service, friends and neighbors, irrespective of political party affiliation, decided, in 1897, to have a life-size portrait of Hon. William H. Robertson painted and hung in the County Court House at White Plains, in the court room where he so many years presided as County Judge. The portrait was paid for by popular subscriptions in small amounts to enable as many as possible of the former Judge's friends to contribute and share in the testimonial. The painting was presented to ex-Judge Robertson on the evening of April 30, 1898, at the annual dinner of the Westchester County Bar Association, given at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York city. On this occasion Surrogate Theodore H. Silkman, president of the Bar Association, presided. James Wood, of Mount Kisco, made the presentation address, and Hon. Chauncey M. Depew accepted the gift on behalf of ex-Judge Robertson. The latter was present, but recent illness prevented his responding in a manner fitting the occasion, therefore, that pleasant duty was discharged by his life-long friend.

By way of introduction, President Silkman made the following remarks:

Gentlemen of the Bar Association and Guests: As I look upon this numerous assemblage, I have in my mind the feeling which was very unfortunately expressed by a reform Governor of a Western State. He was elected upon a reform ticket, and his first speech—in fact, the only speech he ever made—was before the convicts of the State prison. He thought that he could make a speech. He commenced and, making a desperate effort, he said: "Ladies and gentlemen, fellow citizens, my dear friends: I am very glad to see so many of you here." (Laughter.) A year has elapsed since our last dinner, and, as I look around, it seems to me it must have been a very prosperous year for the Bar generally. You all have a prosperous, happy look. Evidently, the Judges have taken good care of the bar of Westchester during the past year. (Applause.) I miss, however, one genial face from this board that was with us a year ago —that of the Father of the Bar Association of Westchester County. He was too modest to become its president. He has gone to his

fathers. But there is one consolation when we view his career, when we reflect upon his legal ability, his generous friendship and his true manhood, and that is that the verdict of his friends at the Bar of Westchester County can never be reversed by the Court of Last Resort. "Well done, good and faithful servant." Gideon W. Davenport, one of the foremost members of the bar of Westchester County, has passed away from us.

Gentlemen, during the past year questions of momentous importance have been before the country. Not within the memory of the majority of us have there been before the country questions of as great importance to the future of our country as have existed in the last few months. The country is to be congratulated upon the fact that it is not the men who are admitted to practice law before the courts of the country that are the lawyers, but every American in the United States to-day is a lawyer and a judge, and the stability of our government is largely due to that trait of the American citizen, the judicial temperament.

We have awaited the verdict of the court which has passed upon our troubles with patience and conservatism, and have gained the admiration of the whole world.

The Bar Association of Westchester County is too young an association to dictate to the Legislature as to what laws it shall pass, or to suggest to the justices of the courts what rules they shall make in regard to the practice of the law, or what reforms they shall adopt. The time will come, however, when we expect that we will be a power for good in the land, such as the New York State Bar Association and the New York City Bar Association have been in the past. But, in a small way, we intend that our association shall be felt and heard. Westchester County is a county of historical incidents. It is a county of history. It is a county where you can find Mayflowers, Huguenots, Highlanders and Knickerbockers at every crossroads, and the Bar Association of Westchester County expects to keep up, so far as it may, the history of Westchester County, and your committee, who has had in charge this dinner has taken a departure in the matter of menu, as you will observe, and I trust that every future committee of the Bar Association will follow in their footsteps, so that the menus of the Westchester County Bar Association shall become a library which future generations shall be proud to possess, and which in the distant future may only be purchased for large sums at the book stores where rare books are sold. (Applause.) We have undertaken to do honor to the citizens, members of the Bar of Westchester County, who

have been true and faithful to the trusts which they have been called upon to perform. In this menu you will see that we have referred to the first two Justices of the Supreme Court called to sit from Westchester County—men who have acquitted themselves well. We have also undertaken to do honor, and we do do honor to the foremost lawyer, the foremost friend of every member of the Bar of Westchester County, who sits at my right. (Applause and cheers.)

Judge Robertson is a man who was never recreant to a trust that he was called upon to perform. (Applause.) He was always a friend to the young and old, and he is a friend of every man here to-night. (Applause.) He was the first president of our Association, and it is fitting to-night that we shall do him honor. The proceedings of the evening will be continued by our friend, Mr. James Wood, of Mount Kisco, whom I now introduce.

Mr. Wood spoke as follows: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Westchester County Bar Association: Any one who will look through this menu and upon its pages and see the record of the official positions held by Judge Robertson will appreciate something of the embarrassment that one must feel who undertakes to speak of him. Judge Robertson's life has been so filled with activities; he has so impressed public affairs; he has touched and cheered the lives of his fellow men in so many places, that upon this occasion multitudes of memories of noble traits of character and of good deeds rush upon our minds. (Applause.) Of Judge Robertson's personal qualities, and of his private life, due regard for his own feelings forbids that we should make anything more than a simple allusion, but his private character and his official career are matters of history, and as such they are public property. As Supervisor of his town and Chairman of the County Board; as member of the Assembly and of the State Senate; as Superintendent of Schools and as County Judge for repeated terms, in which his ability and his careful labor were shown by the fact that his decisions were almost invariably sustained by the higher courts; as member of Congress; as Presidential Elector; as Collector of the Port of New York, a position unique and memorable because of the fact that it began with the filing of his official bond, in which the whole amount was covered by two names, and which closed with the percentage of expense during his term of office having been smaller than under any other official in the history of that great office. In all these the public career of William H. Robertson has been without a parallel in the history of our county or of our State, and in the grati-

William K. Robertson

tude of his fellow-citizens for his services in this long-continued and varied career, it is also without a precedent. I desire to refer in the few remarks that I shall make more particularly to his service in the Legislature of this State. In the public estimation undoubtedly that has its crowning position in the important place that he held so long as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, where his hand made its strong impress upon so much of the legislation of our State. But this service is too well known to need any particular reference here. I must ask Judge Robertson's pardon if, with a particularity that may be almost unpleasant to him, I refer to some acts of his legislative career that illustrates the qualities and the character that have controlled his public life. It is a trite and commonplace thing to say that a man is honest. Indeed, the friends of almost any of us might compliment us with a statement without possibly being able to refer to any specific acts of ours to prove it. It is easy enough to say good things in a general way, and, therefore, I ask Judge Robertson's pardon for what I am about to say, which will illustrate his character as no general statement can. Myron H. Clark was elected Governor of the State of New York on temperance issues, and his election was followed by very radical legislation; and the production and sale of alcohol were so interfered with that it became a very serious injury to many of the manufacturing industries of the State. A committee, representing the manufacturers of alcohol, went to the Legislature for relief. They presented their grievances to Judge Robertson for his consideration, and, after careful examination, he said: "Gentlemen, I am in favor of your bill, and I will do everything I can to secure its passage." A member of the committee representing those manufacturers said: "Mr. Robertson, you are in favor of this bill and will support it in every way you can. There will be much work for a lawyer to do in connection with this matter, and the committee desire that I should retain you as special attorney, and here is a retaining fee of $1,000." This offer was made to him by a personal friend from his boyhood, whom he knew he could trust every day in the year and everywhere. But he said to him: "I cannot accept of any retainer for any professional service in connection with my legislative duty."

The case that I have mentioned came within the limited sphere of my own personal knowledge. How many hundred other such cases there must have been in his protracted legislative career. With spotless hands he pushed them all aside. And here, gentlemen, you have the exhibition of his character which has secured the unrestrained and unbounded confidence of all his fellow men.

No man ever dared to propose to influence Judge Robertson's vote for a consideration! But Judge Robertson has had an important career besides the official positions he has held. His career as a lawyer would satisfy the ambition of most men. Perhaps in this company Judge Robertson, as a lawyer, would be most criticised because of the innumerable cases in which he has violated the professional traditions by rendering efficient, important and devoted professional service without any charge therefor. Hundreds of families remember this with gratitude, although he may have forgotten them. But, after all, Judge Robertson has probably been most widely known as a politician. For over half a century he has been a potent influence in this important particular, and in every convention, from a town caucus to a national convention for the nomination of candidates for Presidential offices, his influence has been felt; indeed, it may be said that his influence at one time and another has controlled every one of them. He has controlled the course of the national conventions of his party, and rules that before had governed those conventions have been set aside because of the positions he has taken. In politics he has, indeed, been a modern Chevalier Bayard. He has attacked the greatest knights whenever he has considered them in the wrong, and he has brought them to the dust.

While a member of the Legislature no opponent ever accused him of dishonesty, and in politics no enemy ever yet charged him with foul play. A few weeks ago I was in the Republic of Mexico and visited the opal mines near Silao, and they showed me a sample of opals that charmed me. We looked through a mass of watery clearness and purity to a gem beneath the color of the purest and brightest gold. So, through the public career of Judge Robertson men have looked to the character beneath that has caused them to render him the honor and the homage that all men have shown. In recognition of this, a number of the friends of Judge Robertson have desired that some public expression of this appreciation and regard should be made, and they have commissioned me, on their behalf, to present to this Bar Association his portrait, to be by you held in trust, and to be placed in the court room at White Plains, where those who have known him may see him rightly honored, and where future generations may look upon the likeness of one who has been an important factor in the county's history. I am sure that every one of you will be glad to unite with me, in connection with this presentation, in wishing Judge Robertson long years of life, with continued health and prosperity.

President Silkman: Gentlemen—I doubt whether any of you have ever heard of the temptations of Judge Robertson. I certainly never have, nor that it was his own neighbor that sought to seduce him as a member of the Legislature. The Bar Association of Westchester County is to-night to be represented by that old Westchester orator who has made Westchester County great in its modern days. (Applause.) Westchester was important in Revolutionary history, but in modern days it has taken Dr. Depew to keep Westchester County prominent before the world. Dr. Depew, on behalf of the Bar Association, and on behalf of Judge Robertson, will reply to Mr. Wood.

Mr. Depew, after applause had subsided, said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—There are two men in Westchester County for whom I have always had profound respect and admiration. One is Judge Robertson, and the other James Wood. What Judge Robertson has been in resisting temptations of an extraordinary kind Mr. Wood has most graphically related, and that Judge Robertson and Mr. Wood should be our ideals, notwithstanding the extraordinary faculty for offering real estate from lofty mountains that Mr. Wood has, is one of the most remarkable things in the history of Westchester County. (Laughter and applause.)

You know I feel like a boy to-night. (Laughter).) I feel that way much of the time, but especially now when I stand here as junior, as I have for thirty years behind Judge Robertson. The Judge was the oldest member of the Westchester County Bar when I came to it—at least, that was the general impression, and he related to me the peculiarities of that Bar and demonstrated that it was a very extraordinary institution. In the course of my early practice, I had occasion to visit different parts of the State and to become familiar with the Bar of the several counties. In the other counties there were the usual characteristics of the ordinary lawyer, but in Westchester County, at the Westchester County Bar, were the eccentricities of genius. I remember once listening to a conversation, when in my early days I was calling upon a client in a tenement house (laughter), while the discussion was going on upon the roof, where Mrs. Maloney and Mrs. Barney were hanging out their clothes. It seems there had been a feud among the 400 of that locality, but the severe and rigid etiquette of the house demanded that the courtesies should prevail upon the roof, and Mrs. Maloney said to Mrs. Baarney: "Good morning, Mrs. Baarney, and how is Mr. Barney, and how is Miles and Dennis and Michael and Bridget and Helen? Not that I care a damn, but just for conversation." (Laughter.)

And so, in my early days at the Westchester Bar, I heard many a lawyer address a court or jury when it seemed to me, being a young man who was looking for the truth (laughter), that they were carrying on that conversation simply for the purpose of talk. (Applause.) Judge Goodrich gave me a story to-night, from that vast fund he has brought from the Borough of Brooklyn, about an explosion that occurred, and it was deputed to one of the friends to carry to the bereaved widow the sad tale. He said to her: "Your husband was blown up by a can of dynamite." "Well," said she, "how serious?" "Oh!" he said, "his head was foun in one lot, and his legs in another lot, and his body in another lot." "Ah!" said she, "that was just like Dennis; he was always all over the place." (Laughter.) Every one of you know the lawyer to whom I refer. He has been at the Westchester Bar for half a century. But there is this about the Westchester County Bar, as I have known it for the past thirty years, that, while the great lights of the New York Bar have been called to the trial of cases in almost every county in the State, I think they have been less in evidence at White Plains than at any other county seat. It was very seldom that Charles O'Conor or Mr. Evarts, taking the lawyers of a past generation, or that Mr. Choate, taking him as the leader of the present generation, have been called in by the members of our Bar to try or defend their cases in the Westchester County Court House. There has been that confidence in the members of our Bar that we could attend to our own business and try our own cases far better than any body else (Applause), which has prevented these great lights of our profession from being called to our assistance. Every Westchester County lawyer knows the Westchester County jury is unique, self-confident, intelligent, and peculiarly Westchester. (Laughter and applause.)

There isn't a man who has ever tried a dozen cases at White Plains who does not know that if a distinguished member of the Bar comes in for the other side from an outside county that he has won his case before that jury. All he has to do is to stand up before the farmer of Westchester County, whose father was a farmer of Westchester, and whose grandfather was a farmer, and whose great grandfather was a farmer, and say, "Boys, didn't we produce John Jay, and wasn't he Chief Justice of the United States? (Applause.) Haven't we produced the greatest lawyers that this country has ever known? Why did my friend, the learned counsel on the other side, bring Charles O'Conor, or William M. Evarts, here? Because he knew that he did not dare trust his case to a

Westchester County jury." That closed the case. I have done it myself. (Laughter and applause.)

Now, I have an affection for Judge Robertson because, after I had tried a lot of cases around in Putnam Valley—(A voice: "Yes, that's right!")—My young friend knows how it is himself—you pay $5 for a horse from a livery stable and get $10 from your client. After I had tried them in Yorktown and Somers town, I had reached the dignity of having a man bring an action against a client of mine in the county court, and with that little one egg, I went down to White Plains and boarded with the jury. (Laughter.) I did not board with the jury because I wanted to influence that palladium of justice (Laughter), but because I could not afford to stay at the Orawaupum Hotel. (Laughter.) But, happening there for the first time, I discovered why Judge Robertson was loved by the younger members of the Bar, and the secret of his success. I was timid, unused to the procedure of the court, and had very little confidence in myself. (Judge Silkman laughs.) Well, that was a good while ago, Judge. An elderly lawyer sat down beside me and proceeded to make a suggestion, which gave me just that sort of confidence and knowledge what to do, just that sort of information, placing me in harmony with my own self-respect and with the court, which made me never forget the older lawyer, who had no jealousy for fear a young lawyer would come and take his practice, and that man was Judge Robertson.

He was a young member of the Legislature. The Know-Nothing party was in the ascendant. It was peculiarly strong in Judge Robertson's district and very hostile to Gov. William H. Seward. The Judge saw that a party built on so narrow a platform could not live long. William H. Seward was the most distinguished statesman of our State and a candidate before the Legislature for United States Senator. eH lacked one vote of an election. The Judge's advisers told him that if he voted for Seward his political career was ended. But he cast that vote. Seward became the leader of the Republican party in the nation, as he was one of its founders, and the pride of New York—the Know-Nothing party—died, and Judge Robertson both gave a great man to the service of the country and assured his own political future.

Now it is fifty years, gentlemen, since Judge Robertson was first a member of the Legislature of the State of New York. Fifty years —1848-1898. Was there ever such a fifty years in the history of the world? I sat one evening at a dinner, at Lord Rosebery's, alongside of Mr. Gladstone. I saw the "Grand Old Man" at his best, and

heard him talk in that marvelous way which was quite as wonderful at a private table as it was in the House of Commons, where he commanded the attention of the world, and of that conversation, running through hours, I remember his saying that, as he looked back over history, the Greek period, with its art, literature and culture; the Roman period, with its world conquests; the period of the revival of literature, and all the famous centuries, if he had to select the half century in which to live he would choose the one in which his public life had been spent, because it was the era of emancipation, the freedom of the slave, the removal of restrictions because of creed or race, the period of liberty and power for the masses of the people. That fifty years has been largely the fifty years of the public life of our guest here to-night. He has not the world-wide reputation of Mr. Gladstone, but I think I can contribute a chapter to the story of the times which will show that he has been a factor of great importance in the history of the Republic.

Lincoln had served one term as President and was to be renominated for a second term. The war was going badly. There was a tremendous revolt in the Republican party, a section of which had nominated Fremont as a protest against Lincoln's administration. There was a feeling in the North that we had better stop fighting and settle. The question was, Could Lincoln be re-elected? The Judge and I were delegates. He, as an older counselor, and I, as a young politician from the State of New York, went to Washington to see the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward. Mr. Seward said: "Gentlemen, the Vice-Presidency, unless something is done to prevent it, will go to Daniel S. Dickinson. If the New York delegation presents his name, as it intends, he will be nominated. In that case, Mr. Lincoln cannot be re-elected. He must have for the second place on the ticket with him a Southern man, who has had the courage to resist the rebel sentiment of his State, and who has risked his life for the Union, and the one man who pre-eminently meets that requirement is Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee." Judge Robertson and I went back to the convention at Baltimore and in our delegation we set up the fight for Andrew Johnson. We began with nobody but the Judge and myself. Our New York State delegation met. New York was the pivotal State and the convention anxiously waited our decision. The question was debated all night. We reached a vote in the morning and the delegation decided, by a small majority, that New York would present for Vice-President Andrew Johnson. Judge Robertson, more than any one, brought about that result, and that action made possible the second election of President Lincoln. (Applause.)

Events make history, and yet the historian knows little of the currents which cause the events of which he writes. The National Republican Convention of 1880 was called. It was a critical time for the Republican party. Every Republican knew that the chance was a narrow one whether we won or lost the Presidency, and every Republican knew that, unless we won, the party was out of power for a long time. The party in our State at that time was in the hands of the strongest, most masterful and most tyrannical politician who ever controlled its destiny—Roscoe Conkling. (Applause.) Roscoe Conkling had determined that New York State should be for a third term and for the unit rule. We all know now that, on the question of a third term, the election would have been lost. The State Convention of our State met to send delegates to the National Convention. It was harmonious and unanimous, under the leadership of Conkling, for a third term and the unit rule, upon which the third term depended. That night three men met in the room of Judge Robertson to break the unit rule and nominate a President. These three men were George Dawson, editor of the Albany Evening Journal; Judge Robertson, and another. They called in later Senator Wagner and Senator Wooden, and that began the campaign. This movement, started by Judge Robertson in his parlor in the Kenmore Hotel at Albany, made James A. Garfield President of the United States. Then came the contest for United States Senator from New York. It was found that those who supported Garfield were in a minority in the Legislature. Some of his friends could get five votes, some four, and some six. It was found that I could get twenty-six. I did not want to run for Senator. To run for Senator broke up my career. It severed my relations with Mr. Vanderbilt and the New York Central Railroad. But Judge Robertson, with authority of Garfield and Blaine, said: "Chauncey, you have got to run for Senator," and I ran. The contest went on and Mr. Platt received a certain number of votes and Senator Crowley received a certain number of votes, and I received a certain number of votes, about equally divided. Mr. Conkling was for Mr. Crowley. Mr. Platt carried on a masterful campaign for himself, and the Judge and I were whooping it up for Westchester. One day Mr. Platt came to me and said: "You can never be elected." "Yes, I know that." "Well, suppose you elect me." "Well," I said, "we have been crushed in this State for twelve years under the tyranny of the Conkling machine. Every effort has been made to drive me out of politics and Judge Robertson and his friends out of public life. We have made our fight,

we have got our resident and don't propose to be crushed. Suppose you are elected, will you support President Garfield?" "Yes." We went at once to Judge Robertson's room and the twenty-six members of the Legislature who were supporting me came in. Mr. Platt made the same frank statement and the next day he was elected Senator. President Garfield sent Judge Robertson's name to the Senate for Collectorship of the Port of New York. Conkling determined to fight the administration on this nomination, but Mr. Platt refused to follow him unless the question was submitted to the Legislature of New York for fresh instructions. So the Senators resigned and the contest was transferred to Albany. In this historical crisis Mr. Platt, as always, stood by his pledge regardless of the sacrifice.

The contest for United States Senator of 1882 came on, and the Judge and his friends, and especially Mr. Blaine, again pushed me into the fight. The result of that contest aroused those animosities and that bitter, venomous, and vindictive feeling all over the country which led a lunatic to assassinate Garfield, made Arthur President of the United States, and changed, in a measure, the history of the country. Time went on and we met again at Chicago in national convention. Our State, with a unanimity as gratifying as it was complimentary to me, for the first time in its history unanimously presented a candidate for President, and that candidate was myself. The Judge was delighted. Everybody recognized in the convention that it was impossible to elect anybody without New York, and New York held the situation. When the Western States —Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas—came to me and said: "Mr. Depew, with your relation to the railroad system of the country, and the family for which you have been so long counsel, if you are nominated we will lose Nebraska, Kansas and Iowa, though you will be elected; but if you will withdraw, we can hold Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas for the Republican party for the next half century." I yielded to the appeal and retired from the field. My retirement gave to my friends, the New York delegation, largely the opportunity to nominate the President, and we nominated Benjamin Harrison, and made another and great President of the United States (Applause), and, as a commentary upon political prophesy, for the next three years Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska went Democratic.

Once more Westchester came to the front at the National Republican Convention at Minneapolis. Most of the leaders of the party said, "Harrison shall never be re-nominated." Westchester County said, "He shall," and he was. So, gentlemen, you see as

you look over this fifty years, the history of these great conventions, these nominations for President, these casualties which have led to the assassination of a Chief Magistrate, these things which have changed the policy and the course of our government that the citizen who was a factor of the first importance on every occasion was our guest here to-night. (Applause.)

And now, gentlemen, I am an old lawyer, and the Judge is an old lawyer, and Judge Goodrich and G. Hilton Scribner are old lawyers, and I want to give this piece of advice to you young men. You are all lawyers and politicians. I have been in politics since my boyhood. I stumped the State the year I graduated. I was a member of the State Convention the year before I was admitter to the Bar. I went to that State Convention very young and very fresh and opposed to Thurlow Weed, who controlled at that time my own party. At three o'clock in the morning, as I got into Syracuse, I was introduced to Thurlow Weed, who shook hands with me as if I had been an old and life-long friend, and when I met him at noon the next day he recognized me and recalled when we met, and told me flattering things about friends in Westchester, and I was captured. Thurlow Weed was a political leader of his party in this State for thirty years, and only lost his leadership when he became selfish and tried to limit his advisers and limit the people who should be the representatives of the organization and the recipients of its rewards.

I have seen the leadership of Dean Richmond in the Democratic party, which lasted for nearly the same period and was conducted on precisely the same lines as Thurlow Weed conducted his. I have been through the leadership of Reuben E. Fenton and of Roscoe Conkling, but I have seen in my forty years in politics this, which is the characteristic of the success of Judge Robertson, who was the leader in his district for forty years, that a leader only retains power who keeps cultivating the young; that leader only succeeds who, seeing ability, is not jealous of it, but, in its recognition, secures the loyal support of youth, which is enthusiasm without bargains or conditions. Whenever a young man displayed conspicuous faculty for public life in Mr. Weed's time, Mr. Weed sent for him and said: "Young man, you have a career before you; what can I do for you?" And he would put around that young man the conditions which placed him in the Legislature, made him County Judge or District Attorney, carried him to National and State conventions, and that man would sacrifice his life for Thurlow Weed. That same course was the strength of James G. Blaine. What was the secret of the

loss of Conkling's power? It was, that while he was one of the greatest in intellect, and as an orator who ever led a party, he had a singular jealousy of rising talent, and, whenever a man became distinguished at the bar, or as District Attorney, or in the Assembly or Senate, Conkling decreed his destruction and he disappeared from public life—the machine eliminated him. The result has been that, while New England is rich in eminent ability in the Senate and House of Representatives, while the West is rich in men who are leaders of public opinion, New York has not contributed in twenty years a statesman to public life who has won a national reputation unless he won it before Conkling's greatest power. So, gentlemen, I say to you, never be jealous, because jealousy never wins. Never try to climb upon the hectacomb of those you have slain, because such men come to life and finally they will murder you. Resurrection is the faith and practice of politics. But, if you have power, if you have the elements of leadership, recognize ability that will help and help it, and then you will have continuing power and fame, and all that makes public life worth the living. Such is the tribute we pay to the successful and extraordinary fifty years of the public services of our guest. (Applause and cheers.)

WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON was born in Bedford on October 10, 1823, a son of Henry and Huldah (Fanton) Robertson. He was educated at the Union Academy in his native town. He subsequently taught school in the towns of Bedford and Lewisboro. He studied law in the office of Judge Robert S. Hart, in Bedford Village, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. In 1853 he formed a partnership with Odle Close, also of Bedford, under the firm name of Close & Robertson. They opened an office in Mott Haven in the town of Morrisania. After the Civil War they removed their office to White Plains. When only seventeen years of age, in 1840, in the Harrison campaign, Mr. Robertson took an active interest in politics on the Whig side. He cast his first vote in 1844 for Henry Clay, the Whig candidate for President. In 1845 he was elected Town Superintendent of Schools. He served four years as Supervisor of his town and two years as chairman of the Board of Supervisors. He was first elected a member of Assembly in 1848, and re-elected in 1849; in 1853 he was elected a State Senator; in 1855 he was elected County Judge and was twice re-elected, serving twelve years in that office; was elected several times as a Republican Presidential Elector; in 1866 he was elected a Representative in Congress; he was again elected a State Senator in 1871 and was re-

elected four times; he was President pro tem. of the Senate for several years. In 1872 it was generally understood that Mr. Robertson would be the Republican nominee for Governor of the State. The unexpected happened, the name of Gen. John A. Dix was suddenly sprung when the convention met, and the strong appeal which was made in behalf of the General had the effect of giving to the latter the nomination. In 1876 Mr. Robertson was appointed by President Grant as one of a commission of three to visit Florida and supervise the counting of the votes cast in that State for the office of President. In 1879 he was again before the Republican State Convention as a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination, but he found the combination, as on the former occasion, too strong against him. He has represented his Congressional district, as a delegate, in every Republican National Convention for a period of nearly forty years. Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, in his address, published in connection herewith, refers to Mr. Robertson's influence in national affairs, and to the latter's appointment as Collector of the Port of New York in 1881. In 1887, after his retirement from the New York Custom House, he was again elected a State Senator, and re-elected, serving until 1892. Though he continued to take an active interest in politics, and was the recognized Republican leader in Westchester County, he held no public office after 1891, preferring to devote himself to his large law practice. His present sickness compels his retirement. Mr. Robertson never pretended to be a military man, nor did he lay claim to a military title, yet when the Civil War commenced he was inspector of the old Seventh Brigade of the New York State militia, and in 1862 acted as chairman of the committee to raise and organize troops in the Eighth Senatorial District, appointed by Gov. Morgan. He has been a Republican since the organization of that party. Mr. Robertson was married in 1865 to Miss Mary E. Ballard, daughter of Hon. Horatio Ballard, of Cortland, N. Y. The present place of residence of Mr. Robertson is at New Katonah, in this county.

As Secretaries of State.

The office of Secretary of State of the State of New York was held four years by residents of this county, as follows:

Chauncey M. Depew, of Peekskill, 1864-65.

G. Hilton Scribner, of Yonkers, 1871-72.

County Judges of the County.

The persons named in the following list, before the year 1846, were designated Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. Those mentioned after 1846 were County Judges, the Constitution of 1846 having changed the title of the officer and provided for his election by the people. The term of office is six years; the salary, as fixed by a special act of the Legislature, passed February 25, 1890, is $6,000 per year. The office has been held by:

John Pell, Pelham, 1688 to 1695.

Caleb Heathcote, Mamaroneck, 1695 to 1721.

William Willett, Harrison, 1721 to 1732.

Frederick Philipse, Yonkers, 1732 to 1734.

Israel Honeywell, Yonkers, 1734 to 1737.

Israel Honeywell, Yonkers, 1740 to 1743.

Samuel Purdy, Rye, 1734 to 1737.

Samuel Purdy, Rye, 1740 to 1752.

John Thomas, Rye, 1737 to 1739.

John Thomas, Rye, 1765 to 1766.

John Ward, East Chester, 1737 to 1739.

John Ward, East Chester, 1752 to 1754.

Lewis Morris, Jr., Morrisiania, 1738 to 1739.

William Leggett, West Farms, 1752 to 1754.

Nathaniel Underhill, Westchester, 1755 to 1774.

Jonathan Fowler, North Castle, 1769 to 1771.

Jonathan Fowler, North Castle, 1773 to 1775.

Caleb Fowler, North Castle, 1772 to 1776.

No sessions of this court were held between the years 1776 and 1778.

Robert Graham, White Plains, 1778 to 1784.

Stephen Ward, East Chester, 1784 to 1791.

Ebenezer Lockwood, Poundridge, 1791 to 1794.

Jonathan G. Tompkins, Scarsdale, 1794 to 1797.

Ebenezer Purdy, North Salem, 1797 to 1802.

Elijah Lee, Yorktown, January 20, 1802 to March 29, 1802.

John Watts, New Rochelle, 1802 to 1807.
Caleb Tompkins, Scarsdale, 1807 to 1820.
William Jay, Bedford, 1820 to 1823.
Caleb Tompkins, Scarsdale, 1823 to 1846.
Robert S. Hart, Bedford, 1846 to 1847.
Albert Lockwood, Sing Sing, 1847 to 1851.
John W. Mills, White Plains, 1851 to 1856.
William H. Robertson, Katonah, 1856 to 1868.
Robert Cochran, White Plains, 1868 to 1872.
Silas D. Gifford, Morrisania, 1872 to 1884.
Isaac N. Mills, Mount Vernon, 1884 to 1896.
Smith Lent, Sing Sing, 1896, now acting.
Robert S. Hart took the oath of office as "First Judge" on April 20, 1846.

Surrogates of the County.

Like other officers, Surrogates were appointed prior to 1846. In accordance with a special act of the Legislature, passed April 10, 1833, the office and court of the Surrogate was established in the county building at White Plains on May 10, 1833. The first elected Surrogate in this county entered upon the discharge of his official duties January 1, 1848. The term of office of Surrogate is now six years. The salary is $6,000 per year, as fixed by an act of the Legislature, passed May 27, 1889. The office has been held in this county by the following named residents, in the years given:

Gilbert Willett, Harrison, 1730 to 1754.
John Barton, Westchester, 1754 to 1761.
Caleb Fowler, North Castle, 1761 to 1766.
David Daton, North Castle, 1766 to 1778.
Richard Hatfield, Westchester, 1778 to 1787.
Philip Pell, Pelham, 1787 to 1796.
Elias Newman, 1796 to 1800.
Samuel Youngs, Mount Pleasant, 1800 to 1802.
Edward Thomas, Rye, 1802 to 1807.
Samuel Youngs, Mount Pleasant, 1807 to 1808.
Ezra Lockwood, Poundridge, 1808 to 1810.
Samuel Youngs, Mount Pleasant, 1810 to 1811.
Ezra Lockwood, Poundridge, 1811 to 1813.
Samuel Youngs, Mount Pleasant, 1813 to 1815.
Henry White, Yorktown, 1815 to 1819.
Samuel Youngs, Mount Pleasant, 1819 to 1821.

Ebenezer White, Jr., Yorktown, 1821 to 1828.
Jonathan Ward, East Chester, 1828 to 1840.
Alexander H. Wells, Sing Sing, 1840 to 1844.
Frederick J. Coffin, Somers, 1844 to 1848.
Lewis C. Platt, White Plains, 1848 to 1856.
Robert H. Coles, New Rochelle, 1856 to 1862.
Silas D. Gifford, Morrisania, appointed in place of R. H. Coles, deceased, 1862 to 1863.
John W. Mills, White Plains, 1863 to 1871.
Owen T. Coffin, Peekskill, 1871 to 1895.
Theodore H. Silkman, Yonkers, 1895, now acting.

CLERKS OF THE SURROGATE'S COURT.

An act of the Legislature, passed in 1863, authorized the Surrogate of Westchester County to appoint a Clerk to the Surrogate's Court in and for Westchester County. The salary attached to the office at the present time is $2,500 per annum. Following are the names of persons who have held the office, their place of residence, and the years in which they have served:

Charles H. Earl, White Plains, 1863 to 1867.
David Verplanck, White Plains, 1867 to 1871.
William M. Skinner, White Plains, 1871 to 1889.
Francis X. Donoghue, Yonkers, 1889 to 1892.
H. P. Griffin, White Plains, 1892 to 1895.
Leslie Sutherland, Yonkers, 1895, now acting.

Prior to the creation of the office of Clerk, Randolph Merritt, Benjamin S. Dick, John P. Jenkins and Charles W. Little acted at times as Clerk in the office of the Surrogate, under the several early Surrogates.

In the present Surrogate's office, besides the Clerk to the court, there are employed a Record Clerk, who receives a salary of $1,000 per annum; a Recording Clerk, at $840; an Assistant Recording Clerk, at $660; an Index and Accounting Clerk, at $750.

Regular sessions of the Surrogate's Court are held at White Plains on Monday and Saturday of every week; special sessions are held at Yonkers every Wednesday, and at Peekskill on fourth Thursday of each month, excepting on legal holidays and during the month of August.

Justices of Sessions.

Following are names and addresses of persons who were elected and served as Justices of Sessions in this county, together with the years in which they acted, since 1858. The term of office was one year. While two had to be elected, no political party was permitted to name for the office more than one candidate; for this reason a nomination on the ticket of either of the two principal political parties was equivalent to an election. The office was abolished by Constitutional amendment, taking effect January 1, 1896:

Samuel Tompkins, Yorktown, 1858-59.
William Miller, Mount Vernon, 1858 to 1862, 1865-66.
James Parker, Morrisania, 1860-61-62.
L. Leonce Coudert, Pelham, 1863.
James Williamson, South Salem, 1863-64.
Thomas J. Byrne, Westchester, 1864-65.
David K. Conklin, Peekskill, 1866-67-68.
Myron B. Silkman, Bedford, 1867 to 1877.
Stephen Billings, Cortlandt, 1869, 1886.
William C. Howe, Sing Sing, 1870 to 1886.
Cyrus Lawrence, 2d, Lewisboro, 1877 to 1881.
James S. See, North Tarrytown, 1881-82.
John H. Baxter, Peekskill, 1883 to 1891.
Hanford M. Henderson, Port Chester, 1887-88, 1891.
Henry J. Carey, City Island, 1889.
John J. Crennan, New Rochelle, 1890.
John C. Holmes, Cross River, 1891-92-93.
James C. Travis, 1891.
Walter H. Jones, Yorktown, 1892.
James Hyatt, Somers, 1893-94.
Walter H. Haight, New Castle, 1894.
Edward B. Kear, Yorktown, 1895 to 1896.
Robert J. Bellew, Tuckahoe, 1895 to 1896.

District Attorneys in the County.

The office of District Attorney was created in this State on April 4, 1801, and a certain number was apportioned to districts composed of several counties. In 1818, by an act of the Legislature, each county was made a district. Until 1846, District Attorneys were appointed by Courts of General Sessions in each county; subsequently they have been elected by the people, for a term of three

years each. By an act of April 14, 1852, Boards of Supervisors were authorized to make the office of District Attorney a salaried office and fix the salary thereof. The salary of the office at present is $6,000 per year, the amount fixed by the County Board of Supervisors in 1890. Since 1818 the office has been filled in this county by the following named residents:

Robert P. Lee, Yorktown, 1819 to 1820.
Aaron Ward, Sing Sing, 1820 to 1823.
William Nelson, Peekskill, 1823 to 1845.
Richard R. Voris, Sing Sing, 1845 to 1848.
William W. Scrugham, Yonkers, 1848 to 1851.
Edward Wells, Peekskill, 1851 to 1857.
William H. Pemberton, Mount Vernon, 1857 to 1863.
Pelham L. McClellan, Mount Vernon, 1863 to 1866.
John S. Bates, Bedford, 1866 to 1869.
Jackson O. Dykman, White Plains, 1869 to 1872.
Daniel C. Briggs, Peekskill, 1872 to 1875.
Robert Cochran, White Plains, 1875 to 1878.
Nelson H. Baker, Sing Sing, 1878 to 1890.
William P. Platt, White Plains, 1890 to 1896.
George C. Andrews, Tarrytown, 1896, now acting.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

At the present time the District Attorney is allowed one deputy, to which the county pays a salary of $2,000 per annum. Prior to 1875 the business of the office of District Attorney did not require a regular lawyer assistant; in the latter year the office of Assistant District Attorney was created. The office has been filled by the following named persons, terms commencing on the years stated:

David Verplanck, White Plains, 1875.
Frederick E. Weeks, Tarrytown, 1896.
Frank M. Buck,* Mount Vernon, 1898.

*Frank M. Buck was appointed May 3, 1898, to succeed Frederick E. Weeks who resigned that he might accompany his regiment and take part in the war with Spain.

County Treasurers.

In the early history of the county County Treasurers were appointed by Boards of Supervisors, and were usually those who also acted as Clerks of that Board. Under the State Constitution of 1846 County Treasurers are elected by the people. The salary of the office at present is $5,000 per annum and fees. Those who served in the position in this county since 1846 were:

Elisha Horton, White Plains, 1849 to 1852.

Robert Palmer, Scarsdale, 1852 to 1855.

Leeman B. Tripp, Tarrytown, 1855 to 1858.

Henry Willett, White Plains, 1858 to 1862.

Gilbert S. Lyon, White Plains, appointed in place of Willet, resigned 1862; re-elected and served until 1867.

N. Holmes Odell, Tarrytown, 1867 to 1876.

George W. Davids, New Rochelle, 1876 to 1879.

David Cromwell, East Chester, 1879 to 1891.

John Hoag, Sing Sing, 1891 to 1897.

Francis M. Carpenter, Mount Kisco, 1897, now acting.

DEPUTY COUNTY TREASURERS.

An act of the Legislature authorizes the appointment of a Deputy County Treasurer. The salary of the office is $2,000 per annum. By appointment, the following named persons have served in the position in the years here mentioned:

John M. Rowell, White Plains, 1858 to 1878.

Romain Vaughn, Port Chester, 1878 to 1879.

James H. Jenkins, Mount Vernon, 1879 to 1880.

Thomas R. Hodge, Eastchester, 1880 to 1891.

A. L. Babcock, Sing Sing, 1891 to 1897.

Samuel C. Miller, White Plains, 1897, now acting.

County Clerks of the County.

The office of County Clerk was one of the first created in the State. Prior to 1859, the County Clerk, in this county, besides discharging the regular duties now attached to the office, performed the duties now delegated to the County Register of Deeds. The term of office, at present, is three years, and the Clerk is compensated by fees received. The position has been filled in this county by the following named persons, in the years here given:

John Ryder, Cortlandt, 1684.
Joseph Lee, Yorktown, 1684 to 1688.
Edward Collier, Sing Sing, 1688 to 1691.
Joseph Lee, Yorktown, 1691 to 1698.
Benjamin Collier, Sing Sing, 1698 to 1707.
John Clapp, White Plains, 1707 to 1711.
Daniel Clark, Peekskill, 1711 to 1722.
William Forster, Westchester, 1722 to 1746.
Benjamin Nicoll, Scarsdale, 1746 to 1760.
John Barstow, Pelham, 1760 to 1777.
Richard Hatfield, White Plains, 1777 to 1802.
Thomas Ferris, Westchester, 1802 to 1808.
Elijah Crawford, White Plains, 1808 to 1810.
Thomas Ferris, Westchester, 1810 to 1811.
Elijah Crawford, White Plains, 1811 to 1813.
Thomas Ferris, Westchester, 1813 to 1815.
Elijah Crawford, White Plains, 1815 to 1820.
William Requa, Yonkers, 1820 to 1821.
Nehemiah S Bates, Bedford, 1821 to 1828.
Nathaniel Bayles, Tarrytown, 1828 to 1834.
John. H. Smith, Bedford, 1834 to 1839.
Chauncey Smith, Bedford, appointed in place of John H. Smith, deceased, 1839 to 1840.
Charles A. Purdy, White Plains, 1840 to 1843.
Munson I. Lockwood, Poundridge, 1843 to 1849.
Robert R. Oakley, White Plains, 1849 to 1856.
John P. Jenkins, White Plains, 1856 to 1859.
Hiram P. Rowell, White Plains, 1859, and died in office in 1867.
Chauncey M. Depew, Peekskill, was appointed May 25, 1867, to fill vacancy, but declined to qualify.
William W. Pierson, Sing Sing, was appointed July 22 and served until the end of the year.
J. Malcolm Smith, Sing Sing, 1868 to 1877.
John M. Rowell, White Plains, 1877 to 1883.
James F. D. Crane, Yonkers, 1883 to 1886.
John M. Digney, Yonkers, 1886 to 1896.
Leverett F. Crumb, Peekskill, 1896, now acting.

DEPUTY COUNTY CLERKS.

The following are the names and addresses of persons appointed to the position of Deputy County Clerk since the office of County

Clerk became elective, under the Constitution of 1846, together with the years in which they served:

Chauncey Smith, Bedford, 1847 to 1848.
John P. Jenkins, White Plains, 1848 to 1849.
William H. Pemberton, Mount Vernon, 1849 to 1853.
Josiah S. Mitchell, White Plains, 1853 to 1855.
Hiram P. Rowell, White Plains, 1855 to 1856.
Stephen S. Marshall, White Plains, 1856 to 1859.
John M. Rowell, White Plains, 1859 to 1867.
James H. Moran, White Plains, 1867 to 1868.
Wright Banks, White Plains, 1868 to 1869.
Walter T. Mills (special), White Plains, 1868 to 1883.
Joseph H. Lewis, White Plains, 1869 to 1877, 1880 to 1883.
Peter B. Vermilya, White Plains, 1877 to 1880.
Franklin Couch, Peekskill, 1883 to 1887.
John M. Digney (special), Yonkers, 1883 to 1886.
M. James Mooney (special), Yonkers, 1883 to 1896.
Benoni Platt, White Plains, 1887, to 1896.
Daniel P. Townsend, Port Chester, 1896.
M. James Mooney, Yonkers, 1896 to 1897, died in office.
Charles J. F. Decker, Croton Falls, 1897, now acting.
Robert Coward (special), Port Chester, 1897, now acting.

County Registers of Deeds.

The duties of Register were performed by the County Clerk prior to 1858. The act, providing for the election of a Register of Deeds in and for Westchester County, was passed by the Legislature on April 16, 1858. The term of office is three years; the Register is compensated by fees received. Following is given the names and addresses of persons who have held the position, together with the years in which they served:

John P. Jenkins, White Plains, 1859 to 1862.
Stephen S. Marshall, White Plains, 1862 to 1871.
James M. Bard, Mount Pleasant, 1871 to 1874.
Benjamin S. Dick (acting), White Plains, 1874.
Henry B. Archer, Yonkers, appointed Oct. 12, 1874, in place of James M. Bard, who died in office.
Theodore Pine, New Rochelle, 1875 to 1878.
Charles G. Banks, New Rochelle, 1878 to 1881.
Joseph O. Miller, Mount Kisco, 1881 to 1890.
John I. Storms, Peekskill, 1890 to 1893.

William J. Graney, Dobbs Ferry, 1893 to 1896.
Thomas R. Hodge, Mount Vernon, 1896, now acting.

DEPUTY COUNTY REGISTERS OF DEEDS.

Persons who have held the office of Deputy County Register, in the County of Westchester, since creation of the office by act of April 16, 1858, to date, together with their addresses and the year of commencement of their term, are as follows:

Stephen S. Marshall, White Plains, 1859 to 1862.
Daniel H. Little, Greenburgh, 1862 to 1865.
Charles E. Johnson, Mount Vernon, 1865 to 1868.
John H. Hauptman, Morrisania, 1868 to 1871.
William H. Peck, Sing Sing, 1871 to 1874.
Benjamin S. Dick, White Plains, 1874 to 1875.
John T. Underhill, Tuckahoe, 1875 to 1878.
Theodore Pine, New Rochelle, 1878.
James H. Moran, White Plains, 1878 to 1879.
S. C. Van Tassel, Yonkers, 1879 to 1881.
B. Frank Palmer, Larchmont, 1881 to 1890, 1893 to 1896.
Douglas Murray, White Plains, (Special Deputy), 1887-88-89.
Caleb W. Storm, Tarrytown, 1890 to 1893.
Samuel C. Miller, White Plains, 1896 to 1897.
William J. Guinand, Mount Kisco, 1897, now acting.

Sheriffs of the County.

The following named residents acted, in years given, as the appointed or elected Sheriffs of the county, from the date of the county's erection. Those mentioned prior to 1846 were appointed by the Governor and Council, as were other county officers. Those chosen after 1846 were elected by the people. The term of office at present is three years, and the salary $10,000 per annum.

Benjamin Collier, Sing Sing, 1683 to 1689.
Thomas Statham, Westchester, 1689 to 1691.
Benjamin Collier, Sing Sing, 1691 to 1698.
John Shute, East Chester, 1698 to 1699.
Edmund Ward, East Chester, 1699 to 1700.
Jeremiah Fowler, North Castle, 1700 to 1701.
Isaac Dunham, Westchester, 1701 to 1702.
Roger Barton, New Rochelle, 1702 to 1709.
Israel Honeywell, Jr., Yonkers, 1709 to 1723.

Gilbert Willett, Harrison, 1723 to 1727.
Jacobus Van Dyke, Westchester, 1727 to 1730.
Gilbert Willet, Harrison, 1730 to 1733.
Nicholas Cooper, Westchester, 1733 to 1737.
Isaac Willet, Harrison, 1737 to 1767.
Lewis Graham, Westchester, 1767 to 1769.
John DeLancy, Westchester, 1769 to 1770.
James DeLancy, Westchester, 1770 to 1777.
John Thomas, Jr., Rye, 1777 to 1778.
John Thomas, Rye, 1778 to 1781.
Jesse Hunt, Rye, 1781 to 1785.
John Thomas, Rye, 1785 to 1787.
John Pell, Pelham, 1787 to 1788.
Thomas Thomas, Rye, 1788 to 1792.
Samuel Haight, Westchester, 1792 to 1796.
Elias Newman, Bedford, 1796 to 1799.
William Barker, Scarsdale, 1799 to 1802.
Jonathan Ward, East Chester, 1802 to 1806.
Daniel Delevan, Sing Sing, 1806 to 1807.
Joseph Hatfield, Westchester, 1807 to 1808.
St. John Constant, Cortlandt, 1808 to 1810.
Elijah Ward, New Rochelle, 1810 to 1811.
St. John Constant, Cortlandt, 1811 to 1812.
Lyman Cook, Cortlandt, 1812 to 1815.
Zabud June, North Salem, 1815 to 1818.
Lyman Cook, Cortlandt, 1818 to 1821.
Ward B. Howard, Cortlandt, 1821 to 1823.
John Townsend, Pelham, 1823 to 1826.
Allen Macdonald, Westchester, 1826 to 1829.
David D. Webbers, Yorktown, 1829 to 1832.
Aaron Brown, Somers, 1832 to 1835.
Joseph H. Anderson, Harrison, 1835 to 1838.
Amos T. Hatfield, Westchester, 1838 to 1841.
Joseph Lyon, Pelham, 1841 to 1844.
William H. Briggs, Cortlandt, 1844 to 1847.
James M. Bates, Bedford, 1847 to 1850.
Benjamin D. Miller, Yorktown, 1850 to 1853.
Alsop H. Lockwood, Poundridge, 1853 to 1856.
Daniel H. Littel, Greenburgh, 1856 to 1859.
William Bleakley, Cortlandt, 1859 to 1862.
Lemon B. Tripp, North Castle, 1862 to 1865.
Darius Lyon, Mount Vernon, 1865 to 1868.

John Bussing, Fordham, 1868 to 1871.
Robert F. Brundage, Port Chester, 1871 to 1874.
Ziba Carpenter, White Plains, 1874 to 1877.
Robert F. Brundage, Port Chester, 1877 to 1880.
James C. Courter, Yonkers, 1880 to 1883.
Stephen D. Horton, Peekskill, 1883 to 1886.
John Duffy, Port Chester, 1886 to 1889.
Frank G. Schirmer, White Plains, 1889 to 1892.
John Duffy, White Plains, 1892 to 1895.
Addison Johnson, Port Chester, 1895 to 1898.
William Molloy, New Rochelle, 1898, now acting.

UNDER SHERIFFS.

The following named persons were duly appointed by the several Sheriffs of the county to serve in the capacity of Under Sheriff, since the adoption of the Constitution of 1846, terms commencing on the dates here given:

Jacob Foshay, White Plains, 1847.
John T. Yoe, Sing Sing, 1850.
Andrew Deveau, New Rochelle, 1856.
Charles W. Little, Greenburgh, 1857.
J. Holly Platt, Sing Sing, 1859.
John W. Young, White Plains, 1862.
Charles W. Little, Greenburgh, 1865.
Amos R. Clark, North Tarrytown, 1868.
Stephen A. Marshall, Port Chester, 1871.
Walter H. Haight, Chappaqua, 1874.
Josiah H. Macy, Rye, 1875.
Gilbert S. Lyon, White Plains, 1877.
Jared V. Peck, Port Chester, 1879.
Jacob Read, Yonkers, 1880.
Henry C. Odell, Peekskill, 1883.
William Ryan, Port Chester, 1886.
William H. Lyon, Bedford, 1889.
Howard H. Pugsley, Peekskill, 1892.
William L. Ward, Port Chester, 1895.
John McNally, Sing Sing, 1898.

County Superintendents of the Poor.

Superintendents of the Poor were appointed, according to act of the Legislature passed April 25, 1832, at a joint meeting of Supervisors and Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. An act was passed May 6, 1845, authorizing the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County to appoint Superintendents of the Poor. This latter act was repealed by an act passed May 12, 1846, when provision was made for their election by the people. From 1846 to 1886 the county elected three Superintendents of the Poor, one every year, the term of each being three years. Since 1886 only one Superintendent has been elected, for a term of three years, and he discharges the duties formerly performed by the three. The present salary of the office is $2,500 per annum. Following is a list of persons who have been elected and served in the office since 1850, together with the years in which their terms commenced:

John D. Hains, Bedford, 1851, 1854, 1857.
Henry W. Hart, Yorktown, 1854, 1857.
Abraham Yerks, Unionville, 1854.
Nehemiah S. Adams, Poundridge, 1856.
Daniel K. Sherwood, Sing Sing, 1857, 1860.
William Lockwood, Poundridge, 1859, 1866.
Henry W. Purdy, Croton Landing, 1860, 1863.
Abraham R. Strang, Yorktown, 1862, 1865, 1868, 1871.
John H. Garrison, Morrisania, 1864.
Edward K. Mott, Tarrytown, 1866, 1869.
George Cooper, Westchester, 1867, 1870, 1873, 1876.
John Kuester, Yonkers, 1872.
Adam Palm, Jr., Mount Vernon, 1874, 1877.
William Mabie, Peekskill, 1875.
William J. Ackerly, Chappaqua, 1878, 1881.
Norman K. Shears, Yonkers, 1879.
George Fisher, Tuckahoe, 1880.
James E. Hoyt, Bedford, 1881,* 1882, 1884.
Joseph W. Tompkins, Tarrytown, 1882, 1887.
Aaron F. Read, North Castle, 1883.
Henry Esser, Mount Vernon, 1890, 1896.
Miles Adams, Poundridge, 1893.

CARE OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY'S POOR.

The Westchester County Almshouse, located at East View, in the town of Mount Pleasant, is, beyond dispute, at the present time one of the best-managed institutions of the kind in the State. This shelter for the county's homeless poor, with its connecting buildings, is pleasantly situated in one of the most attractive of valleys, protected by picturesque hills and surrounded by land views ever pleasing to the eye, contributing to make the lives of the unfortunate wards of the county as bearable and happy as is possible. To the observance of the first rule of the institution, cleanliness, is due principally, the general good health of the inmates; sick people found here are those who were sick when introduced, as few well persons are taken ill after arrival.

On April 1, 1828, the County Almshouse was established and opened for business on its present site, the locality then being known as Knapp's Corners. Isaac Coutant was duly installed as its first keeper. Prior to 1828 each town maintained an almshouse and cared for its own poor.

During the year ending April 1, 1896, the Almshouse contained 417 inmates, of whom 321 were men, 78 were women and 18 were babes. During the year ending April 1, 1897, there were 403 inmates, of which number 297 were men, 83 were women and 23 were children under two years of age. During the year ending April 1, 1898, there were 447 inmates, of which number 352 were men, 79 were women and 16 were children under two years of age. During the year just ended the hospital accommodated 105 persons, 70 of whom were men and 35 were women, which number is about ten per cent. increase over previous year. Under present poor laws each town in the county is entitled to one Overseer of the Poor. An Overseer of the Poor is permitted by law to expend not over $10 not oftener than three times a year in assisting and relieving the immediate wants of a destitute family; if further assistance is necessary for same family, the said Overseer of the Poor shall apply to the County Superintendent of the Poor for authority to render further financial aid, and if said Superintendent finds, on investigation, that the family for whom assistance is asked can be removed to the Almshouse, such removal will have to be accomplished; in case removal is impossible, the Superintendent may grant further financial assistance by issuing over his signature a certificate to the County Treasurer, or by endorsing his approval on an order for money made by Overseer of the Poor. The poor orders issued

by Overseers of the Poor are paid by the County Treasurer on presentation of the order, together with a bill, verified by oath, showing goods delivered under said order. The number of orders that can be issued in a town or city is not limited.

The present County Superintendent of the Poor, Henry Esser, when he first assumed charge of the Almshouse, in 1890, inaugurated the custom of providing the inmates with three regular meals a day, displacing the rule of only giving them two meals a day, omitting supper. Instead of every person, men as well as women, washing their own clothing, as formerly, Mr. Esser introduced a system by which the clothing of all the inmates is washed by most improved steam machinery. A three-story concrete building was erected in 1890 for the express use of the laundry. Work in the laundry, as well as at road and wall building, farming, carpentering, etc., is done by able-bodied inmates, without other payment than their support. The renovation of the furniture in the house, the erection of a bath-house, stables and other outhouses, done during Mr. Esser's administration, were effected principally by pauper labor, saving much expense to the county. The buildings are heated by the hot water system. The institution has a fire department system of its own. Kerosene oil is now being used for illuminating purposes, but it is expected that electric lights will soon be introduced to lessen expense and the chance of a conflagration and great loss.

No person afflicted with contagious disease is admitted to the hospital. Should a case unexpectedly appear, a place for it will be found in an isolated house on the farm attached to the Almshouse.

The men and women are ever well clad; the clothing and shoes worn are made in the State prisons of the State, excepting the men's shirts and women's skirts, which are made by women inmates of the institution. Men are given tobacco, a quarter of a pound package to each every week; women are given something extra each week to equal the consideration given the men. Invalids are specially fed, as necessity requires. Provisions and goods of all kinds purchased for the institution are bought in large quantities at wholesale, and under the present system of bookkeeping at the institution it can readily be seen when and where every article was purchased—the cost, when received and by whom received. The business management is most excellent.

The expenditure for the maintainance of dependent children outside of the Almshouse has always been a large item in the county budget. As the law will not permit of the keeping of a child over

two years of age in the Almshouse, arrangement for their care has to be made with institutions outside. Children ranging in age between two and sixteen years, a county charge, are sent to these institutions, viz.: The Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children at White Plains, the Catholic Protectory at Westchester, the Home of the Missionary Sisters at Peekskill, the Orphan Home at Albany, and the Home of the Sisters of Divine Compassion at White Plains. At present there are about five hundred such children in these several homes, for the support of which the county pays, as board, $2.11 each per week. These children are committed by Overseers of the Poor, Justices of the Peace and Police Justices, for destitution and different misdemeanors; the Superintendent of the Poor has control over only those who are committed for destitution. The Board of Supervisors during its sessions of 1896-97, on suggestion of Supt. Esser, passed a law providing for the placing of children in private families and thus arranging for their support. Two lady agents are engaged under this law—one Protestant and one Catholic—for the purpose of placing the children in private homes, and they act under the guidance and supervision of the Superintendent. Homes are selected with great care and after the most thorough investigation. The project has met with great success, and those entrusted with its fulfillment feel greatly encouraged. From April 1, 1897, to April 1, 1898, about one hundred children were provided with desirable homes; these children ranged from 8 to 15 years; five children, between the ages of 2 and 3 years, have found parents by adoption.

The cost of maintaining dependent children was reduced in 1890, by Superintendent Esser, from $65,000 to $45,000, by compelling the parents who were financially able, to to contribute to the support of their children harbored in the public institutions; in 1892 the cost was further reduced to $35,000. In 1896, when Mr. Esser again assumed office, he kept the expense of the children's support down to $46,261.28, where it cost, under his predecessor in the year before $73,547.84. This year the appropriation for this particular purpose is $52,000.

The county farm, on which the Almshouse stands, contains 110 acres and furnishes a greater part of the needed supplies. The main building, about 200x70, will accommodate 510 inmates; the concrete building, used as a wash-house, is in size 40x60; the tramp-house is a wooden building, 25x80; another frame building, 20x40, is used as a lodging-house. The new hospital building, for the erection of which the Board of Supervisors recently appropriated

$10,000, is being built, of concrete, three stories high, with basement, 50x80; the excavating, the dressing of stone, the building of foundation walls and much of the laboring work on the proposed building, is being performed by able-bodied inmates of the Almshouse. When completed the building will be provided with all modern hospital improvements. The structure will be located on line with the main building, on the west end, the roadway separating the two buildings.

PRESENT OFFICIALS OF THE COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

Henry Esser, Superintendent.

Wesley Boyce, Keeper.

W. W. Mills, M. D., House Physician.

N. H. Freeland, M. D., Visiting Physician.

R. B. Coutant, M. D., and H. Beattie Brown, M. D., Consulting Physicians.

Frederick Crisfield, Clerk and Bookkeeper.

Mrs. Wesley Boyce, Matron.

Miss Susie Boyce, Assistant Matron.

Mrs. Louise Flagg, Professional Nurse.

James Potts, Professional Nurse.

Mrs. A. C. Strang, of Yonkers, Agent for placing Protestant children.

Mrs. A. E. Hume, of New Rochelle, Agent for placing Catholic children.

Coroners who have Served the County.

Following is given the names, addresses, and first year of the term in which they served of persons holding the office of Coroner in this county since 1847. The term of office at present is three years, and the salary $1,500 per year:

James L. Townsend, East Chester, 1847.
Dwight Capron, Harrison, 1847.
Squire Smith, Bedford, 1847.
James P. Huntington, Yonkers, 1847-50-53.
William H. Lawrence, Yonkers, 1850-53-58-61.
William Johnson, Morrisania, 1853.
Samuel W. Hurd, New Rochelle, 1850-53-56.
Elijah P. Morrell, Port Chester, 1856.
William J. Van Tassel, Tarrytown, 1856.
Henry W. Purdy, Croton Landing, 1856-67.
Squire Griffin, Sing Sing, 1859.
Benjamin B. Valentine, West Farms, 1859.
Horace B. Smith, Port Chester, 1859.
Stephen Billings, Peekskill, 1862-65.
Lewis F. Pelton, Mount Kisco, 1862.
Zar H. Robinson, Westchester, 1862.
Thomas Smith, Hastings, 1864-67-70.
Isaac Covert, Rye, 1865.
T. Mason Oliver, Morrisania, 1865.
James McEntee, Croton, 1868.
William Bathgate, Morrisania, 1869.
Daniel Shannon, Yonkers, 1870.
William E. Meeks, Mount Vernon, 1871.
Charles Brennecke, Rye, 1872.
John M. Miller, Morrisania, 1873.
Edgar D. Bassett, Peekskill, 1873.
Thomas Young, Mount Kisco, 1873.
Wilfred P. Purdy, Port Chester, 1876.
Hugh Hughes, Yonkers, 1875-76.
Nelson G. Foshay, Peekskill, 1876.
Frank G. Schirmer, White Plains, 1877-80.
Charles J. Nordquist, M. D., Tuckahoe, 1879-82-89.
William H. Hyler, Port Chester, 1879-82.
John R. Ackerman, Dobbs Ferry, 1879.
Abram Hyatt, Jr., Sing Sing, 1882.
Leonard Tice, Mount Vernon, 1883-86.

George H. Sutton, Sing Sing, 1885-88-91.
Elijah Purdy, White Plains, 1885.
Edward J. Mitchell, Yonkers, 1883-86-90-91.
A. Smith Hopkins, North Castle, 1888.
John Mathews, New Rochelle, 1889.
Frederick Drews, Mount Vernon, 1890.
Aaron J. Mixsell, M. D., Mamaroneck, 1892.
Charles A. Miles, M. D., Yonkers, 1894-97.
Archibald T. Banning, M. D., Mount Vernon, 1894-97.
Charles E. Birch, M. D., White Plains, 1895-98.
Joseph A. Apgar, Peekskill 1894.
Charles S. Apgar, Peekskill, 1895.

Note.—Bryan Flood, of Yonkers, was elected Coroner in November, 1874, but died before January 1, 1875, the date on which he should qualify. Hugh Hughes, of Yonkers, was appointed by Gov. Tilden to fill vacancy caused by such death and was elected to serve until January 1, 1879. Dr. Charles J. Nordquist, Coroner, was accidentally killed in 1890; the vacancy was filled by Gov. Hill appointing Edward J. Mitchell, of Yonkers. Joseph A. Apgar, who entered upon the duties of the office January 1, 1894, died in 1895; his son, Charles S. Apgar, also of Peekskill, was appointed by Gov. Morton to fill vacancy, and was elected in 1895 to serve until January 1, 1899.

County Commissioners of Excise.

County Commissioners of Excise were appointed under a general act by the County Judge and the Justices of Sessions, and were authorized and directed to act instead of, and perform all the duties formerly discharged by, Town Excise Boards in the several towns of the county. The said Commissioners were appointed to hold office six years, one being appointed every second year. The following named served as Commissioners, in this county, in the years given, from 1857 to 1870, when the law was repealed:

Silas D. Gifford, Morrisania, 1857 to 1862.
James Williamson, South Salem, 1857 to 1870.
John Bussing, Fordham, 1857 to 1868.
David W. Miller, Poundridge, 1862 to 1870.
Darius Lyon, East Chester, 1868 to 1870.

These Excise Commissioners met at the Court House in White Plains at least once a month. Henry Kidd, of West Farms, was

Secretary of the Commission, and Cyrus Lawrence, of Lewisboro, acted as Counsel.

Under a special act passed in 1874, applying to this county alone, three County Commissioners of Excise were appointed May 15, 1874, as follows:

Henry B. Archer, Yonkers.

Stephen H. Miller, Bedford.

Alfred Walker, Sing Sing.

This Commission was in office but one year. Its meetings were held at White Plains. George P. Nelson, of Peekskill, acted as Secretary of the Commission.

Commissioner of Jurors.

The Legislature passed a special act May 6, 1892, creating the offices of Commissioner of Jurors and Deputy Commissioner of Jurors, in and for Westchester County, to perform certain duties heretofore discharged by the County Clerk of said county. Salary of the Commissioner was fixed at $2,000, and that of the Deputy Commissioner at $1,000 per year. The Commissioner, the law provides, shall be appointed every three years, at a joint meeting of the County Judge, the County Treasurer, the District Attorney and the Sheriff; the Deputy Commissioner to be appointed by the Commissioner.

I. Howard Kinch, of Pleasantville, was appointed first Commissioner of Jurors May 12, 1892, and continued in office until 1897.

John Sells, of Yonkers, was appointed and took office April 9, 1897.

George W. Burlinson, of Croton Falls, served as Deputy Commissioner from 1892 to 1894.

Harold Kinch, of Pleasantville, as Deputy Commissioner from 1894 to 1897.

John J. Mahaney, of Tarrytown, was appointed Deputy Commissioner 1897.

School Commissioners of the County.

The act establishing free schools in this State was passed by the Legislature March 26, 1849. From that date until 1857 School Commissioners in this county were appointed by the Board of Supervisors. In 1856 an act was passed by the Legislature providing for the election of School Commissioners by the people. The first election for School Commissioners in this county was held in November, 1857. The term of office is three years. They are all elected in one and the same year, each School Commissioner district electing one such officer. At present the salary paid in this county is $1,000, allowed by the State, together with $200 for traveling expenses and about $500 extra compensation allowed by the Board of Supervisors, per year. The following list gives names of persons elected to the office in the several districts and the years in which their terms commenced:

FIRST DISTRICT:

Jared M. Horton, Kingsbridge, 1858.
Theodore Kent, West Farms, 1861.
William Miller, Mount Vernon, 1864.
Franklin W. Gilley, Morrisania, 1867, 1870.
Joseph H. Palmer, Yonkers, 1873.
Joseph S. Wood, Mount Vernon, 1879.
Jared Sanford, Mount Vernon, 1882.
C. H. Noxon, New Rochelle, 1892.
Walter T. Allerton, Mount Vernon, 1893, now in office.

SECOND DISTRICT:

William G. Weston, Tarrytown, 1858.
Isaac D. Vermilyea, Armonk, 1861.
Abel T. Stewart, Tarrytown, 1864.
Benson Ferris, Jr., Tarrytown, 1866.
George W. Smith, Port Chester, 1867, 1870.
Casper G. Brower, Tarrytown, 1873.
Theodore B. Stephens, Tarrytown, 1882.
James B. Lockwood, White Plains, 1885.
Farrington M. Thompson, White Plains, 1894.
Jacob G. Miller, Sing Sing, 1897, now in office.

THIRD DISTRICT:

James W. Husted, Bedford, 1858.
John S. Bates, Bedford, 1860.
Henry White, Yorktown, 1861.
Henry A. Wells, Peekskill, 1864.
Milton Frost, Peekskill, 1866.
Joseph Barrett, Bedford, 1867.
Isaac C. Wright, Somers, 1876.
Edward N. Barrett, Bedford, 1879.
Platt R. H. Sawyer, Bedford, 1882.
John W. Littel, Peekskill, 1887.
Timothy C. Adams, Bedford, 1890.
William G. Barrett, Bedford, 1895, now in office.

Isaac D. Vermilyea, of the Second District, died while in office in August, 1864; Abel T. Stewart, of Tarrytown, was appointed to succeed him, the latter resigned in August, 1866, and was succeeded by Benson Ferris, Jr., of Tarrytown. James W. Husted, of the Third District, resigned Feb. 16, 1860; John S. Bates, of Bedford, was appointed to fill the vacancy. Henry A. Wells, of the Third District, resigned in May, 1866; Milton Frost, of Peekskill, was appointed to the vacancy.

County School Superintendents.

The office of County Superintendent of Common Schools was created by the State Legislature, by act of April 17, 1843. The Board of Supervisors of this county appointed two, Samuel L. Holmes, of Bedford, and John Hobbs, of Yonkers. They served from 1843 to 1847, March 13, when the office was abolished.

The Palisade Commission.

An act providing for Commissioners to confer with like representatives of the State of New Jersey for the acquisition of the Palisades of the Hudson River by the United States, thereby preserving the Palisades from defacement and spoiliation, was passed by the State Legislature on March 12, 1895.

The Commissioners appointed under this act, by Governor L. P. Morton, were as follows: Enoch C. Bell, of Nyack; Waldo G. Morse, of Yonkers, and James R. Croes, of Yonkers.

Inspectors of the State Prison at Sing Sing.

FORMERLY CALLED THE MOUNT PLEASANT PRISON.

The Legislature on March 26, 1796, by the passage of an act, provided for the erection of two State Prisons in this State, one to be located in New York city and the other in Albany. The New York Prison, known as Newgate, which was opened November 25, 1797, was soon found to be inadequate to accommodate the convicts in the eastern section of the State, therefore, it was determined to sell that prison and build a new and more commodious one in or not far distant from New York city. Sing Sing was chosen as the site, chiefly because of an extensive quarry of marble on the premises, which would afford employment to the convicts. On March 7, 1824, George Tibbits, Stephen Allen and Samuel M. Hopkins were appointed as Commissioners to build the new prison. It was completed in 1830, ready for occupancy. The following are the names of the persons appointed by Governors and Senates of the State previous to 1847, as Inspectors of Sing Sing Prison, together with their address and the year in which their terms commenced:

Pierre Van Cortlandt, of Cortlandt, appointed 1830.
Allen Macdonald, White Plains, 1830.
John Fisher, White Plains, 1830.
Walker Todd, Mount Pleasant, 1832.
Chauncey Humphrey, Mount Pleasant, 1840.
Lewis G. Irving, Sing Sing, 1840.
Edward Kemeys, Sing Sing, 1840.
William Newton, Sullivan County, 1840.
Isaac G. Graham, Jr., Mount Pleasant, 1840.
Hudson McFarlan, Monroe Works, 1840.
Isaac Nelson, Jr., Sing Sing, 1840.
Thomas Bailey, Mount Pleasant, 1841.
John W. Edmonds, Hudson, 1843.
Thornton M. Niven, Newburgh, 1843.
Henry Romer, Pleasantville, 1843.
Isaac Birdsall, Sing Sing, 1843.
Henry Harris, Sing Sing, 1843.
John Bigelow, Highland Falls, 1845.
Benjamin M. Brown, Mamaroneck, 1845.
Benjamin Mace, Newburgh, 1845.
James Powers, Catskill, 1845.
John Fisher, White Plains, 1845.
Amzi L. Dean, Lake Mahopac, 184[illegible]

As Inspectors of Sing Sing State Prison.

Under the State Constitution adopted in 1846, three Inspectors of State Prisons were elected, at large, in the State. After 1848 the term of office was three years. Following are names of persons resident of Westchester County who have been elected to the office of Inspector, together with their address, the year in which they were chosen and the years they served:

John B. Gedney, White Plains, 1847, one year.

Alexander H. Wells, Sing Sing, 1848, three years.

Henry Storms, Tarrytown, 1851, three years.

Abraham B. Tappen, Fordham, 1861, three years.

An amendment to the State Constitution, adopted in 1876, abolished the office of Inspector of State Prisons, and assigned the duties of such officers to one officer to be known as a Superintendent of State Prisons. The said Superintendent is empowered to appoint the Agents and Wardens of the several State Prisons. Under this law Oscar V. Sage is the present Agent and Warden of the State Prison at Sing Sing. Clerks at the several prisons are appointed by the State Comptroller.

Agents and Wardens of Sing Sing Prison.

As previously stated, the Legislature authorized the erection of a State prison at Sing Sing in 1824. The Commission appointed under this act entrusted the construction of the prison to Captain Elam Lynds, who at the time was the Agent of the State Prison at Auburn. Captain Lynds set about to perform the work with the aid of convict labor. He selected one hundred convicts from the Auburn Prison, these men, with their keepers, guards, baggage and provisions, were brought to Sing Sing without accident or disturbance, on May 14, 1825. The same day a temporary barrack was erected to shelter the convicts at night, and for several years the men worked industriously building their own prison. When completed in 1829 the prison contained eight hundred cells; two hundred cells were added in 1830, when the building was raised one story. The first Warden appointed for the new prison was Robert Wiltse, and he served for nearly ten years. At that time Wardens received their appointment from the Governor of the State, for a term of two years. Commencing with 1850, the title of the officer at the prison was changed from Warden to Agent and Warden, and he was appointed by the Prison Inspectors.

Following are names of persons who have held the office, together with dates on which they qualified, from 1830 to the present year:

Robert Wiltse, Agent, Nov. 2, 1830.
David L. Seymour, Agent, April 18, 1840.
William H. Peck, Agent, May 26, 1843.
Hiram P. Rowell, Agent, Sept. 25, 1845.
Chauncey Smith, Agent, Jan. 6, 1848.
Alfred R. Booth, Agent, Jan. 24, 1849.
Munson I. Lockwood, Agent and Warden, Nov. 23, 1850.
Christopher Batterman, Agent and Warden, Jan. 2, 1855.
A. H. Wells, Agent and Warden, April 26, 1856.
William Beardsley, Agent and Warden, May 7, 1856.
Gaylord B. Hubbell, Agent and Warden, May 1, 1862.
Thos. E. Sutton, Agent and Warden, Jan. 27, 1864.
S. H. Johnson, Agent and Warden, Jan. 19, 1865.
D. P. Forrest, Agent and Warden, Jan. 16, 1868.
Henry C. Nelson, Agent and Warden, Jan. 22, 1869.
Edmund M. Russell, Agent and Warden, Feb. 10, 1870.
Henry C. Nelson, Agent and Warden, Jan. 11, 1872.
Gaylord B. Hubbell, Agent and Warden, Jan. 7, 1873.
James Williamson, Agent and Warden, Aug. 28, 1874.
Alfred Walker, Agent and Warden, Oct. 6. 1874.
Geo. R. Youngs, Agent and Warden, Jan. 20, 1876.
Benj. S. W. Clark, Agent and Warden, Feb. 20, 1877.
Chas. Davis, Agent and Warden, Feb. 20, 1878.
Augustus A. Brush, Agent and Warden, March 18, 1880.
Wm. R. Brown, Agent and Warden, May 2, 1891.
Chas. F. Durston, Agent and Warden, May 3, 1893.
Omar V. Sage, Acting Agent and Warden, Oct. 10, 1894.
Omar V. Sage, Agent and Warden, Dec. 3, 1894.

CLERKS.

John Sing, June 22, 1832.
H. P. Rowell, Sept. 8, 1836.
Munson I. Lockwood, Nov. 23, 1840.
Hiram P. Rowell, March 31, 1840.
Levi L. Lockwood, Sept. 27, 1845.
James B. Swain, Jan. 6, 1848.
Abraham Gridley, Jan. 24, 1849.
James C. Hale, April 16, 1850.

Casper C. Childs, Jan. 7, 1852.
Benjamin G. Berry, Jan. 5, 1855.
Daniel Stewart, Sept. 14, 1855.
Henry L. Butler, July 26, 1856.
John Bussing, April 15, 1863.
Henry A. Reeves, Jan. 9, 1864.
Walter Franklin, Jan. 19, 1865.
Casper C. Childs, Jr., Feb. 12, 1869.
George B. Gifford, Jan. 7, 1873.
Samuel S. Whallon, Jan. 20, 1876.
Omer Leyns, March 1, 1877.
A. L. Babcock, March 15, 1878.
M. De Forest Yates, Feb. 5, 1890.
John E. Ashe, March 5, 1890.
Wm. N. Johnston, Dec. 11, 1891.
Robt. J. Campbell, July 11, 1892.
Edward P. Corwin, March 5, 1894.
Edgar W. Cook, July 8, 1895.

Chaplains at the Sing Sing Prison.

The first Chaplain appointed for Sing Sing Prison was Rev. E. N. Mead, who subsequently in 1834 became rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Sing Sing.

In 1839 Rev. John Luckey, Methodist clergyman, became the Chaplain, serving until 1846. He was again appointed to the position in 1855, and remained until 1865. Rev. Mr. Luckey organized the prison library, Gov. Seward having authorized in 1840 the purchase of books, and the Legislature, failing to make an appropriation, Gov. Seward paid the cost ($300) from his private purse. When Rev. Mr. Luckey, in 1865, retired from active life, the State, by an act of the Legislature, presented to him $1,000, in recognition of his long and faithful services, longer than any other Chaplain, nearly eighteen years. Rev. Mr. Luckey died in 1876, aged 76 years, and was buried in Dale Cemetery, Sing Sing.

Rev. Jacob Green was appointed Chaplain in 1846. He died in 1851, at the age of 61 years. His remains lie buried in Dale Cemetery.

United States Military Posts in the County.

Fort Schuyler, opposite Westchester; Fort Slocum, opposite New Rochelle. The last named fort is the recruit rendezvous.

The Present Prison Officials.

The present officials connected with the State Prison at Sing Sing are as follows:

Omar V. Sage, Agent and Warden, salary $3,500 per annum.

Rev. J. C. Wells, Chaplain, salary $2,000 per annum.

E. W. Cook, Clerk, salary $2,000 per annum.

Dr. R. T. Irving, Physician, salary $2,000 per annum.

James Connaughton, Principal Keeper, salary $2,000 per annum.

James Jackson, State Detective, salary $1,800 per annum.

J. A. Perry, Superintendent Manufacturing Department, salary $1,800 per annum.

Cornelius V. Collins, Superintendent of Prisons, salary $6,000 per annum.

The Eleven Great Wonders in America.

Croton Aqueduct, in this county.

Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, Pa; claimed to be the largest park in the world.

Lake Superior, the largest lake in the world.

Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky.

Niagara Falls, a sheet of water three-quarters of a mile wide, with a fall of 175 feet.

Natural Bridge, over Cedar Creek, in Virginia.

New State Capitol, at Albany, New York.

New York and Brooklyn Bridge.

The Central Park, in New York City.

Washington Monument, Washington, D. C., 555 feet high.

Yosemite Valley, California.

Legal Holidays.

January 1, New Year's Day.
February 12, Lincoln's Birthday.
February 22, Washington's Birthday.
May 30, Decoration Day.
July 4, Independence Day.
September 5, Labor Day.
November 8, Election Day.
November 24, Thanksgiving Day.
December 25, Christmas.
Every Saturday, after 12 o'clock, noon.

Post Offices and Postmasters in Westchester County.

Amawalk, town of Yorktown, David Ryder, Jr., Postmaster.

Ardsley, town of Greenburgh, John H. Odell Postmaster.

Ardsley-on-Hudson, town of Greenburgh, Robert W. Plum Postmaster.

Armonk, town of North Castle, William F. McDonald Postmaster.

Baldwin Place, town of Somers, Samuel Lounsbury Postmaster.

Banksville, town of North Castle, H. B. Alley Postmaster.

Bedford, town of Bedford, Eliza D. Cochrane Postmaster.

Bedford Station, town of Bedford, William B. Adams Postmaster.

Boutonville, town of Poundridge, Joseph W. Waterbury Postmaster.

Briarcliff Manor, town of Ossining, Charles H. Whitson Postmaster.

Bronxville, town of East Chester, Anna V. T. Smith Postmistress.

Buchanan, town of Cortlandt, George Buchanan Postmaster.

Chappaqua, town of New Castle, George Hunt Postmaster.

Chauncey, town of Greenburgh, James Eaton Postmaster.

Cross River, town of Lewisboro, William Moore Postmaster.

Croton Falls, town of North Salem, Frederick A. Purdy Postmaster.

Croton Lake, town of Yorktown, George Palmer Postmaster.

Croton-on-Hudson, town of Cortlandt, James F. Hunt Postmaster.

Crugers, town of Cortlandt, James H. Lent Postmaster.

Dobbs Ferry, town of Greenburgh, Charles G. Storms Postmaster.

Eastview, town of Mount Pleasant, Carrie De Revere Postmaster.

Elmsford, town of Greenburgh, William T. Hallenbeck Postmaster.

Goldens Bridge, town of Lewisboro, George H. Bennett Postmaster.

Harrison, town of Harrison, Nicholas E. Burger Postmaster.

Hartsdale, town of Greenburgh, John E. Morse Postmaster.

Hastings-on-Hudson, town of Greenburgh, Frederick Gorlich Postmaster.

Irvington, town of Greenburgh, James A. Hall Postmaster.

Jefferson Valley, town of Yorktown, John W. Birdsall Postmaster.

Katonah, town of Bedford, Henry W. Kellogg Postmaster.

Kensico, town of North Castle, Peter Bang Postmaster.

Kitchawan, town of Yorktown, Silas Gregory, Jr., Postmaster.

Lake Waccabuc, town of Lewisboro, Henry E. Johns Postmaster.

Larchmont, town of Mamaroneck, B. Frank Palmer Postmaster.

Lewisboro, town of Lewisboro, Stephen G. Seymour Postmaster.

Mamaroneck, town of Mamaroneck, William A. Boyd, Postmaster.

Millwood, town of New Castle, George F. Allen Postmaster.

Mohegan, town of Yorktown, Francis J. Cronk Postmaster.

Montrose, town of Cortlandt, Morris T. Munger Postmaster.

Mount Kisco, town of Bedford, Charles S. Ware Postmaster.

Mount Vernon, town of Mount Vernon, David O. Williams Postmaster.

Neperan, town of Mount Pleasant, Alfred Cox Postmaster.

Nepera Park, town of Mount Pleasant, F. G. Boutelle Postmaster.

New Rochelle, town of New Rochelle, James Ross Postmaster.

North Castle, town of North Castle, Isaac R. Tripp Postmaster.

North Salem, town of North Salem, Edward W. Cole Postmaster.

North Tarrytown, town of Mount Pleasant, J. M. Swift Postmaster.

Oscawanna, town of Cortlandt, Stephen B. See Postmaster.

Peekskill, town of Cortlandt, William R. Thorne Postmaster.

Pelham, town of Pelham, Katherine I. Merritt Postmistress.

Pelham Manor, town of Pelham, George H. Kerr Postmaster.

Pleasantville, town of Mount Pleasant, Thomas B. Pierce Postmaster.

Pleasantville Station, town of Mount Pleasant, William T. Bailey Postmaster.

Pocantico Hills, town of Mount Pleasant, William Foley Postmaster.

Port Chester, town of Rye, John Leonard Postmaster.

Poundridge, town of Poundridge, Frederick R. Scofield Postmaster.

Primrose, town of Greenburgh, William A. Cornelius Postmaster.

Purchase, town of Harrison, Charles C. Haviland Postmaster.

Purdy Station, town of North Salem, Ira McKeel Postmaster.

Rye, town of Rye, Disbrow Budd Postmaster.

Salem Centre, town of North Salem, Albert J. Lobdell Postmaster.

Scarboro, town of Ossining, Theodore Neid Postmaster.

Scarsdale, town of Scarsdale, Herbert B. Fellows Postmaster.

Scotts Corners, town of Poundridge, Sivori Selleck Postmaster.

Shrub Oak, town of Yorktown, Frank Darrow Postmaster.

Sing Sing, town of Ossining, John McNally Postmaster.

Somers, town of Somers, William D. Marshall Postmaster.

Somers Centre, town of Somers, Charles T. Tompkins Postmaster.

South Salem, town of Lewisboro, George Lawrence Postmaster.

Tarrytown, town of Greenburgh, Isaac Requa Postmaster.

Tuckahoe, town of Eastchester, Richard G Bennett, Postmaster.

Valhalla, town of North Castle, William O. Carpenter Postmaster.

Verplanck, town of Cortlandt, Mary E. McGuire Postmistress.

Vista, town of Poundridge, Rufus R. Smith Postmaster.

West Somers, town of Somers, Frank Ryder Postmaster.

White Plains, town of White Plains, John P. Moran Postmaster.

Yonkers, town of Yonkers, Henry Osterheld Postmaster.

Yorktown, town of Yorktown, Minnie L. Peterson Postmistress.

Yorktown Heights, town of Yorktown, Theodore F. Tompkins Postmaster.

The Big State Seal.

Among the many curious and interesting old documents found by County Clerk Crumb in his rearranging of old papers in the County Clerk's office, at White Plains, are the certificates of appointment to office made in the early days of the State's history, especially when John Jay was Governor. Then Justices of the Peace, as well as other officers, were appointed by the Governor. To these certificates, written on parchment, is attached, suspended by a piece of ribbon, the Great Seal of the State of New York, adopted in 1777. This seal was the first designed after the organization of the State, is impressed upon wax, and is nearly as large as a saucer. It was devised by a committee appointed by the Convention of the State, April 15, 1777, composed of Messrs. Morris, Jay and Hobart, and was to be used for all purposes for which the Crown Seal was used under the colony. On one side is a rising sun, motto "Excelsior," legend, "The Great Seal of the State of New York." On the reverse side a rock in the ocean; legend, "Frustra, 1777."

Former Officers of the County.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

LEWIS C. PLATT.

Lewis Canfield Platt, the first elected Surrogate of Westchester County, was born in North Castle, in said county, in March, 1818. He was a son of Benoni Platt, a farmer of that town, and on the farm the subject of this sketch spent his early days. He, like several other men who became prominent in the county's history, attended the Academy at Bedford; in 1834 he entered Union College, from which he graduated with special honors. Deciding upon becoming a lawyer, he entered the law office of Samuel E. Lyon. Here his studiousness and love of learning served him well, as usual, and in 1843 he was able to practice law on his own account, opening an office in White Plains. His honesty of purpose and kindness of heart, that characterized him through life and made men love him, soon gained for him clients that came from all sections of the county. He in politics became attached to the Whig party, and as the candidate of that party was elected Supervisor of White Plains in 1846. In 1847 he was elected Surrogate, and was the first person elected to that office in Westchester County. He was re-elected and served two terms, eight years. In 1855 he was candidate for County Clerk on the fusion Whig-Democratic county ticket, but was defeated by a small majority by John P. Jenkins, the candidate of the American party. Mr. Platt was one most instrumental in having the present County Court House erected where it now stands. A strong pressure had been brought to change the site to Mount Vernon, but the untiring efforts of Mr. Platt and his friends prevailed. When the present site was about to be purchased Mr. Platt urged that the county secure at least ten acres instead of one and a half acres, for a site and public park, he claiming that the future growth of the county would require the land for public buildings and use; then the land, which is now in the very center of the business portion of the village of White Plains, could be bought for $300 per acre; but others in authority were not as far-sighted as Mr. Platt and the opportunity was lost. Mr. Platt's sympathies were with the Republican party during the late civil war, but when Horace Greely was nominated for President, in 1872, he was found in the ranks of the Liberal Republicans, uniting with Democrats supporting Mr. Greely. In the latter year he was urged to accept the Democratic-Liberal Republican nomination for Congress in the Westchester district, which, however, he declined. Subsequently Mr. Platt acted with the Democratic party. He was elected to serve several terms as a Trustee of the village of White Plains. In 1883 the Democrats of White Plains nominated him for Supervisor, to oppose a popular Republican, who had heretofore been elected to the office, and was considered invincible. Mr. Platt was successful by a large majority, and was elected continuously up to 1893, the year in which he died. For more than forty years he labored zealously, conducting a large practice, his efforts being often rendered gratuitously, assisting those in need. He was the oldest member of White Plains Lodge, No. 473, F. & A. M., having joined May 15, 1859. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. In 1853 Mr. Platt was married to Miss Laura Sher-

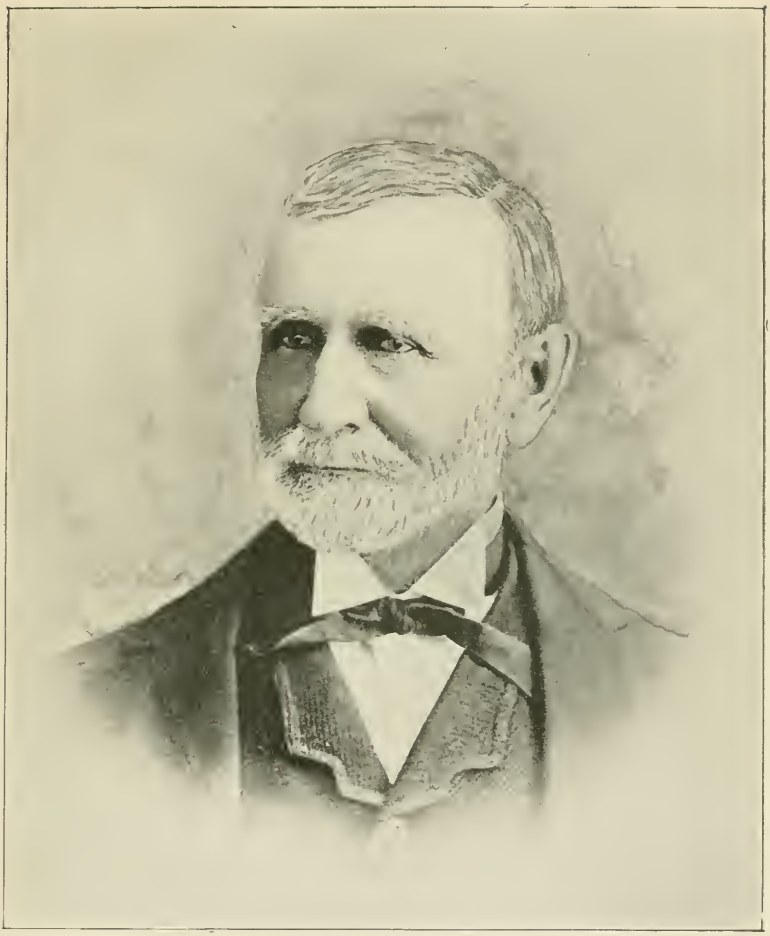
brook Popham, of Scarsdale. His widow and eight children survive him.

ISAAC N. MILLS.

Isaac N. Mills, a former County Judge, was born in Thompson, Windham County, Connecticut, on September 10, 1851. He is descended from paternal ancestors who were farmers in the town of Thompson from a period antedating the Revolution. On his mother's side he is descended from a family of Rhode Island Quakers, to a branch of which General Greene, of Revolutionary fame, belonged. At the age of seventeen he entered the Providence Conference Seminary, at Greenwich, Rhode Island, taught district school for a term, working evenings to keep up with his class, and was graduated in the summer of 1870 at the head of his class. Entering Amherst College, he took prizes during the course in Latin, Greek, philosophy, physiology, debate and extemporaneous speaking, and was graduated in 1874 as valedictorian, having also been for two years president of his class. In 1876 he was graduated from Columbia College Law School, and in October of that year was admitted to the bar in New York city. He began practice in Mount Vernon, becoming a member of the law firm of Mills & Wood, this partnership continuing until 1882. Judge Mills, soon after his being admitted, earned for himself recognition as a learned lawyer, and it was not long before he acquired a large practice and a most prominent place in the front rank of the Westchester County Bar. His success as a trial lawyer creates a constant demand for his services. He has appeared in many of the most important litigations of Westchester County, including the contests over the wills of William M. Wallace and Alfred H. Duncombe, both leaving large estates; the case of Reynolds vs. the Bank of Mount Vernon, and the investigation of the Westchester Temporary Home. In the fall of 1883 he was nominated by the Republican party as its candidate for County Judge. At this time the county was considered to be strongly Democratic, and the Republicans had little hope of electing their county nominees. Mr. Mills' well-established reputation suggested him to voters as a man specially fitted for the position, and a large majority of the votes was cast in his favor. In 1889 he was re-elected by an increased majority. As a Judge he proved acceptable to members of the bar and to laymen alike. To all he was fair and just. As presiding Judge of the Court of Sessions, he conducted the trial of some of the most noted criminal cases ever tried in Westchester County. In 1895, at the close of his second term, he was again tendered the Republican nomination, which he declined to accept for the reason that under the new constitution the County Judge was disqualified from practicing in the Supreme Court or Court of Appeals. Since 1895 he has devoted himself exclusively to the practice of law, having offices in New York city as well as in Mount Vernon. He is a well-known speaker on public occasions, is a member of the New York State Bar Association, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the Westchester County Bar Association, the Union League Club of New York city, the New York, New England Society, Sons of the Revolution, Society of Medical Jurisprudence, Delta Kappa Epsilon Club, New York Republican Club, and the Masonic fraternity. He is married.

DAVID CROMWELL.

David Cromwell, a former County Treasurer, was born in New York City, on May 25, 1838, a son of John and Letitia (Haviland) Cromwell. When he was eight years of age his parents removed to New Windsor, N. Y. He was educated at the Cornwall Collegiate School, from which he graduated as a civil engineer and surveyor, which profession he followed for about one year; then he went to New York city and became engaged in the grain trade. In 1862 he removed to Eastchester, in this



LEWIS C. PLATT.

Isaac N. Mills

David Cromwell

Ben L. Fairchild

county, and established a general store, where he continued in business until 1879. He was elected Supervisor of the town of Eastchester in 1877, and re-elected the two following years, as the Republican candidate. In the fall of 1878 he ran as the nominee of his party for County Treasurer and was successful. This office he held twelve years. He became a resident of White Plains on becoming County Treasurer, in 1879, and has since resided there. He was chosen president of the White Plains Building and Loan Association in 1888 and still holds that position; was elected President of the village of White Plains in 1894, and served two years. He is president of the Citizen's Association of White Plains. He was instrumental in the organization of the White Plains Bank and was elected its first president in 1893; this office he retains. He is also president of the Home Savings Bank of White Plains. He was Treasurer of the village of White Plains from 1889 to 1894. He is a Director in the People's Bank of Mount Vernon, is chairman of Group VI. of the New York State Bankers' Association, elected in October, 1897; is chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Church of White Plains, has been a member of Hiawatha Lodge, No. 434, F. & A. M., for twenty-five years. Mr. Cromwell was married December 3, 1873, to Miss Fannie Deuel, daughter of Thomas W. and Julia Deuel, of New York City.

JOHN HOAG.

John Hoag, a former Supervisor and County Treasurer, is a native of Westchester County, having been born in the town of North Castle, on August 3, 1847. He is a son of Israel G. Hoag and Phebe Carpenter, daughter of Rees Carpenter, of North Castle. He was educated in the Mount Pleasant Military Academy, at Sing Sing. For years Mr. Hoag has devoted much time to farming and horticultural pursuits, on the Hoag homestead, situated a mile or so north of the village of Sing Sing, and which has been in the possession of the Hoag family since 1835. The residence is built in the Colonial style of architecture and was erected in 1812; the site commands one of the grandest river views along the Hudson, overlooking as it does the whole theatre of the Arnold-Andre conspiracy. The old, massive barn was erected during the Presidential campaign of 1840, and was named, by the farmers who assisted at the "barn-raising," as "Tippecanoe," in honor of William Henry Harrison, and it has since been known as "Old Tippecanoe." Mr. Hoag was married on October 4, 1870, to Miss Elizabeth Celeste Acker, daughter of Sylvester and Esther M. (Gerling) Acker, of Sing Sing. He has three sons—George F., John, and Henry B. His wife died December 14, 1897. In politics Mr. Hoag has always been identified with the Democratic party, and from his party has received many honors. He was elected Supervisor of the town of Ossining, to serve during the years 1873-74-78-79-80-81. In 1882 he was elected to the Assembly and served one term. He was next elected as County Treaurer and served from 1891 to 1897 (when a candidate for re-election to this office, in 1893, no candidate opposed him). Mr. Hoag is also a trustee of the First Baptist Church of Sing Sing, a trustee of the Dale Cemetery Association, a trustee of Mount Pleasant Military Academy, a trustee of the Sing Sing Savings Bank, a director of the First National Bank of Sing Sing, a director and vice-president of the White Plains Bank, and president of the Westchester Trust Company at Yonkers.

BEN L. FAIRCHILD.

Ben Lewis Fairchild, a former member of Congress, was born in Sweden, Monroe County, N. Y., January 5, 1863, and is the son of Benjamin Fairchild and Calista Schaeffer, and is of English and German descent. The Fairchilds originally settled in Connecticut at an early period, the family name spreading throughout the country from that point. The American ancestor on the maternal side came over in Wolfe's army in revolutionary days

settled and married in New York, had one child, a son, who also had but one son, Jacob Schaeffer, the grandfather of Ben. Lewis Fairchild. Mr. Fairchild's father, at the outbreak of the civil war, enlisted as a private and served through the entire war, at the close of which he had suffered the loss of both property and health. He was severely wounded during the campaign of the Wilderness. This change in circumstances at the close of the war necessitated the removal of the family to Washington, D. C., where young Fairchild, then two years of age and the youngest of three children, was reared and educated. At the age of thirteen he had finished the course in the public schools. For nine years following until 1885 he was in the various departments of the government. His spare hours after business were spent in study. After graduating from a business college he entered the Law Department of Columbia University, graduating in 1885 with the degree of LL. M., having previously received the degree of LL. B.; then he resigned his position in the Treasury Department, was admitted to the Washington bar, and desiring a broader field, removed to New York city. Spending a year in the office of Henry C. Andrews, he passed his examination and was admitted to the New York State bar in May, 1886. Entering the law office of Ewing & Southard, he became a member of the firm in 1887, under the firm name of Ewing, Southard & Fairchild, General Thomas Ewing, the senior member of the firm, being a former member of Congress from Ohio, Mr. Southard being a former member of Congress also from the same State. In 1893, General Ewing retiring, the firm name became, as now, Southard & Fairchild. Mr. Fairchild's professional career has been devoted to general practice, and he has appeared in many important cases. In 1887 Mr. Fairchild took up his residence in Pelham, Westchester County, where he now resides. As a public-spirited citizen he has done more than any other one man toward the development of the present beautiful residence village of Pelham. In 1893 he was a Republican candidate for delegate to the Constitutional Convention and carried Westchester County, but was defeated by the Democratic majority in the New York city part of the district. In 1894 he was the Republican nominee for Congress in the Westchester County district, which he carried by fifty-five hundred majority against an opponent who carried the district in the previous Congressional election by sixty-five hundred majority, thus securing the distinction of being the only Republican elected to represent the district, excepting Hon. William H. Robertson, who was chosen for one term, at the close of the war. A friend relates an interesting incident or prediction relative to Mr. Fairchild's going to Congress. When he left Washington in 1885 to seek his fortune in New York, an old friend of the family, on bidding him good-bye, said, "My son, I know you will succeed, and I expect to see you back here in ten years' time as a member of Congress." Mr. Fairchild laughingly replied that such a thing was not probable; that he was going to New York, not to a Western State. He did appear in Washington within ten years, just as his friend had predicted. In Congress Mr. Fairchild was accorded a prominent position and was enabled to be of particular service to his constituents. At the end of his term he again received the regular party nomination, as the courts have decided, but owing to the official ballots having been wrongfully printed without his name in his party column, he was defeated of a re-election. In February, 1893, Mr. Fairchild married Miss Anna Crumbie, daughter of the late James and Ann E. Crumbie, an old New York family, and has one child, a son, Franklin Crumbie.

ALSOP H. LOCKWOOD.

Alsop Hunt Lockwood, son of Horatio Lockwood and Bethia (Close) Lockwood, was born at Poundridge, this county, September 17, 1814. Was married December 22, 1836, to Miss Mary Eliza Reynolds, daughter of Gideon Reynolds, of Cross River, this county, who

ALSOP H. LOCKWOOD.

ZIBA CARPENTER.

ADDISON JOHNSON.

BENSON FERRIS.

was the proprietor of the stage route from Danbury, Conn., to New York city. He entered the mercantile business and until 1852 conducted a general country store at Poundridge. In his early days he was interested in military affairs and was colonel of the Thirty-eighth Regiment New York State Infantry, receiving his commission from Governor Marcy. He served as Supervisor of the town of Poundridge from 1844 to 1853 and 1856 to 1868, and at times acted as chairman of the board. In 1852 he was elected Sheriff of the county and was member of Assembly in 1864 and 1865. Associated with the Hon. William H. Robertson, he was a Commissioner from Westchester County for the erection of the bridge over the Harlem River, at the terminus of Third Avenue, Morrisania. After his term as Sheriff he resided on the old homestead at Poundridge, which had been in the family since 1740, until 1872, when he sold the property and removed to New York city, where he died December 8, 1874. Like his father, he was a life-long Democrat, and was prominent in the councils of his party for many years.

ZIBA CARPENTER.

Ziba Carpenter, a former Sheriff, was born in the town of Harrison, on February 6, 1834, of Quaker parentage. A son of Isaac W. and Amy (Ackerman) Carpenter. He was educated in the district schools of his native town. Was married in 1857 to Miss Catherine C. Sniffin, daughter of Jonathan P. Sniffin, of Harrison. His wife died in 1885. Mr. Carpenter was again married in 1886 to Miss Amelia Leonard, daughter of George L. and Virginia Leonard, of Port Chester. From 1862 to 1868 Mr. Carpenter was a conductor on the Harlem Branch of the New York Central Railroad and his popularity in that position is attested by the fact that the patrons of the road presented him with a gold watch, and on his retirement, with a silver service valued at $1,800. He served as sutler in the late civil war as a member of the Henry Ward Beecher Brooklyn Regiment. In politics Mr. Carpenter has always been a Republican. He was elected Sheriff of Westchester County in 1873 and served from 1874 to 1877; was a United States Post Office Inspector under President Arthur's administration; in 1886 he ran as his party's candidate for Assemblyman, but was defeated; in 1888 he was elected a Trustee of the village of White Plains; in 1892 he was unsuccessful as a candidate of his party for County Clerk; in 1896-7 he served as Commissioner of Public Works of the village of White Plains. Mr. Carpenter has been engaged in the hotel business thirty years and at one time kept the Westchester House, on the present site of the Grand Union Hotel, Fourth Avenue and Forty-second Street, New York city; was the proprietor of the Stock Yard Hotel, at West Albany, 1868 to 1870; purchased the Orawaupum Hotel and became its manager in 1870, retiring from same on his election as Sheriff; he was also proprietor of the Third Avenue Theatre, more recently Harry Miner's Theatre, New York city.

ADDISON JOHNSON.

Addison Johnson, former Sheriff, was born at Greenwich, Conn., on January 22, 1857, a son of Hugh and Fannie (Rankin) Johnson. When he was ten years of age his parents removed to Port Chester, in this county, where he has since continued to reside. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and in the schools of Port Chester. He is unmarried. Mr. Johnson cannot, truthfully, be termed an office seeker. When he has been chosen to official position it has been the case of the office seeking the man. He has always been popular, especially with the younger element of all political parties. This characteristic frequently suggested his becoming a candidate for office, but it was not until 1892 that he consented to become a candidate, then he was elected Supervisor of the town of Rye, by an unprecedented majority, and served in that office until he was elected and qualified as Sheriff, in 1895. Sheriff

Johnson proved a most efficient official, ever on duty and attending personally to every detail of his office. It is due to his persistent efforts that the Board of Supervisors of the county was convinced that the old county jail had outlived its usefulness, and that to secure the safe keeping of prisoners entrusted to the custody of the Sheriff a more modern and better equipped jail had to be built forthwith. Several Grand Juries commended the official action of the Sheriff and supported his efforts in favor of better jail facilities. The new jail now being completed is the result. Mr. Johnson is a prominent Republican, one of the recognized leaders of his party in the county. When his term as Sheriff expired, Mr. Johnson decided that he would not again be a candidate for public office, and when his townsmen, in the spring of 1898, nominated him for Supervisor, he promptly declined the nomination. In April, 1898, the Trustees of the village of Port Chester unanimously elected him Village Assessor, and overcame his inclination to decline by proving to him that his fellow-citizens demanded that he serve them in this capacity, at this time, notwithstanding that it might be at a personal sacrifice.

STEPHEN S. MARSHALL.

Stephen Sherwood Marshall, a former County Register of Deeds, was born in the village of Sing Sing, in the town of Ossinsing (now Ossining), this county, on August 5, 1837. He is a son of Stephen and Margaret (Sherwood) Marshall. His education was obtained in private schools of Sing Sing. Mr. Marshall became a resident of White Plains in the year 1855. He was married on September 24, 1862, to Miss Hannah J. Anderson, daughter of Isaac and Eleanor Anderson, of New York city. When but nineteen years of age, in 1856, Mr. Marshall was appointed Deputy County Clerk. He continued in this office until 1859, when he resigned to accept appointment as the first Deputy County Register of Deeds ever named in this county. In this latter position he served until the end of 1861, when he resigned, owing to having been elected Register of Deeds. Though very young, then only twenty-four years of age, Mr. Marshall was quite well known among public men of the county, and was deservedly popular. How he came to be nominated for Register is very interesting, and gives a fair exhibition of the energy and pluck that characterized the then styled "boy politician." The county had for years been strongly Democratic, but in 1860-1, at the commencement of the civil war, the "War Democrats" and the Republicans combined, forming what was known as the Union party, and threatened to play sad havoc with former Democratic majorities. Available candidates on the Democratic side were very few; in fact, when the leaders met in the fall of 1861, to agree on a candidate for Register, men who had been considered in connection with the nomination peremptorily declined, fearing an overwhelming defeat. It was when the leaders had about concluded to give up in despair that young Marshall came to the front and offered to be the party standard-bearer, remarking that he was confident that a determined and well-directed effort would bring success to the party—anyway, he was willing to take the nomination and make the effort. Surprised, yet pleased, the leaders gratefully accepted the gritty young Democrat and he was duly nominated. Young Marshall in that contest proved himself to be one of the greatest campaigners of which the county ever boasted. His opponent was an elderly gentleman favorably known and prominent as a member of the Union party. Mr. Marshall was elected by a handsome majority, and in 1862 he entered upon the discharge of his new duties; he was twice re-elected and served until 1871. From 1877 to 1878 Mr. Marshall served as Supervisor of the town of White Plains. Since the latter date he has devoted himself industriously to the practice of his profession, that of law, having offices in New York city and in White Plains. As to the official history of Westchester County, as to acquaintance with public men of

STEPHEN S. MARSHALL.

WILLIAM POPHAM PLATT.

JOHN M. DIGNEY.

GEORGE J. PENFIELD.

the past and present and political knowledge generally, Mr. Marshall is doubtlessly one of the best informed.

WILLIAM POPHAM PLATT.

William Popham Platt, former District Attorney, was born in White Plains on May 16, 1858, a son of Judge Lewis Canfield and Laura (Sherbrook Popham) Platt. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and on graduating began the study of law in the office of his father. In 1879 Mr. Platt was admitted to practice at the bar and in the same year his father made him his partner, and the firm of L. C. & W. P. Platt rapidly took a position in the front rank of leading Westchester County lawyers. When the elder member of the firm died in 1893, his son succeeded to the practice, which had steadily grown; soon after Mr. Platt formed a partnership with Ffarrington M. Thompson, under the firm name of Platt & Thompson, which firm still continues. Following in the footsteps of his father, Mr. Platt became prominent as an advocate before the Surrogate's Court, not only in his home county, but also in the County of New York; by Surrogates of both counties he has been appointed administrator of important estates, as well as executor and trustee of large properties. As a criminal lawyer, Mr. Platt has a wide reputation; his defence of Frank Brouty, charged with having murdered a Mount Vernon police officer, attracted attention and suggested his election as County District Attorney. Mr. Platt's first vote was cast for candidates of the Democratic party, and to that party he has always continued to render faithful allegiance. Up to 1890 he persisted in declining to accept nominations for office, being kept too busily engaged by his law practice, but in the latter year he yielded to the urgings of his friends and became the Democratic nominee for District Attorney of Westchester County. He was elected by a good majority; he was re-elected and served two terms, until 1896. In 1895 Mr. Platt was the nominee of the Democratic party for County Judge, and though he ran far in advance of his associates upon the county ticket, he was defeated. His popularity has caused Mr. Platt to appear at times disobliging, as was the case when of recent date he was urged to accept nominations for various high and honorable offices, and though success was quite assured, his business compelled a declination. Since his retirement from the District Attorney's office Mr. Platt has appeared for the defense in several most important cases very successfully, among others the Peter James case, the burglar who was put on trial for shooting and killing grocer Walker B. Adams, at Bedford Station, August 19, 1896; in the case of James Kelly, charged with murdering his father-in-law, William Mead. Mr. Platt is a member of the Medico-Legal Society of the United States, a member of White Plains Lodge, No. 473, F. & A. M., a member of the Democratic Club, a member of the Knollwood Club, and a member of the New York Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, being eligible to membership in the latter organization from the fact that his paternal grandfather served as a captain in the revolutionary war, and that his maternal great-grandfather also served during the revolution as major and aid to General Stuben, and that his maternal grandfather fought for his country in the war of 1812. Mr. Platt was married October 1, 1890, to Miss Sara Stuart Dean, daughter of Moses W. and Sara Stuart Dean, of White Plains, and has one child, a son, Stuart Dean.

JOHN M. DIGNEY.

John McGrath Digney, a former County Clerk, was born in Saratoga village on July 22, 1853, a son of Patrick and Ann (McGrath) Digney. Was educated in the public schools of his native village and at Charlton Academy, where he completed the preparatory course for Union College. When about to enter college the death of his elder brother occurred and he was compelled to relinquish all hopes of a

collegiate education and required to enter business pursuits to provide means for the support of his mother, sister and younger brothers. He became a resident of Yonkers in 1872 and there engaged in the hardware business. The first political position held by him was that of Clerk of the City Court of Yonkers, under Judge Ellis, appointed in 1880. County Clerk James F. D. Crane, on January 1, 1883, appointed him Deputy County Clerk. The office of County Clerk becoming vacant in November, 1885, Mr. Digney was appointed to the position by Governor Hill, to fill vacancy until a successor could be elected at the following election. In 1886 Mr. Digney received the Democratic party's nomination for that office and he was elected by an unprecedented majority of 3,800. He was re-elected in 1889 and again in 1892, serving until 1895, when he declined his party's nomination for another term and retired from the office, for the purpose of devoting his time to the practice of his profession. He was admitted to the bar in 1884, having completed his law studies in the office of Matthew H. Ellis, of Yonkers. Mr. Digney became a permanent resident of White Plains in 1895. Under the act creating a Water Board for the village of White Plains, he was appointed a Water Commissioner and subsequently was elected president of that body. He is also counsel to the Board of Assessors of the town of White Plains. He is a member of the law firm of Digney & Horton, at White Plains; a member of the New York Bar Association, of the State Bar Association, of the Westchester County Bar Association, and of the New York Press Club. He was a friend of Charles Stewart Parnell, in the latter's time; of John E. Redmond, of Michael Davitt and other prominent Irish statesmen and politicians when the agitation was carried to the United States for the purpose of getting the moral support of this country to benefit the Irish cause. He is a member of many Irish patriotic societies, and has always taken a deep interest in the political struggles of the Emerald Isle. On February 20, 1879, Mr. Digney married Sarah M. Shannon, of Yonkers, daughter of John Murphy, of Malden, Mass. There are of this union two children—Robert E. Digney and Sadie E. Digney.

G. HILTON SCRIBNER.

Gilbert Hilton Scribner, a former Member of Assembly, a former Secretary of State, etc., was born in Ogden, N. Y., on June 23, 1831. He was educated in the public schools of his native place, at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary and at Oberlin College. At the close of his collegiate course, in 1853, he went to New York city and there began life, unassisted by friends or acquaintances, but possessed of a large amount of determination to do and to win. He succeeded in securing a position in the law offices of Hon. Daniel B. Taylor. Here he industriously studied law, and, in 1855, was admitted to the bar. In 1858 he became a resident of Yonkers, and since that time has been closely identified with public affairs in Westchester County. Born of Whig parentage, he early attached himself to that party, and remained a member while it had an existence. He attended the convention which nominated Fremont, in 1856, and since that time has been an able and earnest supporter of the Republican party. In 1863 he was made chairman of the County Committee. The first official position held by him was that of Village Trustee, in 1863. In the fall of 1869 he was the Republican nominee for member of Assembly to represent the First District, and, though the district was considered Democratic by a good majority, was elected. His success gave him considerable prominence in the State, and in the Legislature he became a leader of the "Young Men Element." He was instrumental in organizing the "Young Men's State Republican Association," the object of which was to unite discordant elements and end the strifes which had impaired the usefulness of the party. This organization chose Mr. Scribner for its president, and having shown himself a competent and faithful leader, he was nominated by ac-

Bradford Rhoeles,

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clamation at the Republican State Convention in 1871 for Secretary of State; his election followed, he receiving over twenty thousand majority. He was for a time the president of the Palisades Bank, of Yonkers, and also a director of several large corporations. For a considerable period Mr. Scribner was vice-president of the Belt Line Railroad, New York city, and subsequently became president of that company. He married Miss Sarah Woodbury Pettengill, daughter of Hon. James Osgood Pettengill, of Rochester.

GEORGE J. PENFIELD.

George J. Penfield, a former member of Assembly, was born March 24, 1826, at Camden, N. Y., the youngest son of Fowler Penfield, of English descent, who took part in the war of 1812. On the maternal side Mr. Penfield is of French and Holland descent, of the families bearing the names of DeMilt and Wormsley, that fled from the persecutions instituted against the Christians, having left their property to be confiscated, and landed on Manhattan Island, when New York was but a small village. Mr. Penfield had few advantages for acquiring learning. From boyhood to the age of twenty-five he was employed in farming pursuits. Before he was twenty-one he removed with his father and family to Westchester County. For many years he was a resident of New Rochelle and took an active interest in all public affairs. On the breaking out of the war of the rebellion he aided in fitting out the first regiment of volunteers which went from Westchester County. In 1862 Mr. Penfield was elected secretary of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company, and was subsequently chosen president of it. He was elected to various offices in the town and village of New Rochelle. He was one of the first elected Trustees of the village of New Rochelle, in 1858, was Supervisor in 1865 and 1866; later served several years as a member of the Board of Education; represented the Second Assembly District in the Legislatures of 1867 and 1868. In the Legislature he made an honorable record and gained the high esteem of his fellow-members. For many years Mr. Penfield was a member of Huguenot Lodge, F. and A. M., of New Rochelle, a prominent member of the First Presbyterian Church, New Rochelle, and later a member and trustee of Grace Methodist Church. He died August 6, 1896, at his Wakefield home.

BRADFORD RHODES.

Bradford Rhodes, son of William and Mary Maria (Baird) Rhodes, was born in Beaver County, Pa., February 25, 1848. His father was a farmer, of that sturdy Pennsylvania stock whence has come some of the best brain and physical workers of the nation, the son inheriting not a few of the father's characteristics. He was educated at Beaver Academy and soon after his graduation became principal of Darlington Academy. In 1864, when sixteen years of age, he made an effort to serve his country in the army by enlisting in the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He passed the physical examination, but the mustering officer would not swear him in on account of his youthful look. In 1872 he went to New York and engaged in newspaper work, but it was not long until he embarked in business for himself. Although he was guided from the first by a spirit of safe conservatism, he was ever on the alert for good business opportunities, and in 1877 he saw an opening for a first-class practical bankers' magazine, and established "Rhodes' Journal of Banking," the success of which proved the keenness of his foresight, as it soon became the leading bankers' publication of the country. In 1895 he purchased the "Bankers' Magazine," the oldest financial publication in the United States, and consolidated the two periodicals under the title of the "Bankers' Magazine and Rhodes' Journal of Banking." It is said to be without a peer in the financial world, and is the especial pride of its publisher, although a number of other very worthy pub-

lications come from his press. Politically he has always been a Republican, and his party has honored him on various occasions. He was elected to the Assembly of the New York Legislature for three consecutive terms—in 1888, 1889 and 1890. He was known as a conscientious, painstaking member, especially distinguishing himself as chairman of the Committee on Banking, where he secured some important amendments to the banking laws of New York. He also introduced and secured the passage of the anti-bucket shop law. In 1892 he received the unanimous nomination for Congress from the Sixteenth District of New York, but he declined it on account of his increasing business. Besides being the editor of the "Bankers' Magazine," Mr. Rhodes is president of the Mamaroneck Bank and the Union Savings Bank of Mamaroneck, Westchester County, N. Y., his country place, Quaker Ridge Farm, being located near by. The place is stocked with fine horses and Jersey cattle, and is among the most desirable locations in the county, the residence commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound. Mr. Rhodes has twice been chosen chairman of Group VI. of the New York State Bankers' Association, and has served and is at the present time (1898) serving as a member of the Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association. In both these associations he is known as an influential worker, and has done much to increase their usefulness. Besides all the business connections mentioned, he is a director in several large corporations, and although he divides his time with every enterprise with which he is connected, he yet gives personal attention to the details of his private business. He is a tireless worker or as he himself expresses it, "keeps everlastingly at it," and to that one trait in his character he attributes all his success in life. He is in the broadest sense of the term a self-made man. Besides enjoying an enviable reputation as a clean-handed journalist, he has an excellent standing in the business world, and is the possessor of quite a handsome fortune. Though an active business man, he is connected with many social organizations, being a member of the Union League Club, the Larchmont Yacht Club, the Republican Club, the West Side Republican Club and the Transportation Club. He was married February 27, 1878, to Miss Caroline Augusta Fuller, eldest daughter of James M. and Jane A. Fuller, of Mamaroneck, Westchester County, N. Y. Mr. Fuller was a well-known retired banker of New York.

CHARLES P. McCLELLAND.

Charles Paul McClelland, a former State Senator, was born in Scotland, on December 19, 1854, and came to this country at an early age. He attended the public schools and laid the foundation for an education. Necessity required that he leave school earlier than expected. The evenings of the days he spent in hard labor he devoted to study, and in 1880 was rewarded, when he graduated with the degree of LL. B. at the New York University Law School. On being admitted to practice law he opened law offices in New York city, and was not long in establishing a very successful business, and he is to-day considered one of the ablest members of the Westchester County bar. Mr. McClelland is a Democrat and a recognized leader of that party in the county, having been chairman of the county organization for a number of years, and is prominent in the councils of his party's chiefs in the State. His political career has been most remarkable as it has been successful. His first office was that of Clerk of the village of Dobbs Ferry, which he held until elected a member of Assembly to represent the First Assembly District, in 1884. He was re-elected in 1885. His ability soon gained for him a prominent place on the floor of the Assembly, and it was not long before he was enabled to exert great influence in the framing of legislation, and thereby earning for himself a distinction that outgrew local bounds. In 1891 Mr. McClelland was again elected to the Assembly. He was appointed chairman of the Ways and Means Com-

mittee and thus became the leader of his party in that body. In the fall of 1892 he appeared in the Democratic State Convention as a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and had the support of the delegation from his county as well as that of delegates from elsewhere. Before a ballot was taken he withdrew from the race in favor of William F. Sheehan. In 1892 Mr. McClelland was successful as the Democratic candidate for State Senator, to represent the Twelfth Senatorial District. In this office he served two years, and added much to his previous good record. During President Cleveland's first administration, and at the end of his service in the Legislature in 1886, Mr. McClelland was appointed a Deputy Collector of the Port of New York, and soon became Collector Magone's special deputy and chief executive officer. In this position he remained four years, part of the time under a Republican administration. Other political positions held by him have been President of the Village of Dobbs Ferry, President of the Board of Education, and Counsel to the Village of Dobbs Ferry. He has been a manager of the Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane, ten years; was a member of the Greater New York Consolidation Commission; he is a member of the Continental Lodge. No. 287, F. and A. M., a member of Spring Valley Lodge, I. O. O. F., and is a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Dobbs Ferry. Mr. McClelland was married September 6, 1879, to Miss Meta J. Babcock, of Massachusetts.

JAMES W. HUSTED, JR.

James W. Husted, a former Assemblyman representing the Third Assembly District, was born on March 16, 1870, at Peekskill, and was named after his father, the lamented Gen. James W. Husted, for six terms Speaker of the Assembly. Mr. Husted was educated at the schools of Peekskill and then at Yale College, from which he graduated in 1892. He decided to embrace the profession of a lawyer, and studying at the New York Law School was graduated from that school in 1894. He was elected as Assemblyman from the Third District in the fall of 1894. He was re-elected in 1895 and in 1896. He declined a renomination in 1897. From the very commencement of his career as a legislator Mr. Husted became a prominent figure, and no young man ever gained a more enviable reputation; is well informed on all public subjects, and a man of ideas; is an able and impressive speaker. He declined further public honors for the reason that he desires to devote his time to the practice of his profession. He remains an important factor in politics, and is recognized as a Republican leader in the county; has law offices in White Plains and in New York city.

THOMAS K. FRASER.

Thomas Kevan Fraser, former member of Assembly representing the First District of this county, was born of Scotch-American parents in the city of New York, on February 23, 1845; a son of Thomas and Jane (Kevan) Fraser. He was educated in the collegiate schools in the city of New York, and was formerly extensively engaged in the hide and leather business in that city, retiring some twenty years ago. He became a resident of Hastings-on-the-Hudson in 1851, where he still resides. He is largely interested in everything connected with the village, and has held nearly every municipal office. He was President of the village of seven consecutive years; has been a member of the Board of Education since 1885 and President of same since 1892; was elected a member of Assembly in 1892 and in 1893; ran again in 1895 and was defeated. As president of the Board of Sewer Commissioners, he was the chief means of getting the splendid sewer system now in Hastings. As a member of the Legislature he was instrumental in having passed the Warburton Avenue Extension measure, and since has labored for the completion of that magnificent avenue connecting Hastings with Yonkers. He is a member of both city

and country clubs, but his time is mostly given to interests of the public schools. Mr. Fraser has always been a Democrat. He is unmarried.

GEORGE L. CARLISLE.

George L. Carlisle, former member of Assembly from the Second Westchester District, was born February 28, 1852. He was educated in the public schools, at Cooper Institute and Columbia College and graduated from the Columbia Law School in the class of 1879. He soon succeeded in establishing a good business in New York city and vicinity. At an early age he became interested in public affairs and especially active in politics in Brooklyn, where he then had his home. He served as president of the Nineteenth Ward Republican Club, and, later, of the Twenty-fifth Ward Club. During the Harrison campaign, in 1888, he stumped the States of New York and New Jersey, under the auspices of the Republican National Committee, and has taken an active part in all Presidential campaigns as boy or man since 1868. He never ran for any public office until 1895, when he was elected member of Assembly in a strong Democratic district, and this in face of the fact that he had to contend not only against the regular Democratic candidate, but also against an Independent Republican. In the Legislature Mr. Carlisle inaugurated the movement that eventually compelled the issue of railroad "fifty-trip family tickets" to the suburbs. He also introduced another very important bill, having for its purpose the reduction of the rate of interest which pawn-brokers are allowed by law to exact from the poor. Notwithstanding the conscientious labor he devoted in attempts to pass the bill, it failed to become a law, owing to "certain influences" more powerful than Mr. Carlisle's efforts in behalf of the right. Mr. Carlisle is a resident of New Rochelle. In 1876 he married Miss Mary S. Coffin, of Nantucket, Mass., a descendant of the earliest Quakers who settled in Massachusetts in 1642. He has three children, the eldest of whom is being educated at Yale.

ALFRED E. SMITH.

Alfred E. Smith was born in Bronxville, Westchester County, N. Y., where he has since resided, on February 21, 1864. He received his education in public and private schools and at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass. He graduated from the latter institution in 1883. While there he took an active interest in athletics, playing on the baseball nine and being captain of the football team. He was also managing editor of the school paper and actively participated in the Adelphi Literary and Debating Society. Obliged to give up a college career, he obtained a temporary position in the custom service under Collector Robertson. Later he was appointed a sanitary inspector in the Health Department of New York city, he first having passed a civil service examination, resulting in his being among the first four of those competing. While he held this position he attended the late afternoon lectures at Columbia Law School. In the midst of his law school year the Health Department force of employees was reduced twenty men and Mr. Smith, as a recent appointee, was dropped. Embarrassed by home responsibilities and expenses, he managed to finish his first year's work at the law school. He filled the position of correspondent and advertising agent for the New York Lumber Trade Journal and traveled almost continuously for two years and a half. In the spring of 1889 he opened an advertising agency in the city of New York and again took up the study of law, attending the late afternoon lectures at the University Law School and studying at night. In the winter of 1889 he entered the law offices of Fullerton & Rushmore, Esqs., where he continued until he graduated from the University Law School in 1890, and until he started in practice on his own account. Mr. Smith was elected to the Assembly, as a Republican, in 1896, and served on the important committees on General

CHARLES P. McCLELLAND.

THOMAS K. FRASER.

GEORGE L. CARLISLE.

ALFRED E. SMITH.

B. FRANK PALMER
DEPUTY COUNTY REGISTER
BENONI PLATT
EX-DEPUTY COUNTY CLERK
I. HOWARD KINCH
EX-COMMISSIONER OF JURORS
M. JAMES MOONEY
EX-DEPUTY COUNTY CLERK
ARMAND R. STAINACH
COURT INTERPRETER AND
SPECIAL DEPUTY COUNTY CLERK

James B. Lockwood
OF WHITE PLAINS

Harrington M. Thompson
OF WHITE PLAINS

J. G. Miller.
OF SING SING.

School Commissioners

Second District.

Laws and Banks. Upon the death of his colleague, Mr. Emmet, from the Second Assembly District, the legislative needs in that district were very largely attended to by him. He championed the cause of the people along the line of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, who were desirous of having that road provide family trip tickets. It was due to his efforts that the fares from Portchester south by sale of these tickets were reduced one-quarter. Whatever Mr. Smith is or has is due to his own efforts. He is unmarried and lives with his mother at Bronxville. He is village counsel and has an office at White Plains and at 31 Pine Street, New York city. As a descendant of Captain Ebenezer Smith, who served on General Washington's staff and was one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati, he is now a member of that order, as well as several others of a fraternal character.

BENSON FERRIS.

Benson Ferris, a former School Commissioner, and now president of the Westchester County Savings Bank, was born at Wolfort's Roost, now Sunnyside, in Tarrytown, on July 26, 1825, a son of Benson and Maria (Acker) Ferris. His early education was obtained at the old school house, which stood on the road running east from Sunnyside Lane to the Sawmill River, about one hundred yards east of Broadway. He subsequently attended the Tarrytown Institute. After leaving this institution he was assistant for two years at the Paulding Institute, and was for some time teacher in the old school house which he first attended. Later he started a store at Irvington, which was the first one opened at that place, then known as "Dearman." In 1855 he was one of sixteen who organized the Republican party in Westchester County in the old Court House at White Plains. He was appointed in 1858 one of the Executive Committee of the party, at a county convention presided over by Horace Greeley, and for many years, as one of the leading Republicans of the county, he represented the party at State, Congressional and County Conventions. In 1856 he removed to Tarrytown, which has since been his home, and three years later became engaged in the hardware business, in which he continued till 1861. He has been, during the whole of his business life, closely connected with the public affairs of the town and county. While living at Irvington he was a member of the Board of Education, and has held the same position at Tarrytown. In 1865 he was elected trustee of the Westchester County Savings Bank, and has held the offices of secretary, vice-president and president, in which last position he still remains, having filled the office for twenty years. As a conservative, trustworthy business man, Mr. Ferris is widely known, and his advice is considered of great value. His rare executive ablility has been strongly manifested in his management of the savings bank of which he is the honored president. Under his guidance the bank has taken an enviable position among the leading moneyed institutions of the State. He was one of the originators of the Tarrytown National Bank, and is now a director. In 1866 he was appointed School Commissioner for the Second District of Westchester County by William H. Robertson, then County Judge. He was chosen a director of the Tarrytown and Irvington Union Gas Light Company in 1864, and has been its secretary, vice-president and president. He was one of the incorporators of the Young Men's Lyceum, of Tarrytown, and served as a director for twenty-five years. In 1879 he was elected a Trustee of the village of Tarrytown. He is a member of the Westchester Historical Society. The monument erected in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery in memory of the soldiers of the revolution from that section of the county was fostered by him. The project without doubt owes its success to his judicious counsel, foresight, ripe judgment and to his name as being the first contributor to the fund. Mr. Ferris was married in 1875 to Mrs. Mary P Dutcher, of Providence, R. I.; she died in 1890.

JAMES B. LOCKWOOD.

James Betts Lockwood, now a resident of White Plains, was born in the town of Poundridge, N. Y., on July 18, 1849, of American parentage, a descendant of one of the oldest and most prominent families of Westchester County, and can claim an ancestry who lived and acted in the days when patriotism was no idle boast. His parents were Alsop Hunt and Mary Eliza (Reynolds) Lockwood. His education was secured at the Bedford Academy, at Betts Military Academy, Stamford, Conn., and at Union College. Shortly after his graduation from college he was admitted to the bar, and at the present time enjoys a large legal practice. His offices are in New York city. He has been a resident of White Plains for twenty-one years. Mr. Lockwood was chosen by the Board of Village Trustees as President of the village of White Plains in the years 1889 and 1890; in 1885 he was elected School Commissioner of the Second School Commissioner District, and was re-elected on two occasions, serving in that office until 1894. Mr. Lockwood is a Democrat. At present he holds the office of School Trustee of his village. Mr. Lockwood was married October 31, 1877, to Miss Cora Hamilton Martin, daughter of Robert Morris and Anna Hamilton Martin, of New York city.

FFARRINGTON M. THOMPSON.

Ffarrington M. Thompson was born at Cold Spring, Putnam County, N. Y., on April 14, 1865. Two years later he removed with his parents to White Plains, where he has resided ever since. His father, Joseph Thompson, died about four years ago. His mother, Selina H. (Glover) Thompson, is still living. He graduated with honor from the White Plains High School, and the love for his Alma Mater has suggested his frequent offering of gold medals to impel the present pupils of the school to higher proficiency. Mr. Thompson, though a young man, has for years been a man of affairs and prominent in local public matters. He filled with credit to himself and the service the office of assistant postmaster of White Plains for seven years. He served as Village Clerk several years and his efficiency was publicly recognized by resolutions adopted by the Board of Village Trustees. In 1893 he was elected School Commissioner of the Second School Commissioner District and served as such until 1896. He now holds the office of Justice of the Peace of the town of White Plains and also the position of Acting Police Justice of the village of White Plains. In politics Mr. Thompson is a Democrat. He is a prominent member of White Plains Lodge, No. 473, F. and A. M., in which he has held important offices. He is a member of the law firm of Platt & Thompson, of White Plains, his associate being William Popham Platt, ex-District Attorney. Mr. Thompson is unmarried.

I. HOWARD KINCH.

I. Howard Kinch, ex-Commissioner of Jurors, was born in the town of North Castle, on May 30, 1845, of American parentage, a son of Andrew Jackson and Elizabeth S. (Townsend) Kinch. His father was Mayor of Bordentown, N. J., 1865-66. Mr. Kinch attended school at White Plains and at Round Hill, Conn.; was married in 1865 to Miss Cornelia H. Van Kirk, of Bordentown, N. J. In politics Mr. Kinch has always been a Democrat, and has been for years an active member of his party, holding for a long period the position of secretary of the Democratic County Committee, of Westchester County, and is recognized as a most efficient executive officer. He served many years in the Democratic County Committee as the representative from the town of Mount Pleasant; held the position of postmaster at Pleasantville in 1869. He has also acted as an Inspector in the Department of Public Works of New York city, as special agent of the United States Treasury Department, and as a Deputy Sheriff of Westchester County. He was the first Commissioner of Jurors of Westchester

County appointed under a special act of the Legislature. He is at present engaged in business as a real estate broker and is a resident of White Plains village.

M. JAMES MOONEY.

M. James Mooney, a former Deputy County Clerk, was born in Yonkers, on July 19, 1857, a son of Michael and Eliza Mooney. He was educated in the public schools of his native town. He took an active interest in politics as a Democrat. In 1883 he became attached to the County Clerk's office in White Plains, as a clerk under County Clerk J. F. D. Crane, and remained with each succeeding clerk up to the date of his death. From a clerkship of minor grade he was promoted to be clerk of the Supreme and County Courts. In 1886 he was appointed by County Clerk Crumb as Deputy County Clerk, which position he held at the time of his death, February 4, 1897. He served as clerk of the Board of Supervisors one term. He was a member of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., until its disbandment. He was a member of the Ancient Order of Foresters and also of the White Plains Concordia. He died at White Plains, where he had been a resident for fourteen years preceding. He was married to Miss Katharine T. Luckey, daughter of Peter F. Luckey, of Yonkers, on April 24, 1884. His second marriage occurred August 27, 1889, to Miss Sophia J. Nehr, daughter of William Nehr.

BENONI PLATT.

Benoni Platt, former Deputy Clerk to the Surrogate's Court and Deputy County Clerk, was born in the town of Scarsdale, on August 22, 1857; a son of Judge Lewis Canfield and Laura (Sherbrook Popham) Platt. When he was one year old his parents removed to White Plains, where he has since resided. He is a graduate of the public schools of White Plains. In politics Mr. Platt strongly favors the Democratic side, and has long been recognized as an influential leader among the young men of his party. The first political position held by him was that of Deputy Clerk of the Surrogate's Court, from 1881 to 1887. In 1887 he was appointed by County Clerk Digney as Deputy County Clerk, and served in this office until 1896. He is at present the managing clerk of the Westchester County Branch of the Lawyers' Title Company of New York. Mr. Platt is a prominent member of the Odd Fellow order, a member of Guiding Star Encampment of Mount Vernon, and of Hebron Lodge, No. 229, of White Plains. He is unmarried.

FORMER SUPERVISORS.

EBENEZER LOCKWOOD.

Ebenezer Lockwood was born in Stamford, Conn., March 31, 1737. He was fourth in descent from Robert Lockwood, who came from England in 1630 and settled in Watertown, Mass. At an early age he removed to Poundridge with his father, Joseph, and his grandfather, Joseph, Sr., who were among the early settlers of Poundridge. He married Hannah Smith, of Stamford. At the commencement of the revolution the subject of this sketch was a Justice of the Peace under the Crown of England, and one of the Quorum which was a body composed of those Justices of the Peace who were more prominent by reason of ability and experience. At the breaking out of hostilities, however, he espoused the cause of the Colonies. He was appointed first major of the Second Regiment, Westchester County Militia, under Colonel Thomas Thomas, receiving his commission October 14, 1775, and throughout the war was exceedingly zealous in the cause. He was a member of the Third, Fourth and Fifth Provincial Congresses,

and of the Committee of Safety, to which was delegated the power of the Provincial Congress during its recess. On July 2, 1779, Col. Tarleton made a raid upon the village of Poundridge, one of the objects of which was the capture of Major Lockwood, for whose head a reward of forty guineas was offered. On this occasion the British troops burned his house and barn and confiscated his cattle. The tradition has descended to the effect that the troopers, upon entering the house, struck the Major's wife with a sword and insolently demanded to know where that d——d Rebel was. To which she coolly replied, "You are the Rebel, for you are rebelling against the King of Kings." Major Lockwood was present at the session of the Provincial Congress at the Court House in White Plains on the 9th of July, 1776. He was subsequently a member of the first Constitutional Convention of the State of New York, and a member of the second Board of Regents of the University, Judge of Westchester County, from 1791 to 1794; member of Assembly 1778, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, and Supervisor of the town of Poundridge 1772 to 1779, 1782 to 1786, and 1802 to 1806. By Chapter 59, Laws of 1786, passed May 1, 1786, he, with others, as stated elsewhere, was appointed a commissioner to superintend and supervise the erection of the first Court House at White Plains. Major Lockwood died at Poundridge July 29, 1821, aged 84 years. His remains lie buried in the old Poundridge graveyard, where his tombstone is still in a good state of preservation. He left a large family, among whom were Lewis, an attorney at law of New York city, who died young; Ezra, who was a Supervisor, a member of Assembly and Surrogate, and Horatio, who was also a Supervisor and a member of Assembly.

EZRA LOCKWOOD.

Ezra Lockwood, son of Major Ebenezer Lockwood, was born at Poundridge June 27, 1777. He was married to Miss Polly Weed, of same place. He died May 29, 1853. Was a man of liberal education, and for some years conducted a private school at Poundridge. In politics he was an ardent Whig, and at times, on account of political feeling, would not speak to his brother, Horatio, who resided on the opposite side of the street, because the latter was an equally strong Democrat. He served as Surrogate in 1811 to 1813 and as a member of Assembly in 1806, and Supervisor 1807 to 1820.

HORATIO LOCKWOOD.

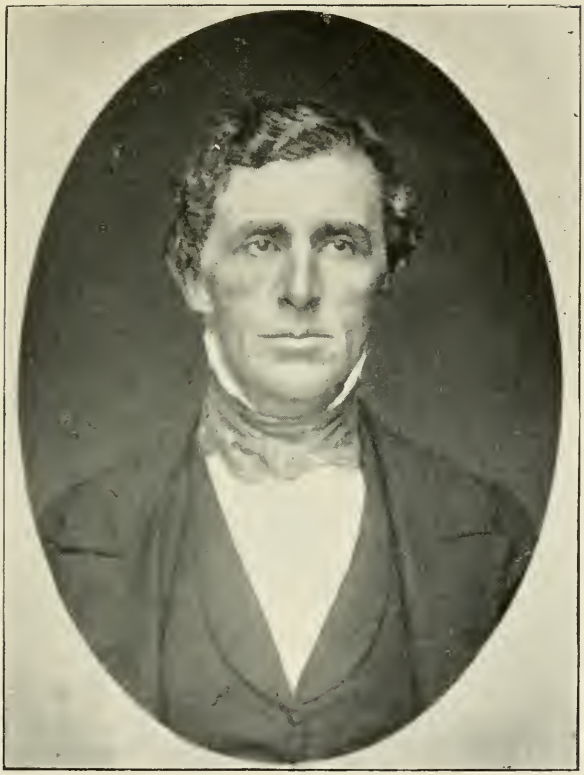
Horatio Lockwood was born in Ridgefield, Fairfield County, Conn., September 6, 1779, the son of Major Ebenezer Lockwood and Hannah (Smith) Lockwood. His parents resided in Poundridge, but on July 2, 1779, their residence was burned by British soldiers, during a raid made upon Poundridge, one of the objects of which was the capture of Major Lockwood. The Major's wife fled to Ridgefield and during her temporary stay at that place Horatio was born. The latter was a life-long resident of Poundridge, occupying the old homestead, which became his by purchase. His occupation was that of a farmer and dealer in cattle. He was a firm Democrat and attained considerable prominence in his town and county. He represented the town of Poundridge in the Board of Supervisors during the years 1820, 1823, 1825, 1839 and 1840, and was also a Member of Assembly from 1833 to 1837, and in 1841 and 1842. He achieved quite a reputation as a "pettifogger" in the days when lawyers were not so plenty as now and when laymen frequently appeared in Justices' Courts in the role of counsel. He died November 5, 1853, aged seventy-four years.

ISAAC H. PURDY.

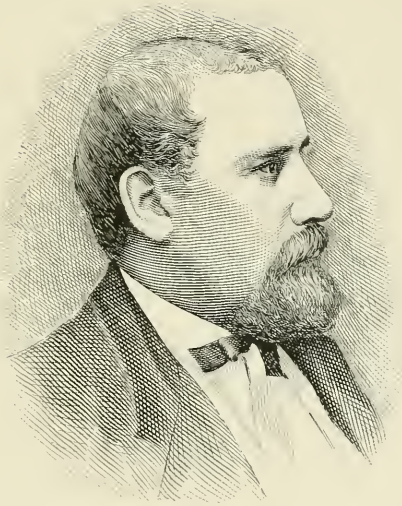
Isaac Hart Purdy, a former Supervisor of the town of North Salem, was born on June 19, 1813, in the very house in which he always resided and where he died. He is a son of Isaac and Anna Hart Purdy. He received a good com-

JOHN W LOUNSBURY.

SETH BIRD.



ISAAC H. PURDY.



DANIEL C. HICKEY

HORATIO LOCKWOOD.

FORMER SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER
John J. Mahaney
TOWN OF OSSINING
John Besson
TOWN OF GREENBURGH
Theodore F. Tompkins
TOWN OF YORKTOWN
John Knox
TOWN OF BEDFORD
Joshua Many
TOWN OF OSSINING

mon school education, after which he, like his father, became a farmer. On September 16, 1839, Mr. Purdy was married to Miss Mary M. Lyon, daughter of Thomas Lyon, of Rye, and they lived together to enjoy the golden anniversary of their marriage. One of their sons, Isaac Purdy, is now Supervisor of the town of North Salem. The subject of this sketch began at an early age to take an active interest in public affairs. He was an urgent advocate of the building of the Harlem Railroad and donated land for tracks and buildings. Besides being quite extensively engaged in mercantile business, he served as postmaster at Purdy Station for fifty years. Notwithstanding that Mr. Purdy was an uncompromising Democrat, he was elected for several terms as Supervisor of the Republican town of North Salem, serving from 1846 to 1850, and from 1857 to 1858. The Purdy homestead, in which Mr. Purdy was born, lived and died, came in possession of the Purdy family in 1767. At the time the construction of the Harlem Railroad was being considered what is now known as Purdy's Station was this old homestead and the mill property, known for generations as Purdy's mill. There was talk of the railroad going through the town of Somers, but the public-spirited Mr. Purdy realized the benefits his town might derive if the railroad could be built through North Salem, and as inducement he offered to the railroad company all the land needed and also subscribed for a large amount of railroad stock. His first deed of land to the railroad company is dated in 1846. Owing to his having given the land the local railroad station was named Purdy's Station, in his honor. Much of Mr. Purdy's valuable land has been taken recently for the new Croton Aqueduct. Mr. Purdy died, as stated, in the old homestead on November 8, 1891, and, as a local newspaper remarked at the time, "few men have lived to nearly the four-score mark who were called into the management of as large and varied interests as he, and have closed life with as spotless a record and a name so highly honored."

SETH BIRD.

Seth Bird, a former Supervisor of the town of Greenburgh, was born in Tarrytown on September 17, 1814. His parents were Edmund and Sarah (Howes) Bird. He is a descendant of two of the oldest and most prominent families in Westchester County. His grandfather, Edmund Bird, served throughout the revolutionary war and was promoted on the field, from a drummer boy to a major, for hereoic conduct. His father took part in the war of 1812. Mr. Bird, when the Hudson River Railroad was being constructed, gave the ground for a station at Tarrytown, on condition that the station should be located and always kept thereon. He had charge of the building of a large section of that railroad, from Yonkers to Croton. Mr. Bird was the successful candidate of the American party for Supervisor in 1855 and 1856. His honesty of purpose and ability, displayed in his contact with men, soon gave him a prominent place in public affairs. When it was decided to erect the present County Court House at White Plains Mr. Bird, then of considerable reputation in that line, was selected as the builder. In his home village he was greatly respected and his counsel was sought in all matters of public interest. In politics Mr. Bird was a Republican, yet not a politician. The last office he held was that of President of the village of Tarrytown; this position he was urged to accept by citizens irrespective of party politics. He was elected a member of the first Board of Water Commissioners of the village of Tarrytown and was president of that board at the time of his death. He was chosen one of the trustees of the Westchester County Savings Bank, in 1864, and was one of the original directors of the Tarrytown National Bank. Both positions he held at the time of his death. Many of the costly churches, as well as many of the palatial residences in and about Tarrytown, were erected under the direction and supervision of Mr. Bird. He was married August 26, 1835, to Miss Rebecca Embree, daughter of Stephen and Han-

nah Embree, of Tarrytown. His wife died June 5, 1893. His death occurred October 20, 1888.

FRANCIS LARKIN.

Francis Larkin, a former Supervisor, Village President, etc., and well and prominently known as the Nestor of the Westchester County Bar, was born in Sing Sing on August 9, 1820. His father, John Larkin, came from the neighborhood of Belfast, Ireland, and after his arrival in this country married Elizabeth Knox, who was also born in Ireland, near Donegal. The early part of Mr. Larkin's life was passed on a farm, upon which he worked till he attained his majority. After teaching school for a while he resolved to study for the legal profession, and entered the office of Richard R. Voris, Esq., who was a prominent lawyer and District Attorney of the county. In 1847 he was admitted to the bar as attorney and counsellor at law. Immediately after his admission he established his practice in Sing Sing and has continued it to the present time, and by strict attention to his duties has risen to a position at the very head of his profession in Westchester County and commands the confidence of a very extended clientage. His fame as a lawyer, earned by practice in both civil and criminal courts, is not confined to this county alone. He is probably as well known in other portions of the State as he is at home. In public affairs, especially in and about his town, he has been a leader for years and his influence has been far-reaching. Among members of the profession he is greatly respected, not only for his learning but his disposition to assist young lawyers, who, from time to time, stand in need of his fatherly advice. His kindly disposition has prompted him to perform many an act that has materially helped his fellow-man, acts that were performed in a quiet, unostentatious manner, with no other purpose than to be helpful in the hour of need—acts that cause him to be remembered with affection. In politics Mr. Larkin is classified as a Republican. He is not now as active in the political arena as he was twenty-five years ago. He has held the offices of Trustee and President of the village of Sing Sing and Justice of the Peace, and in 1851 he served as the fifth Supervisor of the town of Ossining. In 1864 he was the Republican party's nominee for Representative in Congress in the Tenth District, composed of the Counties of Westchester, Rockland and Putnam. He was defeated by Hon. William Radford, Democrat. Mr. Larkin was married on April 1, 1852, to Miss Sarah E. Hobby, daughter of Ebenezer Hobby, of New York city.

JOHN W. LOUNSBURY.

John W. Lounsbury, a former Supervisor and village President, was born in Flushing, L. I., on April 29, 1825, a son of Edward and Nancy (Peck) Lounsbury. His early life was spent on his father's farm, and the only educational advantages he enjoyed were those afforded by attendance at the district school a few weeks in the winter, when his services were not wanted on the farm. With his parents he removed to Stamford, Conn., where the latter formerly resided. He was not long at this place when he became dissatisfied and pined for a broader field and opportunity to make his fortune. At the age of fourteen years he left home and went to New York city, where he obtained a position as clerk in a grocery store, and there remained three years. In 1842 Mr. Lounsbury left New York and settled in Port Chester, determined to accept employment of any nature so long as it was honest. He was given a place in the blacksmith shop of William Stivers, and the sturdy lad started in with all his will to master the blacksmith trade. That determination and industry that has characterized him ever brought success, and at the end of four years he was able to buy out his employer and continue the business, which he did for five years. Disposing of this business he, on September 1, 1851, in connection with Daniel M. Redfield, founded

the general grocery business that proved a success from the start. In 1854 Mr. Redfield retired and the business was conducted by Mr. Lounsbury as the sole owner until 1860, when his brother George was admitted as a partner. George Lounsbury died in 1889, then the firm name was changed to J. W. Lounsbury & Sons, as it is at present. For many years Mr. Lounsbury has been prominent in the politics of the county, a Republican of considerable influence, one of ex-Judge W. H. Robertson's most trusted lieutenants. He was elected Supervisor of the town of Rye, serving in 1861, and since that year has held other town offices. He was elected a Trustee of the village of Port Chester and served in that office three years, and subsequently was elected President of that village. He is one of the original trustees of the Port Chester Free Library and Reading Room and at present is president of that board. He is a director and the vice-president of the First National Bank of Port Chester, a director of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company, a director of the People's Bank of Mount Vernon, a director of the White Plains, Tarrytown and Mamaroneck Electric Railway. He is a member of the Masonic Order. Mr. Lounsbury was married on December 9, 1849, to Miss Jane A. Redfield, daughter of Isaac B. Redfield, of Port Chester. Their children, Daniel M., Herbert S., and Charles E., reside in Port Chester. One son, George R., died in 1888, in the 37th year of his age.

DANIEL C. HICKEY.

Daniel C. Hickey, a former Supervisor of the town of Eastchester, and at the time of his death member of the Democratic State Committee for the Sixteenth Congressional District, was, in the true sense of the term, a self-made man, who, by his own labor and perseverance, arose from the ranks to a high position among men of business. While he was known as a leader in the Democratic party and ever active to further the interests of his political friends, he was better known as one of the most successful railroad contractors in this country. He engaged in politics as a pastime, a recreation from the cares of business, an enjoyment that cost him large sums of money, as he was not an office seeker for himself nor did he expect other pecuniary reward. He favored good men for public office and willingly contributed his time and money to aid their election. The office of Supervisor was forced upon him, but he was able to hold it but a short time, his private business compelling his resignation. In 1889 Mr. Hickey was chosen as Democratic State Committeeman. On the evening of December 9, 1890, the Democracy of Westchester County tendered him a banquet in recognition of services rendered his party. It was of his achievements as a railroad contractor that he was most proud; that he had been able to accomplish much where other contractors had attempted but failed. His success in tunnelling the Palisades, at Fairview, N. J., for the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad, just completed at the time of his death, is worthy of special mention owing to the fact that others had attempted the work and failed with great loss of money. The work of putting through the great tunnel of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, in Pennsylvania, from 1883 to 1887, was another success to which he was pleased to refer. He was ever in demand by the large railroad companies, and during his career had been engaged in building sections if not most of all the great lines in the country, and as a result he had accumulated a large fortune up to the time of his death. Mr. Hickey was born in Ireland on February 24, 1840, and when eight years of age he came with his parents to America, the family settling in Lawrence, Mass. He was a son of John and Katherine (Crowe) Hickey, his mother being a sister of Archbishop Crowe, of Ireland. He was educated in the public schools of Lawrence; was married in 1865 to Miss Margaret Clark, of Boston; his wife died two years later. In 1868 he removed to Mount Vernon and engaged exten-

sively in public road building. On August 1, 1874, Mr. Hickey was married to Miss Ellen Elizabeth Bird, daughter of Terrance Bird, of Metuchin, N. J. Mr. Hickey died at Mount Vernon on July 12, 1894.

JOSHUA G. MANY.

Joshua G. Many, a former Supervisor of the town of Ossining, was born in that town, at Sing Sing, on August 13, 1836. His parents are Thorn and Lydia (Griffith) Many. He was educated in the public schools of his native village. He has for years been engaged in the contracting and express business. He was married on June 12, 1856, to Miss Sarah Raymond, daughter of Edward and Margaret Raymond, of Sing Sing. Mr. Many is an active Republican and a recognized local leader in his party, and being of a genial, happy disposition, is very popular with everybody. He has held the office of Collector of Taxes four years, President of the village of Sing Sing two years, Supervisor of his town two years, and a member of the Board of Education for the last nine years.

JOHN J. MAHANEY.

John Joseph Mahaney, a former Supervisor, now Deputy Commissioner of Jurors, was born at Angelica, N. Y., on August 29, 1842, a son of John and Anna Mahaney. He was educated in the public school of his native town. In 1861 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fourth New York Volunteer Regiment and served in the civil war four years; made a prisoner by the enemy on the battlefield, he was confined in Libbey Prison three months; next remained eight months as a prisoner in Salisbury, N. C. From the latter place he succeeded in making his escape in 1864, and on safely reaching the Federal lines he was commended by General Warren, of the Fifth Army Corps, and rewarded for bravery displayed by being designated as a lieutenant-colonel and placed in charge of the Corps Commissary Department. On being discharged in 1865, Colonel Mahaney returned to Angelica. He was elected a Supervisor of that town in 1866. In 1867 he was chosen a Town Highway Commissioner and was appointed Under Sheriff of his county in 1868. In 1873 he removed to Sing Sing, having received an appointment as a Keeper in the State Prison at Sing Sing, in which position he served three years, resigning to enter business as a prison contractor; for nearly thirteen years he was thus occupied. He was elected a Trustee of the village of Sing Sing and served in the years 1881-82-83. In 1885 he was elected Supervisor of the town of Ossining. He removed to Tarrytown in 1886, where he now resides. During the sessions of the State Legislature in 1895 and 1896, Col. Mahaney served as Assistant Doorkeeper of the Assembly. In 1897 he was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Jurors, the position he now holds.

JOHN BESSON.

John Besson, a former Supervisor of the town of Greenburgh, was born in New York city on January 21, 1835, a son of John and Jane L. (Fowler) Besson, and a lineal descendant of John Besson, born in 1750, and of Henry Fowler, of Eastchester, both of whom won distinction by acts of bravery in the war of the revolution. He was educated in the public schools of New York city. He removed to Dobbs Ferry, his present place of residence, in 1868. He was married on September 14, 1864, to Miss Ellen W. Taylor, of Dobbs Ferry, daughter of Shadrach Taylor, who was Supervisor of that town in 1861-62-63. Mr. Besson was first elected Supervisor in 1886 and served in that office until 1892. He has acted as Treasurer of the Dobbs Ferry School District several years. He is president of the Board of Health of the village of Dobbs Ferry. In politics Mr. Besson is a Democrat and recognized as a local leader of his party. He is at present engaged in the coal and lumber business and is considered one of the town's most reliable merchants and substantial citizens.

THEODORE F. TOMPKINS.

Theodore F. Tompkins, a former Supervisor of the town of Yorktown, was born in that township on December 31, 1854, and was the only son of the late John B. Tompkins, who was well-known in this county. He had the advantages of a liberal education, being graduated from the Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y. He has always resided in the town of his birth. On October 19, 1876, he was married to Miss Mary Emma Fountain, daughter of Dr. Hosea Fountain and Mary H. Fountain, of Yorktown. Mr. Tompkins is a Republican and as such has been elected to several offices by his townsmen. He served two terms as Town Clerk and two years as Supervisor. During sessions of the Board of Supervisors he was considered one of the most attentive and diligent members, ever on the alert to care for the best interests of his town, which, owing to his popularity, he was well able to serve. Mr. Tompkins filled the office of postmaster for four years, under President Harrison. He was again appointed postmaster in June, 1898, by President McKinley. He has been treasurer of the Yorktown Agricultural Society for five years. He is engaged in mercantile business at Yorktown Heights.

JOHN KNOX.

John Knox, a former Supervisor, was born in the town of Bedford on July 25, 1828, a son of Robert K. and Ruth (Smith) Knox. He was educated at Union Academy, in his native town. He chose the occupation of a farmer and has followed it with considerable success. In 1855 he was married to Miss Sarah E. Beyea, daughter of Wright M. Beyea and Eliza Whitlock, daughter of J. D. Whitlock, of Whitlockville. He has resided in the town of his birth all his days. Besides serving his town as Supervisor he has filled the office of Justice of the Peace for twenty years; he is a member of the Town Board and a member of the town Board of Health. He is an active member of the Republican party and frequently attends as a delegate his party's conventions. For thirty-nine years he acted as general agent of the Harlem Railroad at Katonah Station; at the same time he carried on an extensive coal and lumber business, kept the only livery business at the station and managed his farm of three hundred acres. He is one of the original members of the Bedford Farmers' Club.

Present Sheriff and Deputies.

WILLIAM V. MOLLOY, New Rochelle, Sheriff.

Justus A. B. Cowles, of Rye, Attorney.
John McNally, Sing Sing, Under Sheriff.
William H. Johnson, Port Chester, Deputy Sheriff and Jailer.
Charles H. Flandreau, Mount Vernon, Deputy Sheriff and Clerk.
John R. Breese, White Plains, Deputy Sheriff.
John N. Studwell, Port Chester, Deputy Sheriff.
Stephen L. Hart, Peekskill, Deputy Sheriff.
Philip Kuss, Yonkers, Deputy Sheriff.
Daniel A. Molloy, New Rochelle, Deputy Sheriff.
Jeremiah J. Moore, Mount Vernon, Deputy Sheriff.
Irving J. Loder, Somers Center, Deputy Sheriff.

Present Register of Deeds and Staff.

THOMAS R. HODGE, Mount Vernon, Register.

William A. Guinand, Mount Kisco, Deputy Register.
Frank P. Crasto, Mount Vernon, Bookkeeper.
Francis H. Hessels, White Plains, Index Clerk.
Edward C. Dunning, Jr., White Plains, Clerk.
Charles R. Madden, Sing Sing, Recording Clerk.
Warren A. Martin, Port Chester, Recording Clerk.
Stephen M. Romain, New Rochelle, Recording Clerk.
Henry J. Staab, Tuckahoe, Recording Clerk.
Edward J. Hearne, Peekskill, Recording Clerk.

Twelve additional clerks are temporarily employed in the Register's office making new indices, per order of the Board of Supervisors.

Present County Treasurer and Assistants.

FRANCIS M. CARPENTER, Mount Kisco, County Treasurer.

Samuel C. Miller, White Plains, Deputy Treasurer.
Leonard E. Teed, Goldens Bridge, Clerk.

Surrogate's Court.

THEODORE H. SILKMAN, Yonkers, Surrogate.

Leslie Sutherland, Yonkers, Surrogate's Clerk.
Isaac H. Smith, Peekskill, Stenographer.
I. Sumner Burnstine, Yonkers, Transfer Tax Assistant.
George H. Peene, Yonkers, Record Clerk.
Wallace Dutcher, Peekskill, Recording Clerk.
Lemuel Fisher, Mount Pleasant, Assistant Recording Clerk.
James Flanagan, New Rochelle, Index and Accounting Clerk.
William S. Ferguson, Yonkers, Court Officer.

Present County Clerk and Deputies.

LEVERETT F. CRUMB, Peekskill, County Clerk.

Charles J. F. Decker, Croton Falls, Deputy County Clerk.
Robert Coward, Port Chester, Special Deputy Clerk.
Frank Montross, Peekskill, Special Deputy and Naturalization Clerk.
A. R. Stainach, White Plains, Special Deputy and Index Clerk.
H. R. Free, Peekskill, Special Deputy and Index Clerk.
Miss K. A. Halpin, Yonkers, Stenographer.

County Law Library.

COURT HOUSE, WHITE PLAINS.

Frederick F. Miller, White Plains, Librarian.

Court House Janitor, Watchman, etc.

Thomas Zimmerman, White Plains, Janitor.
John Anderson, White Plains, Assistant Janitor.
Mrs. Mary E. Loy, White Plains, Janitress.
Thomas J. Casey, White Plains, Night Watchman.

Incorporated Villages in the County.

Name of Village.	Incorporated.	Population January, 1895.
Ardsley, in town of Greenburgh.....	1896	372
Bronxville, in town of Eastchester...	1898	391
Croton, in town of Cortlandt.....	1898	1,244
Dobbs Ferry, in town of Greenburgh.	1873	2,840
Hastings, in town of Greenburgh...	1879	1,712
Irvington, in town of Greenburgh...	1872	2,013
Larchmont, in town of Mamaroneck.	1891	711
Mamaroneck, in town of Mamaroneck and Rye	1895	3,729
Mount Kisco, in town of Bedford and New Castle	1875	1,374
New Rochelle, in town of New Rochelle	1858	12,297
North Pelham, in town of Pelham...	1896	627
North Tarrytown, in town of Mount Pleasant	1875	4,011
Pelham, in town of Pelham.....	1896	142
Pelham Manor, in town of Pelham..	1891	436
Peekskill, in town of Cortlandt.....	1827	9,496
Pleasantville, in town of Mount Pleasant	1897	1,181
Port Chester, in town of Rye.....	1868	7,257
Sing Sing, in town of Ossining.....	1813	8,160
Tarrytown, in town of Greenburgh..	1870	4,674
White Plains, in town of White Plains	1866	7,363

The locality now known as Port Chester adopted, on April 23, 1823, the name of Saw-Pit. The change to Port Chester was made March 11, 1837. West Mount Vernon and Central Mount Vernon were incorporated as a village in 1869 and consolidated with the village of Mount Vernon in 1875.

Cities in the County.

Name.	Chartered.	Population.
Yonkers, in town of Yonkers.....	1872	40,000
Mount Vernon, in town of Mount Vernon...	1892	23,000

Yonkers was incorporated as a village on April 12, 1855, and chartered as a city on June 1, 1872. Mount Vernon was incorporated as a village on Dec. 13, 1853, and received a city charter on March 12, 1892.

Present Supervisors Representing the Several Towns.

Following is a list of Supervisors representing the several towns in the County of Westchester for 1898-99:

Bedford, Isaac W. Turner, Katonah.

Cortlandt, James H. Haight, Peekskill.

Eastchester, Herbert D. Lent, Tuckahoe.

Greenburgh, Alexander McClelland, Dobbs Ferry.

Harrison, George T. Gray, White Plains.

Lewisboro, James F. Lawrence, South Salem.

Mamaroneck, Charles M. Baxter, Mamaroneck.

Mount Pleasant, Moses W. Taylor, Neperan.

Mount Vernon, First Ward, Edward W. Storms, Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon, Second Ward, Stephen Van Tassell, Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon, Third Ward, Charles C. Bigelow, Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon, Fourth Ward, Albert S. Jenks, Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon, Fifth Ward, Edgar K. Brown, Mount Vernon.

New Castle, Joseph O. Miller, Mount Kisco.

New Rochelle, Michael J. Dillon, New Rochelle.

North Castle, Joseph B. See, Valhalla.

North Salem, Isaac Purdy, Purdy's Station.

Ossining, Gilbert M. Todd, Sing Sing.

Pelham, John M. Shinn, Pelham Manor.

Poundridge, George I. Ruscoe, Scott's Corners.

Rye, Charles Eldredge, Port Chester.

Scarsdale, Chauncey T. Secor, White Plains.

Somers, S. M. Lounsberry, West Somers.

White Plains, Frank G. Schirmer, White Plains.

Yonkers, First Ward, W. H. Greenhalgh, Yonkers.

Yonkers, Second Ward, Hall B. Waring, Yonkers.

Yonkers, Third Ward, Edgar A. Forsyth, Yonkers.

Yonkers, Fourth Ward, Thomas A. Browne, Yonkers.

Yonkers, Fifth Ward, Edward J. Earl, Yonkers.

Yonkers, Sixth Ward, Patrick Whalen, Yonkers.

Yonkers, Seventh Ward, Walter B. Dixon, Mount Vernon.

Yorktown, Edward B. Kear, Yorktown Heights.

Clerks of the Several Towns.

Bedford, William B. Adams, Bedford Station.
Cortlandt, S. Allen Mead, Peekskill.
Eastchester, William J. Fisher, Tuckahoe.
Greenburgh, E. H. Purdy, Tarrytown.
Harrison, Frank P. Cox, Harrison.
Lewisboro, Frederic Howe, Cross River.
Mamaroneck, John C. Fairchild, Mamaroneck.
Mount Pleasant, J. Benedict See, North Tarrytown.
New Castle, Orin P. Barnes, Chappaqua.
New Rochelle, Augustine Smith, New Rochelle.
North Castle, Charles McDonald, Armonk.
North Salem, Albert J. Lobdell, Salem Centre.
Ossining, Robert T. Dennis, Sing Sing.
Pelham, Patrick J. Marvel, North Pelham.
Poundridge, William Jones, Poundridge.
Rye, George Grandison, Port Chester.
Scarsdale, Joseph C. Morrell, White Plains.
Somers, Stephen F. Lane, Somers Centre.
White Plains, Lewis C. Platt, White Plains.
Yorktown, Merritt L. Peet, Yorktown Station.

City Clerks.

Mount Vernon, William H. Hoyt, Mount Vernon.
Yonkers, John Pagan, Yonkers.

Tax Receivers in the County.

Bedford, George W. Gardner, Bedford Station.
Cortlandt, Frank Wessels, Peekskill.
Eastchester, Joseph Silk, Tuckahoe.
Greenburgh, Augustus Travis, Ardsley.
Harrison, Michael H. White, Purchase.
Lewisboro, Charles L. Mills, Boutonville.
Mamaroneck, John C. Kane, Mamaroneck.
Mount Pleasant, George Sinnot, Jr., North Tarrytown.
Mount Vernon, John H. Brett, Mount Vernon.
New Castle, David C. Kipp, Sing Sing.
New Rochelle, M. B. Valentine, New Rochelle.

North Castle, Joseph J. Johnson, Armonk.
North Salem, Friend J. Palmer, Brewster.
Ossining, J. Wm. Myers, Sing Sing.
Pelham, John L. Logan, Pelham.
Poundridge, Elbert Burhite, Poundridge.
Rye, Thomas Jordan, Port Chester.
Scarsdale, Gilbert M. Dobbs, Scarsdale.
Somers, Nelson Thorne, West Somers.
White Plains, E. G. Sutherland, White Plains.
Yonkers, Henry B. Archer, Yonkers.
Yorktown, L. H. Baker, Kitchewan.

Taxes for 1897 were confirmed by the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County on March 18, 1898.

Assessments and Taxation.

According to the report of the Committee on Equalization of Assessments, submitted to the Board of Supervisors and adopted on March 8, 1898, the total assessment of real and personal property in Westchester County for the year 1897 reaches an aggregate of $192,004,467, of which $167,969,356 is the assessment of real property, and $24,035,111 of personal property. Compared with the year 1896, there is an increase of $73,575,727 in the assessment of real estate, and $20,816,203 of personal property, making a total increase of $94,191,930. This large increase is attributed, it is claimed, to a more conscientious compliance with the requirements of the statute regarding the methods of assessments. Notwithstanding that the several Boards of Town Assessors, under instructions from the courts, have put forth heroic efforts in endeavors to get upon the assessment books, during the past year, all property, real and personal, at full value, it is claimed that the result is not altogether satisfactory, especially, as to personal property, which is difficult to reach for the reason that a great portion of said property usually is intangible, easily concealed and past finding out, be the Assessor ever so determined to do his duty. As has been said: "It is a melancholy reflection that in this Christian age, neither the memory of early moral training nor present religious profession, hopes or fears for the hereafter, the penalties of the law, nor any other possible considerations are sufficient to restrain the average possessor of personal property from forcing other men to pay the taxes for which he is justly liable, by methods unquestionably immoral, if not absolutely criminal."

National Banks Located within the County.

The following are the banks of deposit, discount and circulation located in the several cities and villages of Westchester County, together with names of their officers and the dates on which the banks were organized.

Dobbs Ferry Bank, Dobbs Ferry, Nov. 5, 1890; James De Witt Wilde, President; B. L. Wallace, Cashier.

Mamaroneck Bank, Mamaroneck, July 28, 1891; Bradford Rhodes, President; R. G. Brewer, Cashier.

Mt. Kisco National Bank, Mount Kisco, Dec., 1895; T. Ellwood Carpenter, President; William H. Moore, Cashier.

Bank of Mount Vernon, Mount Vernon, May 25, 1885; G. Rogers, President; Jesse Lantz, Cashier.

Peoples' Bank, Mount Vernon, Sept. 24, 1889; C. L. McClellan, President; Theodore F. Nesbitt, Cashier.

Bank of New Rochelle, New Rochelle, July 23, 1888; W. W. Bissell, President; H. J. Van Zelm, Cashier.

Westchester County National Bank, Peekskill; as a State bank May 27, 1833; as a national bank July 11, 1865; C. A. Pugsley, President; George I. Ferguson, Cashier.

First National Bank, Port Chester, May 9, 1864; R. H. Burdsall, President; J. N. Wilcox, Cashier.

First National Bank, Sing Sing, April, 1864; Henry C. Nelson, President; R. S. Lockwood, Cashier.

Tarrytown National Bank, Tarrytown, Feb. 8, 1882; Robert A. Patterson, President; William D. Humphrey, Cashier.

Central Bank of Westchester County, White Plains, Oct. 16, 1828; W. H. Albro, President; H. E. Foster, Cashier.

White Plains Bank, White Plains, March 15, 1893; David Cromwell, President; Charles Prophet, Cashier.

First National Bank, Yonkers, Aug. 10, 1854; William H. Doty, President; Wallis Smith, Cashier.

Citizens' National Bank, Yonkers, Dec. 5, 1872; Charles E. Waring, President; John H. Keeler, Cashier.

Westchester Trust Company, Yonkers, April 7, 1898; John Hoag, President; Charles P. Marsden, Jr., Secretary.

Savings Banks in the County.

The savings banks located in the county, incorporated by acts of Legislature, on dates here given, are as follows:

Eastchester Savings Bank, Mount Vernon, May 8, 1871.

Greenburgh Savings Bank, Dobbs Ferry, May 8, 1869.

Union Savings Bank of Westchester County, Mamaroneck, May 10, 1887.

Peekskill Savings Bank, Peekskill, April 18, 1859.

Port Chester Savings Bank, Port Chester, March 14, 1865.

Sing Sing Savings Bank, Sing Sing, April 2, 1859.

Westchester County Savings Bank, Tarrytown, July 21, 1853.

Home Savings Bank, White Plains, May 1, 1869.

Yonkers Savings Bank, Yonkers, April 13, 1854.

Peoples' Savings Bank, Yonkers, May 4, 1868.

Present Officials of the County.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JACKSON O. DYKMAN.

Jackson O. Dykman, Supreme Court Justice, was born in the town of Patterson, Putnam County, N. Y., on May 15, 1826. His early years were spent upon a farm, and like most farmers' sons, attended school when opportunity offered. That he made good use of his time while at school is proved by the fact that he, at an early age, was able to get employment as a teacher in a public school. He studied law in the office of Congressman William Nelson, at Peekskill, where so many of Westchester County's bright young men received their start in the legal profession. As the average young lawyers of that day, he took readily to active politics. In 1860 he was elected School Commissioner of his native county and served until 1863. In 1862 he was elected District Attorney of Putnam County. At the expiration of his term in the latter office, in 1866, he removed to Westchester County, becoming a resident of White Plains. He was elected a School Trustee, District No. 1, White Plains, in 1867, and served three years. In the fall of 1868 Mr. Dykman was elected District Attorney of Westchester County on the Democratic ticket and continued in office until 1872. In 1875 he received an Independent Democratic nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court for the Second Judicial District, and on the same day he also received a nomination from the Republican party. He was elected by a large majority over Abraham B. Tappen, the regular Democratic nominee. This election is remembered as one of the most exciting ever held in the district over the choice of a Supreme Court Justice. The regular Democratic candidate for the office had already served one term and sought a re-election; his nomination had dissatisfied certain Democrats, particularly those from Orange County and immediate vicinity, who claimed that their rights had been time and again ignored in making nominations for this position, until patience had ceased to be a virtue. It was this dissatisfied element that prevailed upon Mr. Dykman to permit the use of his name, and it was this Democratic faction which first nominated him. In 1889 Justice Dykman was re-elected to another term of fourteen years, with little or no opposition. In the performance of his official duties Justice Dykman has ever been patient, affable and courteous, a favorite with both lawyers and suitors. Being of a kind, gentle nature his sympathy is easily aroused. He has been a member of the general term of the Supreme Court from the time he took his seat on the bench. In 1896 Justice Dykman, having reached the age limit, was retired, but at the commencement of each year, since, the Governor has, by assignment, returned him to the bench, and to the full exercise of all judicial powers of a Supreme Court Judge, as heretofore. In 1897 members of the Westchester County Bar Association, together with other friends, caused to be painted and hung in the Court Chamber of the County Court House, at White Plains, a life-size portrait of Justice Dykman. Justice Dykman was married to Miss Emily L. Trowbridge, daughter of Alexander Trowbridge, of Peekskill, on May 15, 1850. Mrs. Dykman died at her home in White Plains in 1896. Eight children were the result of this union. Of that number two only remain—William N. Dykman, of Brooklyn, and Henry T. Dykman, of White Plains, both lawyers.

THEODORE H. SILKMAN.

Theodore Hannibal Silkman, Surrogate, was born in the city of New York on March 25, 1858, and is the only son of James Baily and Harriet Van Cortlandt (Crosby) Silkman. He has always been a resident of the county, although not a native of it. In the maternal as in the paternal line he comes from old Westchester stock, the Crosby family having been settled in the county from a comparatively early colonial period. The celebrated Enoch Crosby, of the revolution, immortalized in Cooper's "Spy," was a member of this Crosby family, and, as he married a Baily, was likewise of kin to Judge Silkman's collateral ancestors on the paternal side. The maternal grandfather of Judge Silkman was Rev. Alexander H. Crosby, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, of Yonkers, and his maternal great-grandfather was Darius Crosby, of Scarsdale, a lawyer, who held the position of Master of Chancery and other offices in Westchester County in 1812. The early boyhood of Theodore H. Silkman was spent in the town of Lewisboro. In 1867 he removed with his parents to Yonkers, where he has since resided. He attended the academy of Rev. R. Montgomery Hooper (Yonkers) until the age of fifteen. It had been the intention of his father to send him to Yale, but this was prevented by limited financial means of the family. Leaving the academy, he entered his father's law office in New York city. After remaining there two years he became a clerk with his uncle's law firm, Lockwood & Crosby (Levi A. Lockwood and Darius G. Crosby), also located in New York. Here he applied himself with great determination and industry to the mastery of the details of legal proceedings, working early and late, and so familiarizing himself with every phase of the business of the office that he was soon considered indispensable to its transaction. Unlike the ordinary office student of law, his preparation for entering upon the profession was very little in the line of reading or of elaborate study of the minutiæ of legal science; indeed, his active labors in the practical concerns of the office left him almost no time for formal study of any kind, and when he came to be examined for admission to the bar his preparation as to general principles was confined to such reading as he could do on the eve of the occasion. He was able, however, to pass a satisfactory examination in all the branches of the subject. He was admitted to practice in May, 1879, when he had just completed his twenty-first year. He continued with Lockwood & Crosby until the death of Mr. Lockwood, in 1883, when the firm was reorganized under the name of Silkman & Seybel (Daniel E. Seybel), Mr. Crosby being its senior member, although his name did not appear. The business of the new firm increased so rapidly that in 1885 it was again reorganized, Mr. Joseph Fettretch being admitted, and the style being changed to Fettretch, Silkman & Seybel, under which it still continues. Mr. Crosby remained with it, as senior partner, until his death, in January, 1897. It is now one of the very well-known legal partnerships of New York city, conducting a large general practice which is especially important in the department of the management of estates. Mr. Silkman has always been active and prominent as a citizen of Yonkers. From boyhood he has taken an interest in politics as a supporter of the principles of the Republican party, never failing to vote at any election or a primary. He has frequently been a delegate to local, county and State conventions. From 1884 to 1897 he held the position of United States Commissioner for the city of Yonkers, by appointment from Circuit Judge Wallace. For six years (1891-97) he served as a Police Commissioner of the city, most of the time being president of the board. In 1894 he was nominated by the Republican convention for Surrogate of the county, to lead what was supposed to be a forlorn hope against the Hon. Owen T. Coffin, who had been the incumbent of the office for twenty-four consecutive years. He was elected by a majority of 4,000, leading all the candidates on his party ticket. In the County of Westchester the office

of Surrogate is of peculiar importance, owing to the unusually large relative wealth which centers in it. As an instance of this, the county stands third in the amount of transfer (inheritance) taxes collected, being surpassed in that respect only by New York and Kings Counties, although several other counties (those containing the large cities of Buffalo, Syracuse, Rochester, Utica and Albany) exceed it in population. In the administration of the very extensive and important legal business resulting from this condition, Judge Silkman has made a highly creditable record. During his three and one-half years of service not one of the decisions rendered by him has been reversed on appeal. He has also remodeled the Surrogate's office, introducing modern methods of keeping records and indices, through which the work of reference has become very much simplified and the risk of destruction has been greatly lessened. He continues his connection with his New York firm, devoting to its affairs such time as he can spare from his official duties. Previously to becoming Surrogate his services were frequently in request as referee, both by appointment and by the consent of counsel. Judge Silkman is at present (1898) president of the Westchester County Bar Association, having succeeded Hon. William H. Robertson in that position in 1897. He has served as president of the City Club, of Yonkers; is a member of the Palisade Boat Club, has been a vestryman of St. John's Episcopal Church for a number of years, and is one of the managers of St. John's Hospital. He is also a member of the Union League Club of New York, the New York Athletic Club, and the New York Riding Club. He was married October 4, 1882, to Mary Virginia, daughter of Frederic C. Oakley, of Yonkers. They have two children living—Eleanor, born July 7, 1883, and Theodore Frederic, born March 30, 1885.

SMITH LENT.

Smith Lent, County Judge, was born in Peekskill on December 1, 1851, a son of Isaac H. Lent and Matilda (McCoy) Lent. When very young his parents died and he went to reside with an uncle on a farm a few miles from Peekskill. He was only permitted to attend the public school in the winter time, when there was but little to do about the farm; therefore, his early education was quite limited. When seventeen years of age he determined upon going out into the world a seeker after fortune and fame, depending only upon his own exertions. The plucky boy accepted the first employment offered him—that of a laborer on a gravel train on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. While thus employed he spent the hours after a day's hard labor in study, until he became eighteen years of age, when he left railroading and began teaching, and continued thus employed three years. He entered the State Normal School at Albany and graduated therefrom, in February, 1873, with special high honors, and as a mark of particular favor the president of the college recommended him for appointment as vice-principal of the High School at New Brunswick, N. J., in which position he served one year. In 1875 he graduated from the Albany Law School and was admitted to practice at the bar. He established his law offices at Sing Sing, to which place he removed in July, 1875, and where he has continued to reside. Judge Lent has always been associated with the Republican party, for years he has been a recognized leader of that party in the county, and has received many honors at the hands of his party friends. He has held several local offices and was in 1889 his party's candidate for District Attorney, but with other nominees of the party he suffered defeat; in 1892 he was his party's unsuccessful candidate for member of Assembly; in 1895, when a candidate of the same party for County Judge, he fared better, and won over one of the strongest candidates the Democratic party could name. He is also president of the Board of Education in the Sing Sing District. Judge Lent was married on July 1, 1879, to Miss Elizabeth Carrick, daughter of Robert Carrick, of Albany, N. Y.

JACKSON O. DYKMAN.

THEODORE H. SILKMAN.

SMITH LENT.

Francis M. Carpenter

WILLIAM V. MOLLOY.

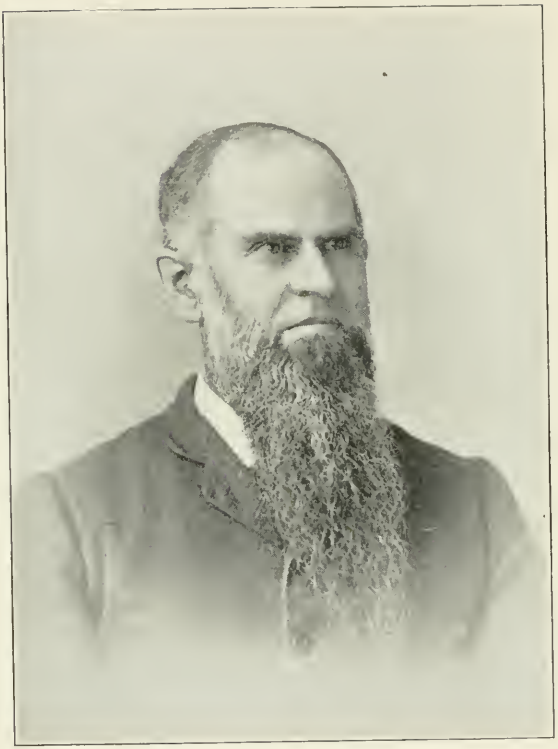
THOMAS R. HODGE.

LEVERETT F. CRUMB.

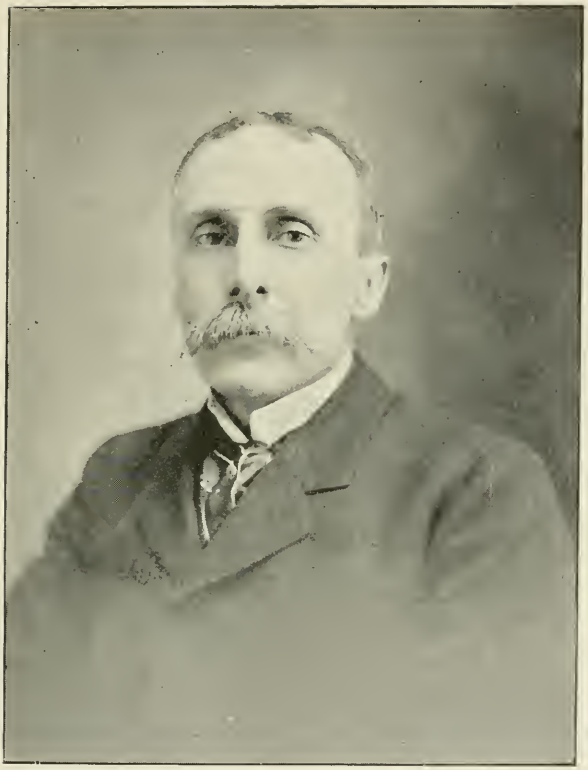
JOHN SELLS.

CHARLES E. BIRCH, M.D.

SAMUEL C. MILLER.



JOSEPH B. SEE.



ISAAC PURDY.

Supreme and County Court Officials.

GEORGE C. ANDREWS.

George Clinton Andrews, District Attorney, was born in Rye, this county, on December 3, 1858. A son of George and Maria (Clinton) Andrews. His great-great-grandfather Andrews was the seventh man to enter Fort Ticonderoga in the famous assault of Colonel Ethan Allen in the Revolutionary War, and his collateral line includes Gov. Andrews, the famous "War Governor" of Massachusetts. His mother is the daughter of Richard Whiley and Anna Maria Beekman, daughter of Stephen D. Beekman and Maria Clinton, fifth daughter of Governor George Clinton. The ancestral line includes the distinguished families of the Philipses, Clintons, Van Cortlandts and Beekmans. At an early age Mr. Andrews, with his parents, removed to Tarrytown, his present place of residence. He was educated at the public and private schools of Tarrytown, subsequently graduating from the Delaware Literary Institute, Franklin, N. Y. The first public position held by him was that of official court stenographer of Rockland County, holding the same for ten years. He studied medicine to aid in reporting criminal cases, and acquired a proficiency that would have admitted him to practice as a physician. He began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1882, and began practice in Tarrytown, where he still has an office. As a lawyer he won an enviable reputation by his successful management of important cases in both the civil and criminal courts. His success attracted the attention of leaders of his party, who saw in him a most available candidate for District Attorney in 1895. His election was secured by a handsome majority, he running far in advance of his colleagues upon the Republican ticket. He was the first of his party to hold this office in many years. As a District Attorney he has won special honors, owing to ability displayed in the discharge of his duties. At the expiration of his term, in 1898, he was renominated by the Republican party. He held for several years the offices of counsel for the villages of Tarrytown and Irvington. Mr. Andrews is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Sons of the Revolution, Royal Arcanum, League of American Wheelmen, City Club of Yonkers and other societies. He was married in 1884 to Miss Julia Biers, daughter of Charles and Charity Biers, of Tarrytown, and has three children, Florence B., George Clinton, Jr., and Charles B.

FRANCIS M. CARPENTER.

Francis Marshall Carpenter, County Treasurer, was born on July 10, 1834, at Mount Kisco, in the town of New Castle, a son of Zepher and Phebe (Marshall) Carpenter. He was educated in the district schools of his native town and at the Union Academy at Bedford. He engaged in mercantile pursuits when but nineteen years of age, and became a partner in a general store at Mount Kisco a year later. In 1862 he disposed of his business and became engaged in farming, purchasing the farm on which his childhood days had been spent. 1874 he embarked in the retail coal trade in New York city. In 1863 Mr. Carpenter was elected Supervisor of the town of New Castle, and, with the exception of the years 1869 and 1870, was continued in the office by choice of the electors of his town up to 1897. He had been elected to serve until 1898, but his election as County Treasurer required his resigning the Supervisorship and leaving a little over one year unfilled by him. He has the distinction of having been elected Supervisor for more years than any other man in the State of New York. He was chosen chairman of the Board of Supervisors in the years 1872, 1873, 1894 and 1895. Of the Supervisors who were his colleagues in the Board of Supervisors during Mr. Carpenter's first year, three survive—A. G. Reynolds, of Sing Sing; James Wood, of Mount Kisco, and William Cauldwell, of Morrisania. Mr. Carpenter had long been closely identified with the moneyed institutions of the county in an official capacity, and was recognized as a man of correct

business methods and sterling integrity, when his party, in the fall of 1896, decided to make him the Republican nominee for County Treasurer. His election was convincing evidence of his popularity, inasmuch as it was gained over one of the strongest men in the opposing party, one who had already filled the office two terms most acceptably. Mr. Carpenter has been vice-president of the Mount Kisco National Bank, at Mount Kisco, since its organization, in 1895, and has been chosen first vice-president of the recently organized Westchester Trust Company, at Yonkers. He has for many years been a member of the Bedford Farmers' Club. He is the owner of considerable real estate in different sections of the county. Mr. Carpenter was married November 24, 1859, to Miss Mary B. Miller, daughter of John A. Miller, of Bedford. His wife died in January, 1885. He was again married on March 3, 1887, to Mrs. Catherine A. Moger, daughter of Hezekiah Raymond, of Mount Kisco.

LEVERETT F. CRUMB.

Leverett Finch Crumb, County Clerk, is a resident of Peekskill and was born on November 28, 1859, in Matawan, Monmouth County, N. J., a son of John W. and Roba (Finch) Crumb. When he was six years of age his parents removed to Peekskill, where he has since resided. His education was secured in the public schools of Peekskill, the Peekskill Military Academy and the Westchester County Institute. He early in life decided to become a lawyer, but wisely determined first to get a few dollars ahead for use, if needed, while he was studying. At the age of fifteen years he became a clerk in the Peekskill Post Office, and incidentally entered upon what has proven to be a most successful political career. Like many bright young men of Peekskill, he began the study of law in the office of the late Edward Wells; this was in 1878, and in May, 1883, he was admitted to practice at the bar. He became identified with the Republican party and was soon recognized as a party leader and principal lieutenant of the late Gen. James W. Huested. In April, 1883, Mr. Crumb was elected to the position of clerk of the village of Peekskill and a year later was also chosen Corporation Counsel of the village. These two offices he has held ever since, having been re-elected annually for fifteen years. Even political opponents, who recognized his special qualifications as an executive officer, did not attempt to remove him from these responsible positions when they had the power to do so. After a committee of citizens had examined his accounts and complimented him recently, Mr. Crumb tendered his resignation of both positions, his political opponents, then a majority in the Board of Village Trustees, unanimously asked him to withdraw the same and continue to serve until his term of office would expire. He was instrumental in organizing the Board of Trade of Peekskill in 1890, and was chosen its first secretary, a position which he still holds. Unlike many an aspirant, his first attempt to secure a nomination for a county office met with success, and at a time when his competitors were backed by numerous following, and in a position to make an exciting canvass. This was in 1895, when he became his party's candidate for County Clerk. He was elected by a large majority and became the first Republican elected to that office in Westchester County. His administration of the office has been characterized by close application to duties and great conscientiousness. In 1896 the County Clerk's office was the center of a most bitter and persistent partisan struggle to prevent his printing of the official ballots. In the course of this contest thirty-two stays, mandamuses and injunctions were served upon him; but he successfully carried out his official duty, without violating any of the orders of the court, and placed the ballots in the hands of the electors for the whole county, without error, on election morning. Mr. Crumb is a member of Courtlandt Lodge, No. 34, F. and A. M.; Mohegan Chapter, No. 221, R. A. M., and of Westchester Commandery, No.

42, Knights Templar, of Sing Sing; a member of Cryptic Lodge, No. 75, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; a member of Bald Eagle Tribe, No. 264, I. O. R. M.; a member of Harmony Lodge, No. 138, Knights of Pythias, and a member of the City Club, of Yonkers. He is a trustee in the First Baptist Church of Peekskill and assistant superintendent of the Sunday-school. On April 26, 1888, Mr. Crumb was married to Miss Nellie M. Starr, youngest daughter of George S. and Emeline A. Starr, of Peekskill.

THOMAS R. HODGE.

Thomas R. Hodge, Republican, County Register of Deeds, was born on May 25, 1843, in England, a son of John and Mary (Robinson) Hodge. When quite young he removed with his parents to Canada. Twenty-eight years ago he decided upon becoming a citizen of the United States, then he was a resident of Eastchester, in this county, and engaged in mercantile business. His excellent habits, sterling integrity and other evidences of firmness of character, soon made him popular with his fellow-citizens, and singled him out as a person well adapted to hold positions of public trust. The first public office to which he was elected was that of Treasurer of School District No. 1, from 1879 to 1882; he was School Trustee and secretary of the Board of Education from 1882 to 1891; was Deputy County Treasurer from 1880 to 1891; served as Treasurer of School District No. 4, in 1891-92; was elected an Alderman of the city of Mount Vernon, serving from 1893 to 1895; on January 1, 1896, he entered upon the duties of his present office, his term expiring January 1, 1899. In this office, as in all other positions held by him, Mr. Hodge has been most faithful, ever at his post of duty. No official has ever given the county better service. During his adadministration many needed reforms were effected in the office; among them is the new system, introduced by him, of indexing records filed in the Register's office, which greatly simplifies the work of searchers and saves time to the amount of fifty per cent., considering the former mode of procedure. Mr. Hodge is a Director of the People's Bank of Mount Vernon, a trustee of the Eastchester Savings Bank, treasurer and vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, is a past master of Hiawatha Lodge, No. 434, F. and A. M.; is a member and former high priest of Mount Vernon Chapter, No. 228, R. A. M.; is a member of Bethlehem Commandery, K. T., No. 53, a member of Nepperhan Council, R. and S. M., No. 70, and a member of the Mecca Temple. He is also one of the original active members of Steamer Engine Company, No. 3, of Mount Vernon. Mr. Hodge is unmarried.

WILLIAM V. MOLLOY.

William V. Molloy, Sheriff, was born in Fleetwood, town of Eastchester, on November 6, 1856, a son of John F. and Sarah (Murray) Molloy. His parents, who were born in Ireland, came to this country in 1850 and on May 2, of that year, they removed to New Rochelle. It was during a temporary residence in Fleetwood that Mr. Molloy, the subject of this sketch, was born. He was educated in the public schools of Mamaroneck and New Rochelle, the latter village being then as now his place of residence. For many years he has been a contractor, successfully employed in the construction of railroads, highways, etc. In politics he is a Republican and considered one of the county leaders of his party. He has served his town as an Excise Commissioner, as an Assessor and for several terms as Supervisor. In 1883 he was appointed by President Harrison as postmaster at New Rochelle, in 1897 he was reappointed by President McKinley; he resigned the latter office when entering upon his duties as Sheriff January 1, 1898. Sheriff Molloy is a member of Siwanoy Tribe, No. 335, I. O. R.; a member of Court Ivanhoe, No. 191, F. of A.; a member of La Rabida Council, No. 166, K. of C.; a member of Division No. 5, A. O. H.; he is an exempt member of Huguenot Fire Engine Com-

pany of New Rochelle; a charter member of the New Rochelle Yacht Club and was a member of the Advisory Council of the World's Agricultural Congress in 1893, at the World's Fair.

JOHN SELLS.

John Sells, Commissioner of Jurors, was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., on May 21, 1860, a son of John W. and Cathrine (Harvey) Sells. He was educated in the public schools of his native city. In 1884 he removed to Yonkers, his present place of residence, and entered the employ of the Fernbrook Carpet Company, continuing with them many years and until he resigned his position to accept his present office. On May 28, 1888, Mr. Sells was married to Miss Lizzie McCrone, daughter of Hugh and Rachel McCrone, of Philadelphia. He has always been a Republican and has never before held an elective political office, though he has received many honors at the hands of his party friends. He was elected and served as president of the Young Men's Republican Club, of Yonkers, from 1896 to September, 1898, and has repeatedly been chosen to serve as a delegate to the several conventions of his party. From a long list of candidates for the position he took possession of his present office, on April 7, 1897, and was prominent in the reorganization, on the district plan, of the party in the city; for eight years was a member of the Republican General Committee.

CHARLES E. BIRCH, M. D.

Charles Edward Birch, M. D., Coroner, is a Republican, and was born in the city of New York on February 8, 1863. He is a son of John and Mary (Wygnant) Birch. When he was six years of age his parents removed to White Plains, where he has since continued to reside. He attended the public schools preparatory to his graduation from a State Normal School. Graduating from the Normal School he taught district school one year, at Greenville, while preparing to enter the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital. While attending college he had the distinction of being president of his class every year during the four he was in attendance. He graduated from college with special honors. Dr. Birch's first introduction as an office holder took place in 1881, when he was chosen, while still a youth, as page of the County Board of Supervisors. He was the first elected County Librarian, in 1881, and served in that position three years. In 1894 he was appointed Health officer of the village of White Plains and served two years; in 1898 he was again appointed. He was chosen Physician to the County Jail in 1894, and continues in that office up to date. He was elected Coroner in 1894 and re-elected by an increased majority in 1897. At the time he was first chosen Coroner he was the youngest man ever elected to that office in the county, as he is certainly one of the most active in giving attention to the duties of his office. He has been identified with the Republican party since becoming of age. On November 10, 1892, Dr. Birch was married to Miss Marion Bentley, daughter of Abram and Marion Bentley, of Port Jefferson, Long Island.

JACOB G. MILLER.

Jacob G. Miller, School Commissioner for the Second School Commissioner District, was born in Boston, Mass., on September 11, 1852, a son of Peter and Margarette Miller. He was educated in the schools of his native city. He removed to Sing Sing, his present place of residence, in 1884, where he is engaged in mercantile business. On April 6, 1881, he was married to Miss M. Louise Morton, daughter of William and Eliza J. Morton, of Croton-on-the-Hudson. For many years Mr. Miller has been an active Republican, but never held a political office until elected to his present position, in 1896. He is prominent in the Masonic Order, being a member of Kisco Lodge, No. 708, F. and A. M.; a member of

Buckingham Chapter, No. 174, R. A. M.; a member of Peekskill Council, No. 55, R. and S. M.; a past eminent commander of the Westchester Commandery, K. T., No. 42; a member of the Mystic Shrine, Mecca Temple, New York city; is also a member of Sunnyside Lodge, No. 289, I. O. O. F., and a member of Liberty Council, No. 40, J. O. U. A. M.

SAMUEL C. MILLER.

Samuel C. Miller, Deputy County Treasurer and President of the village of White Plains, was born August 1, 1848, in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, and like many other natives of Ohio, has the qualities that are essential in the make-up of a good president. He is of American parentage, a son of John G. and Sarah H. (Corwine) Miller. He removed to White Plains, with his parents, in 1862, and has resided in that town continuously thirty-six years; was married in April, 1876, to Miss Marie B. Antrim, daughter of John S. and Hannah Antrim, of North Castle. Mr. Miller was postmaster of White Plains from 1878 to 1886; was elected a Trustee and subsequently was the first elected President of the village of White Plains, from 1896 to 1898, and re-elected in 1898 for two years; was appointed Deputy County Register in 1896 and Deputy County Treasurer in 1897, which latter office he now holds. He, in connection with the County Treasurer's office, has proven a valued assistant to the able County Treasurer; his polite attention to visitors having business with the office and his correct business methods go far as recommendations to popular favor. Mr. Miller is a prominent Free Mason, has served as master and in the several offices of the White Plains Lodge, No. 473, F. & A. M., and last year was appointed district deputy Grand Master for the district composed of Westchester and Putnam Counties. He is an ardent Republican and at present secretary of the Republican County Committee, and is credited with being one of the best executive officers ever in the service of the committee.

CHARLES J. F. DECKER.

Charles J. F. Decker, Deputy County Clerk and Court Clerk, was born in New York city December 24, 1873. He was educated in the public schools of his native city. He removed to Croton Falls, this county, with his parents, in 1890, where he now resides. His parents are Charles and Magdeline (Jung) Decker. He is unmarried. Mr. Decker is in politics a Republican and is recognized as a popular leader among the younger element of the party that is forcing recognition. He is now serving in his first political position. He entered the County Clerk's office February 24, 1896, and became Deputy County Clerk on February 5, 1897, to succeed Deputy M. James Mooney, who died February 4, 1897. Mr. Decker is also a member of the Croton Falls Baptist Church, a member of the Kisco Council, R. A., No. 1562; a member of Croton Lodge, No. 368, F. and A. M.; of Croton Chapter, No. 202, R. A. M.; of Crusaders' Commandery, No. 56, K. T.; secretary of Titticus Cycle Club at Purdy Station, and a member of the Croton Falls Fire Department, Engine Company No. 1.

HARVEY HUSTED.

Harvey Husted, Stenographer of the Special Term of the Supreme Court, was born at North Tarrytown, town of Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, N. Y., on July 12, 1854, and is a descendant of one of the oldest families in the county. His parents were Nathaniel W. and Armenia (Palmer) Husted, his mother being the daughter of the late Harvey Palmer, of Pleasantville. Mr. Husted attended the public school of his native town and afterward the Irving Institute, and finished his education at the Academy at North Greenwich, Conn. While acting as bookkeeper in his father's office he took up the study of stenography and mastered the art without the aid of a teacher. He held for many years the position of Official Stenographer to the County and Surrogate's Courts of Westchester County, and has held

continuously for the past twenty-two years the official position of Stenographer to the Special Term of the Supreme Court. Mr. Husted has resided in White Plains, his present place of residence, for fifteen years. He was chosen President of the village of White Plains for two years—1892-93—and is a member of the Board of Education, having held that position for more than ten years. In politics Mr. Husted is a Democrat, because, as he says, he cannot help it—he was born that way. His modest, genial nature is also pleasing to people of other political affiliations and he is, therefore, popular with everybody.

ISAAC H. SMITH.

Isaac H. Smith, Stenographer of the Westchester County Court, was born in Phillipstown, Putnam County, N. Y., January 13, 1866, of American parentage. When he was quite young he removed with his parents to Peekskill, where his home has continued to be. He received his educational training in the Peekskill public schools and in the Peekskill Military Academy. At an early age he exhibited special skill in his chosen vocation and his talents were soon recognized by prominent persons who were more than willing to profit by his cleverness. In 1883 he was appointed Strenographer to the County and Surrogate's Courts of Putnam County, which position he still retains. In 1889 he accepted the position of Stenographer and Clerk to the Ways and Means Committee of the State Assembly. In 1890 he was chosen official Stenographer of the Assembly. In 1891-92 he acted as private secretary to Assemblyman General James W. Husted. In 1894-95 he was Clerk to the Canal Committee and Assistant Stenographer to the State Senate. In 1896 he was appointed by County Judge Smith Lent as Stenographer of the Westchester County Court, and by Surrogate Theodore H. Silkman as Stenographer of the Westchester County Surrogate's Court, which latter positions he now holds. Recently he was appointed official Stenographer of the County Court of Orange County; he is able to fill all positions creditably. Mr. Smith is a son of Marvin R. and Sarah E. (Smith) Smith. He was married on December 19, 1889, to Miss Lulu E. Williams, daughter of Washington and Mary J. Williams, of Peekskill.

B. FRANK PALMER.

B. Frank Palmer, a former Dep uty County Register, was born in Mamaroneck on December 13, 1850. He was educated in the public schools of his native town. He entered a business life by accepting a clerkship in a general store. In 1870 he was appointed station agent of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad at Mamaroneck and remained in that position ten years, until 1880. He was appointed Deputy County Register of Deeds by Register J. O. Miller, in 1881, and continued as such until 1890, when the Republicans secured control of the office. In 1893 he was reappointed to the same position by Register W. J. Graney and served until 1896. Owing to his familiarity with the work of the Register's office his services have been in demand since the year he first entered the office, and he has been retained, in some capacity, under different administrations, for seventeen years. In 1885 he received from President Cleveland appointment as postmaster at Larchmont and served four years. He was again appointed to this office by President Cleveland in 1893 for four years, and still holds the position. Mr. Palmer served as a member of the Mamaroneck School District Board of Education twelve years, as secretary of the board six years and as president of the same body six years. He is a prominent Mason, a member of Huguenot Lodge, No. 46, F. and A. M.; a past master and past district deputy grand master. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum order. He was married in February, 1877, to Miss Margaret L. Hopkins, daughter of John C. and Jeanette P. Hopkins, of New Rochelle.

ARMAND R. STAINACH.

Armand R. Stainach, Court Interpreter and Special Deputy County Clerk, was born in Castle Kreutberg, Corinthia, Austria, on June 7, 1817, a son of Henry Count de Stainach and Countess Thurn Vallesassina. He was educated at the Imperial Austrian Military Academy, at Vienna, and subsequently became a civil engineer and surveyor. He came to the United States in 1850, arriving on May 6, and became a resident of Brooklyn. He spent most of his time between the year of arrival and the year 1852, when he removed to White Plains, in travel, visiting all portions of America, to get acquainted with the country and to study its people. He remained in White Plains until 1856, when he accepted a position as civil engineer under the Brazilian government, in which position he remained until 1860. In the latter year he returned to White Plains and soon after was appointed Index Clerk in the office of the County Register of Deeds, serving in that position many years, and until he accepted the position of Special Deputy County Clerk and Court Interpreter, which latter position he has held since the office was created. In politics Mr. Stainach is a Democrat. He was married November 6, 1860, to Miss Emilie C. de Bender, daughter of William and Christina de Bender, of New York city.

LEGISLATIVE OFFICERS.

WILLIAM L. WARD.

William Lukens Ward, member of Congress, was born in Greenwich, Conn., on September 2, 1856, and is a son of William E. and Louise (Lukens) Ward. He was educated at the Friends' Seminary, New York city, and at Columbia College. After graduating he embarked in the manufacturing business, in connection with the firm of Russell, Burdsall & Ward, the most extensive bolt manufacturers in the United States, if not in the world, and of which firm the father of the subject of this sketch is one of the principal members. In 1882 Mr. Ward, associated with others, succeeded in establishing at Port Chester, in this county, a similar manufacturing business, that has grown steadily until now it is nearly of as much importance as the parent concern, of which it is independent. The business done at the new establishment has reached such a magnitude that the constant presence of Mr. Ward is actually necessary about the works; for that reason the time devoted to his Congressional duties at Washington is a great personal sacrifice made on the altar of duty, as required by good citizenship. While a zealous Republican and for many years representing the town of Rye in the Republican County Committee, Mr. Ward never thought he had the time to spare from his business to devote to office holding. It was not until 1886 that he yielded to his friends and consented to become the party's candidate for Presidential Elector. In that same year he was, most unexpectedly to himself, nominated to represent his county in Congress. His double nomination presented the unusual spectacle of having one man's name appear twice upon the same ballot as candidate for two important national offices. He was elected to both positions. In Congress Mr. Ward was particularly favored, considering his inexperience as a new member. He was given a place on many of the most important committees and recognized as one of the most valued working members of that popular branch of the nation's legislature. That he had the confidence of President McKinley also contributed to his popularity. Mr. Ward was married September 15, 1880, to Miss Madge Leland, daughter of Warren Leland, of Long Branch.

J. IRVING BURNS.

James Irving Burns, State Senator, was born in Biddeford, Me., on August 10, 1843, a son of Jeremiah and Aphia Burns. His ancestors, who early came to America, were Scotch on his father's and English on his mother's side. As pioneers they took a prominent part in the development of the country, and are recorded as actively participating in the war of the revolution, his great-grandfather being master mechanic and having charge of the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H., at the time of the building of the United States warship Constitution. When he was quite young Mr. Burns's parents removed to Yonkers. He was educated at Wiswell's Academy, at Yonkers; at Colgate University, and at Union College, graduating from the latter. Subsequently he acquired a general business knowledge. He secured a clerkship in the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C., during which service he became a student at Columbia College Law School, finishing the course, and on graduating received the degree of LL. B.; later he received the honorary degree of A. M. from Colgate University. In 1871 he received an important appointment in the New York Custom House, under Collector Arthur. He was for some years trustee, secretary and treas-

W. L. WARD.

J. IRVING BURNS.

WILLIAM J. GRANEY.

urer of the Rutgers Female College. He took an active interest in politics in New York City and was a member of the Republican Central Committee. Then he again became a resident of Yonkers. Having been an active Republican since the time he was entitled to vote, he was not long in acquiring a prominent place among the leaders of his party in Yonkers and in the county at large. He served several years as chairman of the Republican City Committee and as member of the Republican County Committee. He has regularly attended as delegate the State and other conventions of his party. He was elected an Alderman of his city for the years 1884-85, declining a re-election. He also served as School Trustee. In the fall of 1886 he was the unanimous choice of his party as candidate for member of Assembly, and was elected in a district largely Democratic. He served in this position during the years of 1887, 1888, 1890 and 1895. His successful record in the Legislature won for him the confidence and support of his constituents, and in the contest for the nomination for State Senator for the term of three years under the new Constitution, he defeated his opponents and was named on the second ballot. He was elected by a large majority, leading his ticket, and served in the Senate during the years 1896, 1897 and 1898. In both the Assembly and Senate he was appointed upon the most important committees and had the reputation of constancy and faithfulness. He was instrumental in introducing and placing upon the statutes many important laws. His course has demanded the respect of all fair-minded people, though they be political opponents, for the reason that his support has always been given on the side of morality, progress and education. In season and out of season he has been a strong advocate of all measures that promise to advance the interests of his county, and, as a consequence, his constituents. On October 8, 1898, he received his party's nomination for Representative in Congress. Mr. Burns is president of the Spring Creek and Mining Company, South Dakota; publisher of the X. Y. Z. Railroad and Steamboat Guide; vice-president of the Economical Printing Company, New York, and director of the District Messenger Company, Yonkers, N. Y. He is a member of the D. K. E. Club, New York; of the City and Palisade Clubs, and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican Central Committee, of Yonkers. He was married at Hamilton, N. Y., September 29, 1869, to Mary C. Russell, and has two children—Irving Russell and Gertrude Louise.

JARED SANDFORD.

Jared Sandford, member of Assembly for the First Assembly District, was born in Seneca County, N. Y., about sixty years ago, and is a son of Gen. Halsey Sandford. Chancellor Lewis H. Sandford was one of his uncles, another being Edward Sandford, a leader of the New York bar. While still a young man Mr. Sandford was elected County Clerk of Seneca County, an office which he filled with marked success. He afterward served as Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly. His education was obtained in the public schools and at the Ovid Academy, from which institution he graduated. Subsequently he took a course in the New York University Law School and was admitted to the bar. He practiced law for a short time in New York and in 1869 he moved to Mount Vernon, where he has since resided. He was twice President of the village of Mount Vernon, and when Mount Vernon became a city he became, by virtue of his office, its first Mayor. For twelve consecutive years he served as School Commissioner of the First District of this county. In 1892 Mr. Sandford became Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction of this State. He was elected a member of Assembly in 1897. He is a Democrat.

WILLIAM J. GRANEY.

William J. Graney, member of Assembly, representing the Second Assembly District, was born at

Dobbs Ferry, his present place of residence, on May 5, 1858, a son of Michael and Mary (Henehan) Graney. He was educated in the public school of his native village, and on his graduation from the High School was forced, by the death of his father, to forfeit cherished ambitions for a higher education, and seek employment as a means by which he might be able to support his widowed mother and sisters. It was not long, however, before he became bookkeeper for the principal merchant of his native village, in which position he remained for several years. His engaging manner and business-like methods attracted the attention of the late Warner D. Hatch, then president of the Hatch Lithographing Company, who offered Mr. Graney inducements that led him to enter the employment of that company, and he arose from a minor position to that of manager of the business. He remained with this company until its dissolution. In politics Mr. Graney has always been a Democrat and no young man in Westchester County has performed greater service for his party. For many years he has been the chairman of the Town Committee of his town and a member of the County Committee, of which he was chairman for two years, and was recently again elected to the position. He was first elected Clerk of the Village of Dobbs Ferry. In 1892 he was elected as the Democratic nominee for County Register by a large majority. As a candidate for reelection, in 1895, he was defeated, together with his associates on the Democratic ticket, though running 1,500 ahead of his ticket. He was elected to the Assembly as a Democrat by a majority of about 1,000 in a district which the year previous had given 2,500 majority to a Republican candidate. Mr. Graney enjoys the confidence and esteem of every one who knows him, and his word is as good as his bond, whether in business or politics. On October 5, 1898, he received the Democratic nomination for State Senator in the Westchester County District. Mr. Graney was married on June 29, 1893, to Miss Mary Louise Maher, daughter of Theodore Maher. His wife died on December 22, 1897.

JOHN GIBNEY.

John Gibney, who represents the Third Assembly District, was born in 1842. When he was five years old his parents moved from Brooklyn to Sing Sing, where he has ever since resided. He was educated at the public schools, and, owing to the necessities of his parents, he was compelled to earn his living from his thirteenth year. He was apprenticed to a filemaker and labored at that occupation until 1861, when, although only eighteen years old, he enlisted in the city of New York in Company F, First Battalion of the Twelfth Infantry, and took part in many of the prominent battles of the civil war. He was confined in Libby Prison and Belle Island for a considerable period. Mr. Gibney, on returning to Sing Sing, studied law in the office of ex-District Attorney Nelson H. Baker, in 1868, and subsequently in the office of Francis Larkin. He was admitted to the bar in 1872. He has since practiced in Sing Sing. He has held the office of Police Justice several terms, and for years has been counsel to the village of Sing Sing, under both Democratic and Republican administrations. He was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1894. In 1897 he was chosen member of Assembly, as the Democratic nominee, notwithstanding that the district is considered to be rock-ribbed Republican. He declined a renomination in 1898. He is a member of Morell Post, G. A. R., of Sing Sing.

Members of the Board of Supervisors, 1897-8.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CHAUNCEY TOMPKINS SECOR.

Mr. Secor, chairman of the County Board of Supervisors, is a Democrat, and represents the town of Scarsdale. He was born in the town of Rye, December 28, 1844. The home of his parents was in Scarsdale; it was while his mother was on a visit to her parents in Rye that he was born. He is a son and only child of Francis and Sarah A. (Lyon) Secor. He was educated at the Alexander Institute, in White Plains, after which he engaged actively in farming. On December 2, 1896, he was married to Miss Henrietta Fish, daughter of William H. and Catherine (Sutton) Fish, of Scarsdale. Mr. Secor manifests an interest in politics but does not profess to be a politician. He is a descendant of one of the most prominent families connected with the history of the county and State. On the paternal side he can claim relationship to a Governor (Tompkins) and to numerous Judges. Jonathan G. Tompkins, his great grandfather, was a County Judge from 1797 to 1802; Caleb Tompkins, another relative, was County Judge from 1807 to 1820. The office of Supervisor was held for many years by his relatives. Francis Secor, father of the subject of this sketch, was elected Supervisor of the town of Scarsdale, in 1849, and continued in that office twenty-six years. Mr. Secor, the present Supervisor, was first elected to the office in 1883 and has held it continually ever since; previous to his election as Supervisor, he had held the office of Justice of the Peace for eleven years, from 1873. He has served several terms as Chairman of the Board of Supervisors. He resides at Scarsdale on the old Secor farm, which came in possession of the family in the year 1760, and which now belongs to him.

CHARLES M. BAXTER.

Mr. Baxter, Supervisor, representing the town of Mamaroneck, is a Democrat, and one of the most active and useful members of the Board of Supervisors. He served during recent sessions of the Board as chairman of the important Committee on State Legislation, as second on the equally important Committee on Equalization of Assessments, and as a member of the Committee on Register. He is one of the most regular in attendance at meetings of the Board of Supervisors, taking good care that his town is represented at all sessions of that body, and is, through him, heard on all questions of interest to taxpayers. That his townspeople appreciate his efforts in their behalf is shown by the fact that he has been repeatedly re-elected Supervisor without opposition. He was first chosen Supervisor in 1893, and re-elected up to 1899. Previous to being Supervisor he was elected Assessor, and served in that office from 1888 to 1893. Mr. Baxter is a

merchant in the village of Mamaroneck, and President of the local Board of Trade. He is a prominent member of the Masonic order, having served as Master of his lodge, and is also a member of numerous other societies. Mr. Baxter was born September 9, 1862, in New York city, and is a son of George L. and Mary L. (Hutchings) Baxter. He received his education in the public schools of his native city. With his parents he removed to Mamaroneck, in 1876, where he has since resided. He was married on October 9, 1884, to Miss Martha T. Oliver, daughter of William H. and Ellen Oliver, of New York city; they have a son Charles M. Baxter, Jr., and a daughter, Jean Baxter.

EDGAR KETCHAM BROWN.

Mr. Brown, Republican, who represents as Supervisor, the 5th Ward of the city of Mount Vernon, was born in the city of New York, on September 8, 1858. He is a son of Erastus Fitch and Caroline Platt (Kenyon) Brown. His education was received at the public schools of his native city, and later at the College of the City of New York; on graduating from the Columbia College Law School, he was admitted to the practice of law and has been a most successful practitioner for many years in the city of New York. He served as a School Trustee and as a Village Trustee in the old village of Mount Vernon and was one of a committee who drafted the Mount Vernon City charter; he was his party's unsuccessful candidate for City Judge at Mount Vernon's first city election; was elected to his present office in 1896 to serve until June 1, 1898. During Mr. Brown's first year as Supervisor he served as chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Board of Supervisors. In the second year he was a member of the latter committee and chairman of the Committee on Register; through his exertions an appropriation of $25,000 was secured for reindexing the records of the Register's office upon modern and approved methods. Mr. Brown was the nominee of his party for chairman of the last Board of Supervisors. His defeat was not owing to a lack of popularity as a man, for no member was held in higher respect than was Mr. Brown by his colleagues, even his opponents were free to admit that his ability specially fitted him to act as a presiding officer. Mr. Brown was married February 20, 1886, to Miss Emily White Cowperthwait, daughter of John H. and Mary Cowperthwait, of New York city. He has resided in Mount Vernon twelve years.

THOMAS A. BROWNE.

Mr. Browne, Democrat, represents the Fourth Ward, the very lacality in which he was born on October 28, 1865. He comes from good Irish-American stock, and his sterling Democracy is honestly inherited from his father, still living, a leading Democrat, and who was one of the first Excise Commissioners appointed in the city of Yonkers, immediately after the incorporaion, in 1872. Supervisor Browne was educated at St. Aloysius' Academy, and in the public schools of his native city, after which he learned the trade of a mason, which he continues to follow. He is popular in labor circles. While always deeply interested in the success of the Democratic party and the advancement of the interests of his political friends, he never consented to hold office before last year, when he was elected to his present position. Though one of the youngest of the Board of Supervisors, Mr. Browne is considered one of its best working members; regular in attendance and attentive to all details, anxious to serve those he represents. He was elected in 1897 to serve two years. Mr. Browne is a son of Patrick and Kathryn (Falvey) Browne. He is unmarried.

WALTER B. DIXON.

Mr. Dixon, Republican, who represents the Seventh Ward of Yonkers, as Supervisor, was born in Guernsey, Channel Islands, November 20, 1854. He received a liberal public school education. He came to New York in 1873, at the age of 18 years; engaged in the grocery business in the lower part of that city, and later embarked in the same business up town, at Tremont. In 1892 he retired from the grocery business, and devoted himself actively to transactions in real estate, at the same time becoming a resident of Armour Villa Park, a charming suburb of Yonkers. Mr. Dixon's real estate office is at Mount Vernon. In politics he has always been a Republican, but has never been a politician in the strict sense of the term. His present office of Supervisor is his first introduction as an office holder. His regular attendance, close attention to details and readiness to take part in the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors, make him a valuable member. He was married in 1881; is now a widower. Is a member of Guiding Star Lodge, No. 565, F. & A. M., and a member of the Methodist E. Church, at Tuckahoe. Mr. Dixon will also compose one of the Board of Supervisors for 1898-99.

EDWARD J. EARL.

Mr. Earl, Republican, of the Fifth Ward, of Yonkers, was born in the city of New York, October 6, 1847. He has lived in Yonkers over twenty-five years; his present residence being 41 Maple street, where he has resided fifteen years. He was graduated from Barton's Military Academy, Village Green, Delaware County, Penn. At present he is engaged in the real estate business, having charge of several large estates in his home city. This is Mr. Earl's advent as an office holder; though a new and inexperienced member, his colleagues by their votes decided him worthy of an additional trust when they appointed him Superintendent of the Yonkers Armory. Mr. Earl is a member of the Order of the Red Men, of the Order of American Mechanics, of the Order of Patriotic Sons, and of the Royal Knights of the Ancient Essenic Order. He has one year more to serve as Supervisor. Mr. Earl was married on December 25, 1867, to Miss Martha I. Lutes, daughter of the late Rev. William C. Lutes. The Supervisor is a son of William and Mary (Browne) Earl.

EDWARD A. FORSYTH.

Mr. Forsyth, Republican, represening as Supervisor, the Third Ward of the city of Yonkers, was born in the ward which he now represents, on November 16, 1867; his family is of Scotch extraction. His parents are John W. and Elizabeth (Tully) Forsyth. He was educated at the public schools of his city and after graduation prepared himself for the profession of an Architect, and by close application to his vocation has succeeded in building up a highly lucrative business. He has acted as Architect and Superintendent of Construction in connection with several important buildings, among the most recent being the Municipal building of Yonkers, and a large apartment house in the western part of the State. Mr. Forsyth is now holding his first political position, having been chosen Supervisor in 1895 and re-elected in 1897 to serve until the fall of 1899; he is also a member of the Executive Committee of the Young Men's Republican Club, and a member of Rising Star Lodge, No. 450, F. & A. M., of Yonkers. Mr. Forsyth was married October 12, 1897, to Miss Ethel Boynton Sisson, daughter of Henry Sission, of Yonkers. Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth returning from their wedding trip, on October 24, met with a perilous accident; they were on the ill-fated Hudson River

Railroad train that ran off the track and plunged into the Hudson River, just before daylight on the morning of that day, at Garrisons. Though the sleeping coach, in which they were, was submerged, they succeeded in escaping by crawling out through a broken window of the car. Many of the passengers perished in watery graves.

GEORGE T. GRAY.

Mr. Gray, Democrat, who as Supervisor represents the town of Harrison, was born in that town on January 21, 1844, and has since resided there; his occupation being that of a farmer. He is a son of Daniel W. and Sarah (Field) Gray. The father filled the office of Supervisor most acceptably for several terms. The son and present Supervisor served in the year 1896 and up to the present time. It is just and fair, even to his predecessors, to admit that the town never had a more painstaking and careful representative in the Board of Supervisors than the subject of this sketch. Mr. Gray has been re-elected Supervisor, and will serve in the Board of 1898-99. Besides in the position of Supervisor, Mr. Gray has been of great service to his town in the offices of Assessor, Inspector of Election and as an Excise Commissioner. During the last session of the Board of Supervisors, Mr. Gray served as chairman of the Committee on Constables, and also as a member of the Committee on Printing, performing his duties most thoroughly and satisfactorily.

WILLIAM H. GREENHALGH.

Mr. Greenhalgh, Democrat, who represents the First Ward of the city of Yonkers as Supervisor, was born in West Farms, Westchester County, on September 28, 1854, of English parentage. He is a son of William and Martha (Smith) Greenhalgh He was educated in the West Farms public school. His present vocation is that of a merchant. He removed to the city of Yonkers in the year 1868. He was married on December 21, 1878, to Miss Julia B. Kilgore, daughter of William and Eliza Kilgore, of Newburgh, N. Y., Mr. Greenhalgh is now holding his first political office, to which he was elected in 1897, to serve until the fall of 1899. At the last session of the Board of Supervisors he served on the Committees on Finance, County and Town Indebtedness, and on Miscellaneous Bills. He is quite prominent in the Masonic order, being a member of Rising Star Lodge, No. 450, F. & A. M., Nepperhan Chapter, No. 177, R. A. M., Yonkers Commandery, No. 47, K. T., and Mecca Mystic Shrine; also is, and has been for ten years, treasurer of the Exempt Firemen's Association of Yonkers.

ISRAEL A. HAIGHT.

Mr. Haight, Republican, representing the town of New Castle, is a native of the town he represents; was born August 26, 1824, of American parentage; a son of Aaron and Phebe (Anderson) Haight. He was educated in New Castle public schools. Was actively engaged in business, until he retired a few years since. He married on September 2, 1846, Miss Ellen Brouwer, daughter of Jacob and Hannah Brouwer, of New Castle. Mr. Haight was appointed an Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue and served from 1866 to 1872; was elected an Assessor and a Commissioner of Highways of his town; was Postmaster at Chappaqua for three years during President Harrison's administration, and in 1896 was appointed Supervisor to fill out the term of Francis M. Carpenter elected County Treasurer, and was re-elected in 1897. Mr. Haight was most regular in attendance at meetings of the Board of Supervisors and at meetings of his Town Board, and gave his whole

time in looking after the interests of his fellow taxpayers. The town can never have a more conscientious and faithful official than Mr. Haight has been. During the last session of the Board of Supervisors, he served as chairman of the Special Committee to audit Sheriff's bills for County Jail, and as a member of Committee on Commissioner of Jurors.

ALBERT STOUGHTENBURGH JENKS.

Mr. Jenks, Democrat, who represents as Supervisor, the Fourth Ward of the city of Mount Vernon, was born in the city of New York, on March 22, 1859, a son of Andrew M. and Sarah A. (Kellum) Jenks. When six years of age, his parents removed to Hyde Park, N. Y., where he resided until 1875, and where he was able to acquire a practical education in the public schools of that place. After a residence of five years in Poughkeepsie, he accompanied his parents to Mount Vernon where he has continued to reside up to date. He was early apprenticed to the carpentering trade, and soon became a skilled mechanic; today he is a member of the firm of Jenks & Plume, one of the leading firms of carpenters and builders in his home city. Mr. Jenks is better known as a business men than as an office holder. His standing as a man of business suggested his election as one of the first Aldermen of the City of Mount Vernon, in 1892; he served two years. He was elected a Supervisor for a term of two years commencing 1897. Mr. Jenks was married December 18, 1891, to Miss Margarette Cannon, daughter of Charles and Margaret Cannon, of Poughkeepsie.

EDWARD B. KEAR.

Mr. Kear, Republican, representing the town of Yorktown, was born at Yorktown Heights, where he now resides, on March 24, 1866. Was educated at the Chappaqua Institute, Hackettstown Institute, and Eastman's Business College. Mr. Kear's first experience as an office holder was when elected Town Clerk, in 1889; his re-election followed the next year. In 1892 he was chosen a Justice of the Peace, and two years later he was elected a Justice of Sessions, holding the latter office at the time it was abolished by the Constitutional amendment, and was one of the last Justices of Sessions in the State. In the county convention of his party, in the fall of 1895, he received 58 votes for nomination for County Clerk, and held the balance of power, the two opposing candidates having received a tie vote; by being able to influence his friends, the votes cast for him were transferred on the next ballot to one of the opposing candidates and he thus secured the nomination of his choice of the two. In 1896 he was elected to his present office, for two years, receiving 304 votes, to 260 votes cast for Ferdinand Horton, Democrat. He has for eight years been chairman of the Republican Town Committee, of his town, and a member of the Republican County Committee for five years; has been a School Trustee and held other minor offices. Mr. Kear was married June 3, 1896, to Miss Josephine Reynolds, daughter of Lockwood Reynolds, of Croton Lake. He is a son of Henry C. and Catherine (Farmer) Kear.

CHARLES M. LANE.

Mr. Lane, Republican, representing the town of Mount Pleasant, was born in the nearby town of New Castle, on December 1, 1857. In 1863 he removed, with his parents, to Pleasantville, where he has since resided. He was educated in the public schools of Pleasantville, and soon after embarked in business. Mr. Lane is at present one of the leading merchants of his home village. He has for years taken more or less interest in politics,

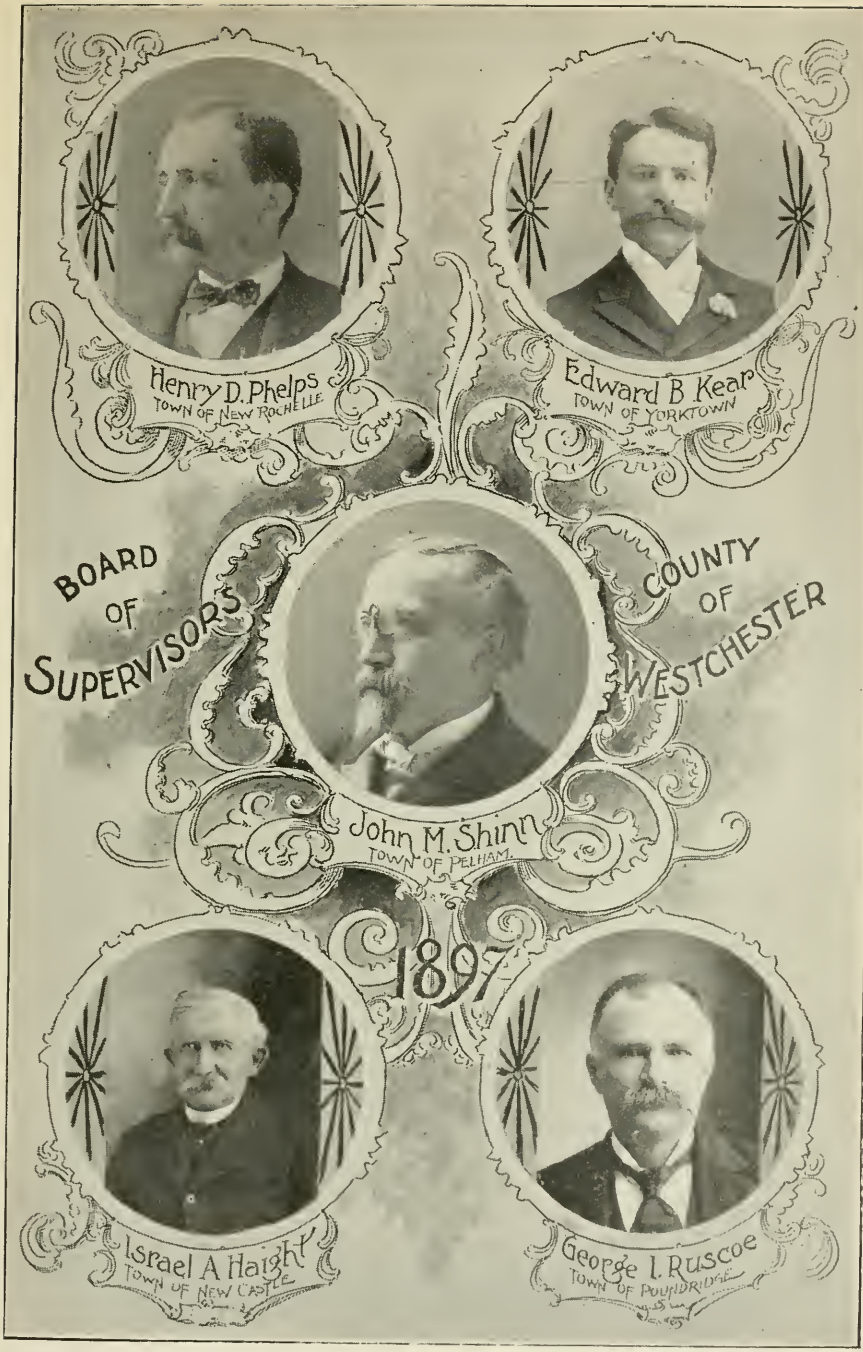
anxious for the success of his party friends and the principles his party represents, but never held public office until he was appointed postmaster at Pleasantville Station, which office he held during President Harrison's administration. In 1894 Mr. Lane was elected Supervisor, over David Silver, Democrat, and has been re-elected up to date. In the Board of Supervisors, Mr. Lane has ever been a prominent figure, taking a leading part in debates and serving upon the principal committees, particularly that appointed to supervise and direct the construction of the new jail, now in course of erection. He has also served repeatedly upon the Legislation Committee, appointed to look after the county's interests in matters of legislation at Albany. Mr. Lane is a son of Ephraim and Mahala (Reynolds) Lane. He was married in 1882, to Miss Ophelia Slagle, daughter of John H. Slagle, of Pleasantville.

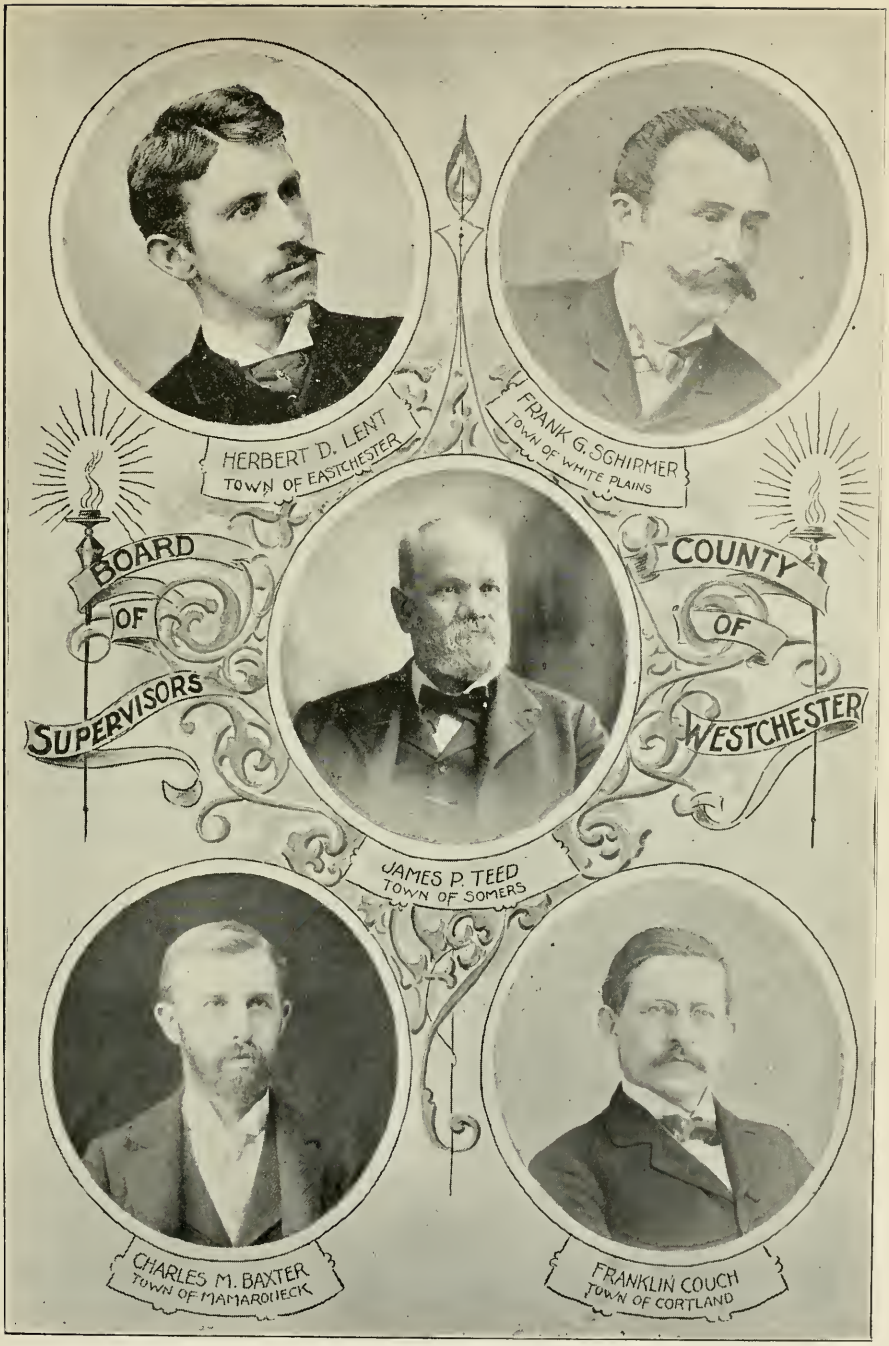
JAMES FAYETTE LAWRENCE.

Mr. Lawrence, Republican, representing the town of Lewisboro, was born at South Salem, in that town, on April 4, 1846. He comes from the best of American stock, his grandfather, Captain Samuel Lawrence, who fought and won fame in American Revolution, was commissioned by Gov. George Clinton, the first Governor of the State. Mr. Lawrence was educated in the public schools, and following in the footsteps of his father, became a good farmer, who has mastered the art of getting the best service possible out of his farm land. He is a son of Cyrus and Mary (Howe) Lawrence. The first and only political position held by him is that of Supervisor, which he has filled since the year 1893. His relatives in preceding years had held the office for several terms, as the list published elsewhere will show. Supervisor Lawrence is recognized as one of the most genial and popular, as well as one of the most useful members of the Board of Supervisors, and certainly no town's interests are better looked after than are Lewisboro's. Mr. Lawrence was married January 6, 1876, to Miss Hannah Dickinson, daughter of Arnell F. Dickinson, of Bedford, who was a member of Assembly in 1857.

HERBERT D. LENT.

Mr. Lent, Democrat, representing as Supervisor the town of Eastchester, was born in New York city, on August 22, 1858, a son of Isaac B. and Hester (Burdett) Lent. With his parents he removed to Tuckahoe in 1866, where he has since continued to reside. He was educated in the local public schools, after which he studied law and was admitted to the bar; he is known as a clever lawyer, careful in preparation of cases, ready in argument, and guided by sound judgment. The first political position he held was that of Town Clerk of the old town of Eastchester, in 1886, and re-elected in 1887 by an unprecedented majority of 700. He served several terms as a School Trustee, in School District No. 2, at Bronxville. Mr. Lent was first elected Supervisor in 1892, the year Mount Vernon was taken from the town and made a city. In the last session of the Board of Supervisors he served as chairman of the Judiciary Committee and as a member of other important committees. To him is principally due the excellent macadamized roads recently constructed and which tend to make attractive the town of Eastchester. Mr. Lent was entrusted with the important duty of acting on behalf of the county in settlement with the city of New York of matters growing out of the annexation of certain portions of Westchester county to the city and county of New York, under act of 1895. Mr. Lent was married in June, 1889, to Miss Julia Merritt, daughter of Theron and Eliza Merritt, of Tuckahoe.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER
JAS F LAWRENCE
TOWN OF LEWISBORO
GEO T GRAY
TOWN OF HARRISON.
CHAUNCEY T SECOR
TOWN OF SCARSDALE CHAIRMAN OF BOARD
1897
GILBERT M TODD
TOWN OF OSSINING
CHAS M LANE
TOWN OF MT PLEASANT

Henry D. Phelps
TOWN OF NEW ROCHELLE
Edward B Kear
TOWN OF YORKTOWN
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER
John M. Shinn
TOWN OF PELHAM
1897
Israel A Haight
TOWN OF NEW CASTLE
George I. Ruscoe
TOWN OF POUNDRIDGE


BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER
HERBERT D. LENT
TOWN OF EASTCHESTER
FRANK G. SCHIRMER
TOWN OF WHITE PLAINS
JAMES P. TEED
TOWN OF SOMERS
CHARLES M. BAXTER
TOWN OF MAMARONECK
FRANKLIN COUCH
TOWN OF CORTLAND

Harry J. Robinson
1st. Ward.
Daniel Lewis
2nd. ward.
SUPERVISORS
OF
MOUNT
VERNON
1897
1898
Edgar K. Brown
5th. Ward.
Charles C. Bigelow
3rd. Ward.
Albert S. Jenks
4th. Ward.

Supervisors of Yonkers 1898

Patrick Whalen
6th Ward.

Hall B. Waring
2nd Ward.

Thomas A. Browne
4th Ward.

Walter B. Dixon
7th Ward.

Edward A. Forsyth
3rd Ward.

Edward J. Earl
5th Ward.

Wm. H. Greenhalgh
1st Ward.

DANIEL LEWIS.

Daniel Lewis, Republican, representing as Supervisor the Second Ward of the city of Mount Vernon, was born on January 15, 1846, in Eastchester, the same town of which Mount Vernon was formerly a part; a son of Andrew D. and Emily (Devoe) Lewis; a descendant of Revolutionary stock on both the maternal and paternal side. The only advantage of an education he had in early life was of the primary nature, acquired in a district school in the town of Yonkers. When only nine years of age he was thrown upon his own resources, since which time by hard study and strict attention to his several duties, he has gradually worked his way up. Early in the year 1873 he became associated with the Mount Vernon Chronicle, of which newspaper he finally became editor and publisher. He is now engaged in the printing and stationery business in his home city. He was married in 1869 to Miss Mary Kate Brown, daughter of Joseph Brown, of Long Branch. His second marriage occurred in 1894, to Miss Hattie L. Craft, daughter of Charles Craft, of Eastchester. Mr. Lewis has for many years taken an active interest in politics, but it was not until 1895 that he consented to accept office; then he was appointed by Mayor Lewis as a Civil Service Commissioner; the same Mayor appointed him in 1896 as a Supervisor for the Second Ward, and a few months later he was elected to fill the same position for two years ending June 15, 1898. In the Board of Supervisors Mr. Lewis is a prominent figure, paying close attention to his duties, and participating in the discussion of matters of interest to taxpayers; as a committee worker he is a most industrious and effective. Mr. Lewis is also a member of Hiawatha Lodge, No. 434 F. and A. M., of Mount Vernon Chapter, No. 228, R. A. M., of Nepperhan Council, No. 70, R. and S. M., and of Bethlehem Commandery, No. 53, K. T.

HENRY DELAFIELD PHELPS.

Mr. Phelps, Republican, representing as Supervisor the town of New Rochelle, was born in the city of New York, September 8, 1836, and has been a resident of New Rochelle for 35 years. Mr. Phelps is, as he himself declares it, a "Pure American;" his parents were Henry and Catherine W. Phelps. He was graduated from Trinity College, Hartford, and is engaged at farming. He was married in 1857, to Miss Catherine Morris, daughter of Robert R. and Hannah Edgar Morris, of New York city. Mr. Phelps was first elected to the office of Supervisor in 1879 and continued in same position until 1883; was again elected in 1886; and is now serving by virtue of an appointment. Since the expiration of his term in 1886 he has been repeatedly urged to consent to a re-election, as his popularity would insure, but on each occasion he declined, until the present year, when the sudden and uexpected death of Supervisor Gideon W. Davenport made it necessary that the town secure for the vacancy some person of special ability and experience. The New Rochelle Board of Town Officers, by a unanimous vote, invited and urged Mr. Phelps to accept an appointment to the vacancy. In accepting the appointment, he did so conditionally, that he would not be urged to consent to an election to the office to succeed himself.

ISAAC PURDY.

Mr. Purdy, Democrat, represents the town of North Salem, as Supervisor, which is a particular distinction owing to the fact that the town had previously been represented in the county legislature by a long line of Republican Supervisors and was considered one of the most reliable Republican localities in the county. To Mr. Purdy's popularity,

with Republicans and Democrats alike, is due his election. He was first chosen Supervisor in 1896 and re-elected on March 29, 1898; at the time of his being elected Supervisor in 1896, he was acting as a School Trustee. His being a School Trustee led to an attempt in the courts to oust him from the Supervisorship. He served during the 1896-7 session of the Board of Supervisors, but was debarred from acting at the opening of the session of the Board for 1897-8, by a decision of the courts, to the effect that holding the School Trusteeship made him ineligible for election as Supervisor. The Board of Town Officers, composed entirely of Republicans, appointed Mr. Purdy as Supervisor to fill the vacancy caused by this decision of the courts. His re-election later approved this appointment. He received the largest majority ever given a Democrat in the town. Mr. Purdy was born on November 3, 1853, at Purdy Station, a locality founded by his father, within the town he represents. He is a son of Isaac Hart Purdy and Mary Willis (Lyon) Purdy. His father, who died in 1891, was Supervisor of the town from 1846 to 1850, and 1856-57. Isaac Purdy, his grandfather, filled the office of Supervisor of the town in 1823.

HARRY JOHNSON ROBINSON.

Mr. Robinson, Republican, who represents, as Supervisor, the First Ward of the city of Mount Vernon, was born in the city of New York, on April 11, 1856, a son of Thomas S. and Mary A. (Many) Robinson; and is on the maternal parent's side a direct descendant of the Huguenots. He was educated in the public schools of the city of Brooklyn, after which he learned the trade of a carpenter, and is now conducting a prosperous business as carpenter and builder in Mount Vernon, in which city he has resided twelve years. His first appearance as an office holder was when elected a Supervisor in 1896 to serve until 1898. In the Board of Supervisors Mr. Robinson proved a very careful legislator, determined to know that he was right before going ahead, and his city was materially benefited by his being in the Board and exerting an influence in the interest of taxpayers. He is also a trustee of the Building and Loan Association of Mount Vernon. Mr. Robinson was married September 26, 1888 to Miss Caroline A. Jones, daughter of James and Marion Jones, of Brooklyn.

GEORGE I. RUSCOE.

Mr. Ruscoe, Republican, as Supervisor, represents one of the oldest towns in the county, Poundridge. He was born in the town of Lewisboro, March 29, 1856; when about one year old his parents removed to North Wilton, Conn., where they resided until after the war, then in 1865, removed to Poundridge, where Mr. Ruscoe has since resided. His parents were George R. and Hannah E. (Brown) Ruscoe. He was educated at Bolton's Seminary at Lewisboro. His father was a member of Company H, 17th Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, and served three years during the Rebellion, so also did nine of his uncles, six of whom stood six feet tall. Mr. Ruscoe has held the office of Justice of the Peace twenty-one years, and the office of Supervisor for five years. In the Board of Supervisors Mr. Ruscoe is always on the alert, watchful for the interests of his town. He is well informed as to his duties, and is considered one of the most careful and conservative members of the Board. He is the taxpayers' friend and an enemy to all useless expenditures. Prior to his election as Supervisor, 1893, he was engaged as a public school teacher, acting in that capacity twelve years. He was married in 1889, to Miss Effie L. Whitney, daughter of George Whitney, of Lewisboro, his

wife dying one year later. On September 3, 1892, he was married to Miss Grace Adams, daughter of Laverda and Esther J. Adams, of Poundridge.

FRANK G. SCHIRMER.

Mr. Schirmer, Democrat, who represents, as Supervisor, the town of White Plains, was born in Germany, on October 18, 1848; a son of Joseph M. and Gertrude (Lorentz) Schirmer. When he was one year old his parents came to the United States and settled as residents of New York city; when he was twelve years of age his parents removed to White Plains, and in the latter place the subject of this sketch has resided ever since. He was educated in the public schools of New York city and White Plains. Leaving school he served several years as clerk in the law offices of Lewis C. Platt and of Hiram Paulding, but concluded not to apply for admission to the bar, preferring rather the pursuits of a merchant. He at an early age took an active interest in politics, uniting with the Democratic side. He exerted considerable influence in the interests of his party as a young man, and to-day is acknawledged to be one of the leaders of that party in the county. For years he has been regular in attendance as a delegate at Democratic State Conventions, and in county and minor conventions his leadership and advice is greatly respected. The first public position held by him, and the one of which he was doubtless the most proud, was that of Page to the Board of Supervisors, to which position he was elected in 1864, when sixteen years of age. He has served his town as Collector of Taxes for three years; was a Coroner of the county for six years, was Sheriff of the county, from 1889, for three years; to his present office of Supervisor he was first elected six years ago.

JOSEPH B. SEE.

Mr. See, Republican, is now serving out his fifteenth year as Supervisor of the town of North Castle. He was born in the town of Mount Pleasant, not far distant from his present residence, on May 1, 1837, of American parentage; a son of Isaiah and Anna (Banks) See. He was educated in the public schools of his native town. Twenty years ago he became a resident of the town he now ably represents. He is a retired merchant, spending most of his time in looking after the interests of his townspeople, who doubtlessly appreciate his endeavors in their behalf, as proven by the frequency in which he is re-elected to the office by the unanimous vote of the town. Ten years ago Mr. See was an extensive dealer in flour and grain in New York city, and has been a member of the New York Produce Exchange for thirty-five years. He is at present president of the Westchester Mining and Milling Company, at Breckenridge, Colorado. Mr. See held the postmastership at Pleasantville from 1865 to 1869, but was elected to no public office prior to his first election as Supervisor, and it is now the only public office he holds. When he was introduced to the Board of Supervisors as a "Colt," he was, he says, as green as the best North Castle grass; had never addressed an assembly or made a motion of any kind—now how different. Mr. See is doubtlessly the best informed man, on matters of routine with which the Supervisors have to deal, of any of the Supervisors; he is a fluent talker and as he is a man of ideas, he is a leader on whom much of the county's legislation depends. His genial disposition and persistent nature recognizes no such word as failure when an end is to be accomplished; his aim is the county's good. During the last session he successfully championed the roads measure. He has for the past ten years been treasurer of the

Westchester County Agricultural and Horticultural Society. Mr. See was married May 19, 1859, to Miss Margaret S. Reynolds, daughter of Henry and Maria Reynolds, of North Castle.

JOHN M. SHINN.

Mr. Shinn, Republican, who represents the town of Pelham in the Board of Supervisors, was born at Dubuque, Iowa, on October 25, 1849, of American parentage, his ancestors coming to this country in 1648 and settling in New Jersey. His parents are Asa and Azariah (Morgan) Shinn. He was educated at the Waterloo and Hannibal High School, in art at the Cooper Union Life Class, and Academy of Design, New York city, and in law at the New York Law School. He is by occupation an artist. He became a resident of the town of Pelham, in 1874. He was married in 1876 to Miss Isabel King, daughter of Robert and Susan (Hill) King, of New York city. Mr. Shinn was first elected as Supervisor in 1895, and has been re-elected to serve until 1899. In the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors he has always taken a prominent part, serving on the most important committees and, being a man of ideas, is recognized as a leader, and has succeeded in accomplishing much toward shaping legislation. He is ever zealous in behalf of what he considers the best interests of his town and the general taxpayer. Previous to his election as Supervisor, he overcame a Democratic majority, and was chosen Tax Collector for his town for two terms; has been a member of the Board of Education, Principal of the Pelham Manor School for about five years, and at Washington, D. C., was in charge of the collection and tabulation of statistics relating to Roman Catholic Churches, for census of 1890.

JAMES P. TEED.

Mr. Teed, Republican, representing as Supervisor the town of Somers, was born in that town on September 9, 1833, in the very house where he now resides, and where his father was born and lived up to date of his death. He is a son of Samuel and Mary (Horton) Teed. Was educated in the public schools and then became a farmer, following the profession of his father. He is unmarried. His present office of Supervisor is the only public position he has ever held, an office in which his relatives had served in that town before him. He was first elected in the year 1880 and has been re-elected continuously up to date. He has the proud distinction of being the oldest member, as to time of service, of the Board of Supervisors. Mr. Teed has always exerted considerable influence among his colleagues, which he turned to good advantage in assisting the taxpayers not only of his town but of the towns of the county generally. He was for years a member of the important Committee on Equalization of Assessments, as well as the Committee on Repairs and Supplies of the Board of Supervisors.

GILBERT M. TODD.

Mr. Todd, Democrat, representing the town of Ossining, was born in Lewisboro, Westchester County, N. Y., November 7, 1833, of American parentage. He became a resident of Sing Sing, in the town of Ossining, where he now resides, in 1835. Was educated in Mount Pleasant Academy and Peekskill Academy. He was first elected Supervisor in the year 1886, and has held the office continuously up to date, serving more years than any of his predecessors. Prior to holding his present office, he served as a Trustee of the Village of Sing Sing, from 1879 to 1885; he is and has been for several years Vice-President of the Sing Sing Savings Bank; a Water

Commissioner, Honorary Member of the Sing Sing Fire Department, which he joined in 1856; Rear Commodore of the Sing Sing Yacht Club; a Trustee of the Mount Pleasant Academy; a Trustee of Dale Cemetery; a Vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Mr. Todd is particularly attentive to his duties as Supervisor, and has never missed a meeting of the Board of Supervisors excepting when illness made it impossible for him to attend. That his townspeople appreciate his devotion to their interests is manifested by the numerous times he has been unopposed at the polls when a candidate for re-election. Supervisor Todd is a son of Stephen and Eliza (Baker) Todd. He was married in January, 1856, to Miss Eleanor F. Hull, daughter of William Hull.

HALL BALDWIN WARING.

Mr. Waring, Republican, who represents as Supervisor, the Second Ward of the city of Yonkers, was born in Yonkers, on April 28, 1857. He is of American parentage, a descendant from one of the pioneer and most prominent families of his native city; a son of Charles E. and Julia (Weed) Waring. He received a liberal education, taking the regular course of study in the Peekskill Military Academy. Was married on June 8, 1893, to Miss Elizabeth A. Smith, daughter of Henry A. and Mary E. Smith, of Yonkers. Mr. Waring has for years been engaged as a real estate broker, devoting more of his time to business pursuits than to the details of politics, though he always manifested interest in the success of his party. The first political position held by Mr. Waring was that of Police Commission, in the years 1896-97, to which he was appointed by Mayor Peene. He was elected to his present office of Supervisor in the fall of 1897, to serve until the fall of 1899. In the Board of Supervisors, he is one of the most attentive, and always particularly active when the interests of his city are at stake. He was chairman of the Committee on Commissioner of Jurors, and a member of the Committee on Surrogate, in the last Board of Supervisors.

PATRICK WHALEN.

Mr. Whalen, Democrat, who, as Supervisor, represents the Sixth Ward of the city of Yonkers, also doubtlessly represents a more numerous Democratic constituency than any other man in the Board; in fact in the Sixth Ward, the stronghold of Democracy, no Republican dare contest an election with Mr. Whalen, and as frequently as the latter chooses he can be re-elected. Mr. Whalen entered the Board of Supervisors in 1896 and has been re-elected to serve until the fall of 1899. During the last session of the Board of Supervisors, he acted as chairman of the Printing Committee and as member of the New Jail and County Register Committees. Mr. Whalen was born in Ireland, March 16, 1851, and came to this country with his parents and settled in Yonkers in the year 1853, and has resided in one locality, the one he now represents, 45 years. His parents are Michael and Margaret (Ormond) Whalen. He was educated in the Parochial and Public schools; is by occcupation a builder and real estate dealer. He was married August 26, 1871, to Miss Mary O'Keefe, daughter of James O'Keefe, of Yonkers.

Superintendent of the Poor and Staff.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HENRY ESSER.

Henry Esser, County Superintendent of the Poor, was born in Germany, Province Rhine, on August 31, 1844. He received his early education in the schools of his native country, which was supplemented by such instruction as he could secure in his adopted country. He came to the United States, and settled in New York city, when quite young. Close application to business and honest dealing secured for him a just reward; several years ago he had accumulated enough of this world's goods to justify his retirement from business. He was married in 1867 to Miss Augusta Hinkel, daughter of Henry and Christina Hinkel, of New York city. Mr. Esser and his family removed to Mount Vernon in 1884. His neighbors soon learned to appreciate his worth as a citizen; he was chosen a Village Trustee of the Village of Mount Vernon; in 1889 he was first elected County Superintendent of the Poor, as the Republican candidate; in 1894 he was elected Treasurer of the City of Mount Vernon; he was again elected County Superintendent of the Poor in 1895, his term expiring December 31, 1898. His work as Superintendent is spoken of in another part of this book, in an article entitled, "Care of Westchester County's Poor."

WESLEY J. BOYCE.

Wesley J. Boyce, keeper of the County Alms House, at East View, was born in Cortlandt, N. Y., on April 27, 1846, of American parentage; a son of Matthew and Sarah (Wessels) Boyce. He was married on July 27, 1867 to Miss Rachel Cypher, of Yorktown. In politics Mr. Boyce is a Republican, a loyal member of his party organization, and ever active in its service. His present position is the only political office he has ever held. He has made a most capable officer, acceptable in all respects; he appears to be particularly adapted to fill the position of keeper, to control with firmness and to administer with kindness suggested by wisdom.

FREDERICK CRISFIELD.

Frederick Crisfield, clerk of the County Alms House, at Eastview, was born in Yonkers, September 28, 1868, of American parentage; he is a son of George H. and Susanah (Van Tassell) Crisfield. He received his education in the public schools of his native city. Was married December 19, 1891, to Miss Caroline A. Brown, daughter of William A. and Caroline A. Brown, of East View. Mr. Crisfield takes an active interest in politics, and is closely identified with the younger element of the Republican party which is quite sucessfully demanding recognition. He has served in his present office nearly six years, and is a methodical and painstaking clerk. Previous to his present appointment, he was a recording clerk in the County Register's office. He is a resident of the town of Greenburgh, where he has resided nine years.

County Superintendent of the Poor and
County Alms-House Officials.
WILLIAM W. MILLS, M.D.
RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.
FREDERICK CRISFIELD,
CLERK.
HENRY ESSER,
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE POOR.
NICHOLAS H. FREELAND, M.D.
VISITING PHYSICIAN.
WESLEY BOYCE,
KEEPER.

NICHOLAS H. FREELAND, M. D.

Nicholas H. Freeland, M. D., of Tarrytown, visiting physician at the County Alms House, at East View, was born in New York city, on March 28, 1845, a son of Henry C. and Elizabeth Louisa (Hildredth) Freeland. Was educated in Lockwood's Institute at Cannon Station, Conn., Rowe & Davis' Institute, Tarrytown, at the New York City College, and at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city. Dr. Freeland has resided in Tarrytown about thirty years. He was married on May 4, 1869, to Miss Eleanor Reeves, daughter of Jeremiah and Cassandra (Norris) Reeves, of the State of Alabama. He has occupied his present office three years; has held the position of Health Officer of the town of Greenburgh and of Health Officer of the Village of Tarrytown; has also served as Surgeon of the 16th Battallion of the N. Y. S. N. G.

WILLIAM W. MILLS, M. D.

Dr. Mills, house physician at the County Alms House, East View, was born in the town of Wallkill, N. Y., on August 26, 1870. He is a son of Albert and Louisa (Linderman) Mills. He received his early education in the schools of Wallkill and Middletown, N. Y., and is a graduate of Bellevue Medical College, New York city. He was appointed to his present position in April, 1897. Though in politics a Republican, Dr. Mills devotes his time more to the practice of his profession, than to the solution of mysterious political problems. The doctor is greatly respected by his poor patients whom he faithfully and ably serves at all hours of the day and night.

Table of Tax Collections under the Liquor Tax Law.

Persons desiring to engage in the sale of intoxicating liquors, wine and beer, are required by law to first secure from the County Treasurer a license to sell. The County Treasurer, on being made satisfied that the applicant for such license has secured the consent of the required number of property owners, has complied fully with the law and is entitled to receive said license, may, on receiving the fee specified by the Liquor Tax Law, grant to said applicant a certificate which provides the license petitioned for. The license year commences May 1. Following are the fees charged for certificates, graded according to population of localities:

	Hotels and Saloons.	Storekeepers.
In cities of 1,500,000 or more....	$800	$500
In cities less than 1,500,000, but more than 500,000.....	650	400
In cities less than 500,000, but more than 50,000.....	500	300
In cities or villages less than 50,000, but more than 10,000...	350	200
In cities or villages less than 10,000, but more than 5,000....	300	100
In villages less than 5,000, but more than 1,200.....	200	75
In any other place.....	100	50

Druggists' certificates are granted at the uniform rate of five dollars per year, in all places.

The tax required to be paid in the several cities and villages of Westchester County is as follows:

	Hotel and Saloon.	Storekeeper.
Yonkers, city	$350	$200
Mount Vernon, city.....	350	200
New Rochelle, village.....	300	100
Peekskill, village	300	100
Sing Sing, village.....	300	100
Port Chester, village.....	300	100
Dobbs Ferry, village.....	200	75
Tarrytown, village	200	75
Irvington, village	200	75
Hastings, village	200	75

North Tarrytown, village.....	200	75
Croton, village	200	75
White Plains, village.....	200	75
Bronxville, village	200	75
Tuckahoe	200	75
Mamaroneck, village	200	75
Rye	200	75
Rye Beach	200	75
Pelham, village	100	50
Pelham Manor, village.....	100	50
North Pelham, village.....	100	50
Larchmont, village	100	50
Mount Kisco, village.....	100	50
Pleasantville, village	100	50
All outside of incorporated villages.	100	50

Railroads that Traverse the County.

The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad runs along the eastern bank of the Hudson River through the whole length of the county, from Spuyten Duyvil Creek to the borders of Putnam County. Trains start from and enter the Grand Central Station, at Forty-second Street, New York city. The several stations on this road are: Ludlow, Yonkers, Glenwood, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Ardsley, Irvington, Tarrytown, Scarborough, Sing Sing, Croton Landing, Oscawana, Crugers, Montrose and Peekskill.

The Harlem Division of the New York Central Railroad extends through the central portion of the county, and the stations are: Mount Vernon, Bronxville, Tuckahoe, Yonkers Park, Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains, Kensico, Kensico Cemetery, Unionville, Sherman Park, Pleasantville, Chappaqua, Mount Kisco, Bedford, Katonah, Goldens Bridge, Somers Centre, Purdys and Croton Falls.

The New York and Putnam Division of the New York Central Railroad, which connects with the Sixth Avenue and Ninth Avenue Elevated Railways at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, New York city, has stations in this county at the following places: Lincoln, Dunwoodie, Bryn Mawr Park, Nepperhan, St. Andrews, Neppera Park, Mount Hope, Chauncey, Ardsley, Woodlands, Worthington, Elmsford, East View, Tarrytown Heights, Tower Hill, Pocantico Hills, Briarcliff Manor, Hammonds, Millwood, Kitchawan, Croton Lake, Yorktown, Amawalk, West Somers and Baldwin Place. Stations on the Yonkers branch of this railroad are as follows: Yonkers, Park Hill, Lowerre, Caryl, Mosholu, Van Cortlandt, Kingsbridge, Fordham Heights.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad provides traveling accommodation for residents in the eastern section of the county, running as it does through the towns, cities and villages bordering on Long Island Sound. It traverses the whole country, to the Connecticut State line. The stations on this road within the county are: Mount Vernon, Pelham, New Rochelle, Larchmont, Mamaroneck, Harrison, Rye and Port Chester. The New York City terminus of the road is the Grand Central Station, on Forty-second Street. The Harlem River Branch, of this railroad, has stations located at New Rochelle, Woodside, Pelham Manor, Bartow, Baychester, Westchester, Van Nest, West Farms, Hunt's Point, Casanova, Port Morris, Harlem River and 129th Street, New York city.

TOWNS OF THE COUNTY.

Until the passage of an act in 1849, Chapter 194, towns owed their creation to the will of the Legislature. The act mentioned gave power to the several Boards of Supervisors (except in New York County), by a two-thirds vote of the members elected, to divide or alter the bounds of any town or erect new ones, when such division does not place parts of the same town in more than one Assembly district. Application for such division or change must first be made by at least twelve freeholders of each town affected by the division, and a notice of intended application posted in at least five public places and published in all the county newspapers. A survey and map of the town or towns thus affected must also be filed in the State Secretary's office, together with a certified copy of the act of the board. The latter is published in the appendix to the laws of the following session. The Legislature still retains power to create towns by a special act.

By an act of the Board of Supervisors, passed in January of this year, the last Tuesday in the month of March was designated as the day on which shall be held town meetings and elections in this county. At these elections there shall be chosen, in years fixed by a statute, by ballot, for each town, a Supervisor, Town Clerk, one or more Justices of the Peace, one or more Assessors, a Collector of Taxes, one or three Commissioners of Highways, at least one Overseer of the Poor, three Trustees of Public Property, not exceeding five Constables, a necessary number of Inspectors of Election, a Game Constable and a Sealer of Weights and Measures. Three Town Auditors are provided for each town under an act of the Legislature passed June 5, 1886. This act authorizes the electors of a town, at any town meeting thereafter held, to determine by ballot whether such towns shall elect at the next succeeding town meeting, held in that town, a Board of Town Auditors, who shall exercise all the powers conferred by law upon such boards; all bills and claims against the town must be presented to such Auditors on the first day of their session. Freeholders only, of the town, are eligible to the office.

A Town Health Board is composed of the Supervisor, four Justices of the Peace, the Town Clerk, and a citizen member selected

by the last-named town officers. This Town Health Board on its organization elects a physician of the town as the Town Health Officer.

Prior to 1846, town officers were elected at town meetings (as is still the custom in most towns), excepting Justices of the Peace, who were appointed at a joint session of the County Board of Supervisors and the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

An act authorizing the election of Town Auditors in the several towns of Westchester County was passed by the Legislature March 17, 1874.

Under an act passed by the Legislature of 1898, the Board of Supervisors is authorized to change the time for holding town meetings from the spring to the days of the general election in the fall.

Towns are prohibited, by an amendment to the State Constitution, adopted 1884, from giving or loaning their property or credit except for town purposes.

The elections held in the several towns of this county on March 29 last were conducted in accordance with the new laws of 1897. Under these laws town elections will be held only once in two years commencing with the election in the spring of 1899. To make the new law effective the Supervisors and other officers (who were previously elected for terms of two years or more) were at the last election chosen for a term of one year, so as to have their terms of office expire in 1899. Next year the term of such officers will be for two years, as heretofore. The law reads as follows:

Sec. 12. Election of Officers.—"There shall be elected at the biennial town meeting in each town, by ballot, one Supervisor, one Town Clerk, two Justices of the Peace, three Assessors, one Collector, one or two Overseers of the Poor (except in the counties of Richmond and Kings), one, two or three Commissioners of Highways, not more than five Constables, and two Inspectors of Election for each election district in the town. If there shall be any vacancies in the office of Justice of the Peace in any town, at the time of holding its biennial town meeting, persons shall then also be chosen to fill such vacancies, who shall hold their offices for the residue of the unexpired term for which they are respectively elected."

Sec. 13 of the new law defines the term of office of the Supervisor, Town Clerk, Assessors, Commissioners of Highways, Collectors, Overseers of the Poor, Inspectors of Election and Constables to be for two years, when elected under the new law, beginning in the spring of 1899.

Justices of the Peace, under the new law, will be divided into

two classes, two of whom shall be elected biennially. They are to continue holding office for four years, beginning on January 1 after their election.

Towns may decide by ballot as to whether they will have one, two or three Highway Commissioners, also whether they will have one or two Overseers of the poor, who shall be elected biennially for a term of two years. Or the electors may vote at a town meeting, on application of twenty-five resident taxpayers, to have one Overseer, and have him appointed by the Town Board.

Published elsewhere in this volume are the names of Supervisors who have served the several towns in former years.

TOWN OF BEDFORD.

This town was organized under act of March 7, 1788, though it had previously existed under patent in the colonial period. It derives its name from the town of similar title in Bedfordshire, England. The land was purchased from the Indians in 1655, and was at the time of such purchase known as "Catonah's land," in honor of the Indian Sachem Catonah, the undisputed owner. In his honor one of the sections of the town is now named. This town in the early period belonged to the Province of Connecticut; residents made a strong contest and succeeded, in 1700, in having the town made a part of the Province of New York.

Mount Kisco, Bedford, Katonah and Bedford Station, lying within the town limits, are situated on the Harlem Railroad.

Bedford shared with White Plains, up to the year 1868, the honor of being a half shire town. A Court House was erected in Bedford in 1787 and besides the holding of courts in the Court House, meetings of the Board of Supervisors were held there frequently during the end of the last century. Previous to the erection of this Court House, courts had been held in the Bedford Presbyterian Church. The village of Bedford was burned July 2, 1779, during the Revolution, by British troops under Gen. Tarleton. The old Court House was recently converted into a Town Hall. The general surface of Bedford is described as "elevated, though broken by small hills and valleys: has very little of waste ground. The arable, pasture and meadow lands are in very just proportion for a good farming country, and the whole is well watered by springs, brooks and rivulets, the latter of good size for mills; the summits of the hills afford many extensive and interesting prospects; the

land yields good crops of grain, grass and fruit." A fair average estimate value of land is $75 per acre. A large section of the town has been condemned and the land taken for purposes of the New York city watershed; particularly the locality known as Katonah, which has already been almost deserted, "before the flood," and its former inhabitants have, in many instances, not only taken up their beds and walked, but have taken up their houses as well, and carried the same into the locality known as "New Katonah," a few miles distant.

The population of the town, according to the several census enumerations, was, in 1830, 2,750; in 1835, 2,735; in 1840, 2,822; in 1845, 2,725; in 1850, 3,207; in 1855, 3,464; in 1860, 3,639; in 1865, 3,465; in 1870, 3,697; in 1875, 3,744; in 1880, 3,731; in 1890, 3,291.

The assessed valuation in the town this year is: Real, $1,500,000; personal, $150,000. Tax rate for 1898 is $7.46 per $1,000, outside incorporated limits; $4.58 inside village of Mount Kisco per $1,000. The rate last year was $10.46 per $1,000. The town has no indebtedness. Back taxes are payable to the Supervisor. Property sold for non-payment of taxes is usually bought in by individuals.

Following are names and addresses of the town officers: Supervisor, Isaac W. Turner, Katonah; Town Clerk, William B. Adams, Bedford Station; Justices of the Peace, Robert K. Clark, Bedford; J. H. Crane, Mount Kisco; John Knox, Mount Kisco; A. F. Avery, Katonah; Collector of Taxes, E. A. Arnold, Katonah; Assessors, Wm. H. Bates, Daniel J. Smith, Joseph W. Halstead.

TOWN OF CORTLANDT.

This town's organization dates from March 7, 1788. As does the towns of Yorktown, North Salem, Lewisboro and Somers, it was formerly a part of the Manor of Cortlandt, which manor, according to actual survey, contained eighty-three thousand acres. The town, as was the manor, was named in honor of the influential family of the Van Cortlandts, the first grantees from the Indians. The name is said to be properly Corte-landt; the first syllable, Corte, or Korte, meaning in the Dutch language, short; the second, landt (land), literally the short land, a term expressing the peculiar form of the ancient Duchy of Courland in Russia; the Dukes Courland were on particularly friendly terms with the Dutch. The Van

Cortlandts descended from one of the most noble families in Holland.

The town of Cortlandt lies most beautifully upon the easterly bank of the Hudson River. Within its limits are the villages of Peekskill and Croton, and the localities known as Verplanck, Montrose, Annsville, Crugers, Oscawana, Cortlandtville, Buchanan, Continentalville, Pleasantside, Centreville and Groveville.

The State Camp of Instruction is located on the "McCoy Farm," about one mile northwest of the village of Peekskill. The ground for the camp was selected by the State authorities on March 31, 1882, and leased for a term of three years; on April 30, 1885, the State purchased the property, consisting of one hundred acres, paying for same $30,000.

Peekskill Creek, which runs through the town, empties in the Hudson River, near Peekskill; Furnace Brook, in this town, is also a tributary of the Hudson.

The population of the town at different periods, as shown by census enumerations, was as follows: 3,840 in 1830, 3,994 in 1835; 5,592 in 1840; 6,738 in 1845; 7,758 in 1850; 8,146 in 1855; 10,074 in 1860; 9,393 in 1865; 11,694 in 1870; 11,908 in 1875; 12,664 in 1880, 15,139 in 1890.

The surface of the town is hilly and on the northwest mountainous. The soil is fairly good for farming purposes, but more valuable as sites for villas and country residences. A fair average value of land per acre is $500.

This year's assessed valuation of the town is $8,829,327, of which amount $6,698,283 is of real estate, and $2,131,044 is of personal property. The tax rate for this year, outside the villages, is $3.97 per $1,000. Last year's rate was $8.20 per $1,000.

The first recorded election for town officers is that of April 1, 1788, when Philip Van Cortlandt was chosen Supervisor, together with other officers.

The present town officers are: James H. Haight, Supervisor; S. Allen Mead, Town Clerk; Frank Wessels, Receiver of Taxes; John Halstead, Lewis Bleakly, James F. Lynch and William H. Baker, Justices of the Peace. Post office addresses of officials, Peekskill, N. Y.

The village of Peekskill was incorporated by act of the Legislature passed April 9, 1827, but the village was not organized until 1839. It is located on the east bank of the Hudson River, and on the line of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, forty-two miles from New York City. The population of the village

was 6,560 in 1870, 6,893 in 1880, and 9,676 in 1890. The special census taken in January, 1898, gives the population as 9,496.

The first president of the village was Capt. W. Requa, in 1839; he was chosen by the Board of Village Trustees, composed of Morris Depew, Frost Horton, Capt. F. W. Requa, Daniel D. Smith and James Taylor.

The name Peeks Kill is derived from the fact that one Jans Peek, a Dutch navigator, undertook to sail up the Hudson on an independent voyage of discovery. He lost his bearings and carried his vessel into the creek (or kill), where he soon ran aground. This accident caused him to land about where the present village now stands. He gave the kill, which he discovered, his own name, and the village adopted the name given the creek or kill.

The village fire department was organized in 1826, prior to incorporation of the village. The department consisted of one engine company, under command of Nathaniel Bedell, its first foreman.

The public streets were first lighted with gas in December, 1856.

The works from which the village derives its water supply were completed in 1875, under act passed in 1872. The local public and private schools equal any in the State. The town is noted for its large manufacturing concerns, which give employment to many thousand persons.

Peekskill has an interesting history associated with the American Revolution, having been the scene of many stirring events, and was made to suffer much from the enemy's incursions.

The Westchester Bank, the town's principal financial institution, was established March 31, 1833.

The Peekskill Savings Bank was incorporated April 18, 1859, with George F. Hussey, William Nelson, James Brown, George Dayton, Thomas Southard, Edward Wells, Truman Miner, Cyrus Townsend, Joseph B. Brown, I. L. Varian, Nehemiah S. Jacobs, Uriah Hill, Jr., Chauncey M. Depew, B. H. Field, G. B. Hart, W. R. Nelson, Calvin Frost, D. J. Haight, Edwin Briggs, R. A. Depew, Orrin Frost, John Henry, Edward Underhill and Saxton Smith as Trustees.

The Field Library was incorporated April 11, 1887.

Residents of Peekskill engaged in whaling had an act passed by the State Legislature on April 5, 1834, incorporating the Westchester Whaling Company: William Nelson, St. John Constant, John Hunter, Henry White, Niles Frost, Tyler Fountain, Solomon

Rundle, Jonathan Ferris, Philip Clapp, Wm. Watts and Gerard Crane were named as directors.

Samuel W. Bard was given a franchise for a ferry between Peekskill and Haverstraw, by an act of the Legislature passed May 4, 1835; a like franchise was given to Ward Hunter on same date.

Peekskill is connected with New York city by railroad and steamboats.

Its sewer system is one of the best. Its streets are creditable to so thriving a village.

Peekskill is certainly a manufacturing center, giving employment to thousands of persons. Stoves and ranges are produced here in great numbers, and probably in a much larger quantity than in any other place of its size in the country. Factories for the manufacturing of hats and other wearing material are numerous; other manufactories also thrive here; in fact, the local residents offer special inducements to firms desiring to locate in a town possessing many special advantages, particularly excellent transportation facilities by rail or boat to and from New York city.

The present officers of the village of Peekskill are: George W. Robertson, President; George V. B. Frost, Joseph M. Fox, Warren Jordan, John S. Boyd, Gilbert L. Tompkins and David G. Montross, Trustees; John S. Boyd, President pro tem.; Charles R. Swain, Clerk; E. C. Wilson, Treasurer; Frank Wessels, Receiver of Taxes.

The village of Croton, situated in the southern portion of the town, was incorporated Feb. 12, 1898; in voting on the question of incorporation the electors of that locality, at a special election held for the purpose on the date stated, cast seventy-four (74) votes in favor of the proposition and twenty-one (21) votes against. The population at the time of incorporation was 1,244. The village is on the line of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, the station being Croton Landing, thirty-five miles from New York city. It derives its name from the river which flows along its southern boundary. The village is attractive as a residence locality and its citizens are progressive. The manufactories established here give employment to many persons. Large quantities of brick are annually made in the vicinity. The present village officers are as follows: Charles E. Gratten, President; Frank Decker and John Sharf, Trustees; Robert B. Wright, Clerk; Andrew Decker, Collector of Taxes; Charles Henry, Treasurer. Post office address, Croton-on-the-Hudson.

TOWN OF EASTCHESTER.

This town received its present name in the year 1666. It was first known by the name of Hutchinsons, and later as "The Ten Farms," the latter name being derived from its ancient division among ten owners. The lands were included in the Indian grant of 1640, given to the Dutch settlers. Thomas Pell, in 1654, secured a second grant from the Indians, which also included land upon which the town was founded. Further grants were secured from the Indians, it being found necessary to do so to confirm the settlers in their possessions and protect them from land grabbers. The town's northern boundary line lies next to the town of Scarsdale, on the east it joins Pelham and New Rochelle, on the south Westchester, and on the West Yonkers. The Bronx (Aguehung) River runs along the western boundary line, and on the east is the Hutchinson (Agueanounck) River, or Eastchester Creek, which flows into a large bay of similar name, in the southeast.

In early days the Courts of Sessions for the county held terms in this town. The first election in the town of which there is record was the one at which Samuel Drake was chosen Constable, held on Feb. 3, 1672; in 1686 John Pinkney was elected Supervisor, together with other necessary town officers. The first independent election for town officers, held under act of the Legislature, passed Oct. 23, 1779, took place Dec. 22, 1783, when Ebenezer Burling was elected Supervisor.

The population of the town has been, according to census enumerations of the several years, as follows: In 1830, 1,030; in 1835, 1,168; in 1840, 1,502; in 1845, 1,369; in 1850, 1,679; in 1855, 4,715; in 1860, 5,582; in 1865, 5,615; in 1870, 7,491; in 1875, 8,294; in 1880, 8,737; in 1890, 15,442.

By an act of the Legislature, passed March 12, 1892, that part of the town lying within the incorporated limits of the village of Mount Vernon was granted a city charter, and made a separate town. In 1895 an act of the State Legislature annexed portions of the town, lying east and south, and known as the villages of Eastchester and Wakefield, to the city and County of New York.

At Tuckahoe, on the Harlem Railroad, is established the town "seat of government," the town offices being located here. The name Tuckahoe, in the Algonquin, means "The Bread;" Tuckah (bread), the o, oe, or eng, being merely an adjective sign relating to the plant itself.

The present officers of the town are as follows: Herbert D.

Lent, Supervisor; William J. Fisher, Town Clerk; Nicholas Reid, P. J. White, Benjamin B. Riley and Dennis O'Neill, Justices of the Peace; Joseph Silk, Receiver of Taxes. Post office address, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

The assessed value of real estate in the town was, last year, $3,618,169; personal property, $157,495. The tax rate this year is 5.89 on $1,000. Water and light, district No. 1, $7.35 on $1,000. Water and light, district No. 2, $6.82 on $1,000.

Bronxville, situated on the Harlem Railroad, is the only incorporated village in the town, its incorporation having been effected May 9, 1898. Electors of Bronxville held a special election on April 19, 1898, to decide the question of incorporation. At this election 25 votes were cast in favor of incorporation and 8 votes were cast against the same. A census taken showed the population of the new village to be 391. The village officers are: Francis Bacon, President; W. F. Kraft and W. W. Kent, Trustees; David E. Smith, M. D., Clerk; Charles E. Booth, Tax Collector; Alfred E. Smith, Village Attorney.

TOWN OF GREENBURGH.

This town was formerly a portion of Philipsburgh Manor, the land having been purchased from the Indians by Frederick Philipse at different times, commencing in 1681. Prior to the Dutch discovery the site of the town formed part of the Indian territory of Wikagyl. The name of the town is credited to Dutch origin; according to the Dutch language Grein (Grain) burgh (borough or town) was intended to be known as the Grain town. We are told that in 1692 the town labored under the title of Weekersqueeke. In early deeds it is referred to as "Lawrence's Plantation." The lands remained in the Philipse family until the attainder of Col. Frederick Philipse, in 1779, when they became vested by forfeiture in the people of the State. The titles of land soon passed into the possession of many persons, the purchase price being but a trifle in each instance.

The first independent election for town officers, according to the records, was held on April 7, 1778, when Joseph Paulding was chosen Supervisor. The names of the successors of Mr. Paulding, in the office of Supervisor, will be found published on another page.

The town contains the incorporated villages of Tarrytown, Irvington, Dobbs Ferry, Ardsley, Hastings and part of White Plains.

The population of the town since 1830, as given by the several census enumerations, has been as follows: In 1830, 2,195; in 1835, 2,606; in 1840, 3,361; in 1845, 3,205; in 1850, 4,291; in 1855, 6,435; in 1860, 8,929; in 1865, 8,463; in 1870, 10,790; in 1875, 10,943; in 1880, 9,861; in 1890, 11,613. The population of villages, according to census taken in January, 1898, will be found on another page.

The assessed valuation of the town for 1897 was: Real estate, $23,098,850; personal, $6,212,554. The tax rate this year is 3.726 per $1,000 of assessed valuation inside of incorporated villages, and $5.865 per $1,000 of assessed valuation outside of villages. Back taxes are received by the Supervisor. The present town officers are: Supervisor, Alexander McClelland, Dobbs Ferry; Town Clerk, K. H. Purdy, Tarrytown; Justices of the Peace, R. B. Farrington, Hastings, John Lang, Dobbs Ferry, Adam Busch, Irvington, Charles McCutchen, Tarrytown; Receiver of Taxes, Augustus Travis, Ardsley.

The village of Hastings, in the town of Greenburgh, is situated on the Hudson River, on the line of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, a little over eighteen miles from New York City. It was incorporated as a village in the year 1879. Its population as shown by last census taken in Jan., 1898, is 1,712. It was formerly a manufacturing center of considerable importance. It still maintains that feature, but to a limited extent. The factories and mills are confined to a locality bordering the water front and adjoining the tracks of the railroad company. The village proper abounds in many handsome residences and is growing yearly as a resort for New York City business men in search of desirable homes within easy distance from the city. The schools, private and public, are of the best; the streets are well laid out, wide and macadamized, providing most excellent drives; thoroughfares are illuminated with gas and electricity, sidewalks are uniform and flagged. The public water supply is ample for all purposes. The present village officers are: James E. Hogan, President; W. W. Tompkins, W. A. Switzer, Patrick E. Haley and William Ross, Trustees; Peter A. Hayes, Clerk; A. W. Bevers, Collector of Taxes; George T. Sackett, Treasurer.

Dobbs Ferry, in the town of Greenburgh, was incorporated as a village on July 5, 1873. It overlooks the Hudson River and is in many respects one of the most attractive suburban localities within less than one hour's ride from New York City, which is nineteen and a half miles distant. Frequent daily trains on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad connect the village with the

city. Steamboats also run between the village and city. The population of the village was, at the last census, taken in Jan., 1898, 2,840. The village was originally known as Dobbs Ferry. To the fact that a fisherman named Jeremiah Dobbs, a Swede, living in the locality where the village is now situated, ferried travelers occasionally across the Hudson, prior to and during the Revolution, is due the village's title. It was Dobbs Ferry then, it has been Dobbs Ferry ever since, notwithstanding that the residents at one time determined in public meeting to give the village a better sounding and more appropriate title. The name of Greenburgh was chosen, and under this title the village labored for a short time, but it was soon found that the people longed for a return to the old-time name. An act of the Legislature permitted the village to resume its old title, and the ancient ferryman promises not soon to be forgotten. It was in this locality that Gen. Washington and Sir Guy Carleton (in command of the British Army) and Gov. Clinton met on May 3, 1783, after the suspension of hostilities, to arrange for a final termination of strife and for the granting of that independence for which the Americans had so nobly fought. Ebenezer Hazard was appointed first postmaster of New York City Oct. 5, 1775, by the Continental Congress, on the recommendation of the New York Provincial Congress. On Aug. 3, 1776, the day after the retreat of the American Army from Long Island, he was ordered by the Committee of Safety to Dobbs Ferry, and in this neighborhood the New York post office remained until after the evacuation of the city by the British Army, in Nov., 1783. The village contains the handsome villas and country seats of many of New York City's most wealthy merchants and professional men. It maintains most excellent schools, a national bank and a savings bank. It has an abundant water supply. Electricity and gas are used for illuminating purposes, in streets and residences; streets are macadamized and sidewalks flagged. The village supports churches of four different denominations, viz.: A Presbyterian, an Episcopalian, a Methodist and a Roman Catholic.

The present officers of the village are: W. P. Brown, President; Sylvester L. Storms, James J. Gillespie, John W. Lawrence and Alonzo Ackerman, Trustees; Lewis F. Murray, Clerk; Henry E. Bliss, Treasurer; J. Eugene Baker, Collector.

The village of Ardsley, which lies adjacent to the village of Dobbs Ferry, was incorporated in 1896, and has, according to the census taken in Jan., 1898, a population of 372. It is principally a residence locality, desirably situated and attractively laid out. Is

easy of access, as both the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad and the Putnam Division of the New York Central Railroad have stations in the village. The present village officers: W. I. Odell, President; George Q. Johnson, M. D., and S. G. M. Travis, Trustees; William E. Slocum, Clerk; John H. Odell, Treasurer.

The village of Irvington was incorporated in 1872, and at the time of the last census enumeration, in Jan., 1898, had a population of 2,013. The village is charmingly situated on the banks of the Hudson River, and contains the palatial residences of some of the nation's most wealthy men. It is on the line of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, twenty-three miles from New York City. The place was formerly known as "Dearman," named in honor of one of its earliest residents. The present name of the village is derived from Washington Irving, whose former home, "Sunnyside," is located near the northern boundary line of the incorporation. The village is famous for its broad macadamized streets and the modern public improvements with which it is supplied. The present village officers are: Henry H. Cannon, President; John Gibbons, Anthony Fallon, William R. Lonergan and John O'Connor, Trustees; T. W. Crisfield, Clerk; John Vaughen, Collector of Taxes; Daniel Gilligan, Treasurer.

Tarrytown, or as it was originally known, Tarwetown, was settled by the Dutch shortly after 1680. The latter name was derived from the Dutch word "tarwe," meaning wheat; an overabundance of that particular grain in the locality probably suggested it being called "the wheat town." The present village was incorporated in 1870. The population in 1880 was 3,025, in 1890 it was 3,563, in January, 1898, it was 4,674. The town's location is most delightful, commanding one of the finest views up and down the Hudson River. It overlooks the Tappan Zee at the widest point of the river. It is an important station on the Hudson River Railroad, twenty-six miles from New York City. A steam ferry connects this village with the village of Nyack, on the opposite side of the Hudson, during the summer months. Steamboats make daily trips to and from New York City. This village is said to be one of the wealthiest, if not the wealthiest village, in this country, considering the value of real estate and value of the personal property of its inhabitants.

The Westchester County Savings Bank was incorporated by an act of the Legislature passed July 21, 1853.

The Legislature by an act passed April 9, 1852, gave John C. Bard authority to establish a ferry across the Hudson River from Tarrytown to Nyack.

A franchise was given David D. Smith and Tunis Smith for a ferry between Tarrytown and Nyack, by an act of the Legislature passed April 21, 1870.

Solomon Lodge, No. 196, F. and A. M., was started in White Plains in 1812, and in 1820 it became established in Tarrytown. Conqueror Hook and Ladder Company was incorporated April 10, 1860; Rescue Fire Engine Company was incorporated April 16, 1860; the Tarrytown Fire Department was incorporated May 5, 1870.

The following are village officers: Charles Gross, President; Edward S. Yocum, Andrew H. Brown, Peter Tidaback, William J. Odell, George D. Minton and Edward Buckhout, Trustees; Warren C. Brown, Clerk; Frederick A. Russell, Treasurer; Thomas Rawcliff, Collector of Taxes. Post office address, Tarrytown, N. Y.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JAMES BIRD.

James Bird, former President of the village of Tarrytown, was born in Tarrytown, on December 24, 1834, a son of Edmund and Sarah (Howes) Bird. He was educated at Newman's Academy, and at an early age entered upon an active business life. He was married in December, 1858, to Miss Elizabeth Olmstead, daughter of Silas and Nancy Olmstead, of Tarrytown; his wife died in 1882. He was married August 10, 1888, to Miss Louisa H. Miller, of Tarrytown. Mr. Bird has for years been conspicuous in public affairs, a leader among his fellow-citizens. He is a Republican. He was elected as a Trustee of the village of North Tarrytown for two consecutive years; later President of that village three years; Treasurer of the school district several years, and was chief engineer of the Fire Department. President of the village of Tarrytown, two years member of the National Association of Chief Engineers of Fire Departments; prominent official in Solomon's Lodge, F. and A. M.; high priest of R. A. M. several terms; a sir knight of the Westchester Commandery, and a member of the Mystic Shrine of Mecca Temple, New York. Is also a member of the Sons of the Revolution. His grandfather, Edmund Bird, joined the revolutionary army at Boston, when 19 years of age, under Col. Vose, and continued throughout the war, rising from a drummer boy to the position of a major. He took part in many important engagements, and was promoted for bravery and at the end received a gold medal from the hands of Gen. Washington. Mr. Bird's father served in the war of 1812.

BARNETT H. ENGELKE.

Barnett Henry Engelke, Water Commissioner, was born August 24, 1839, in Pine Plains, N. Y., a son of Henry and Christine (von Eckel) Engelke. He was educated in the public schools of New York city and at an early age engaged in mercantile pursuits with considerable success. He was for a number of years employed in foreign trade, with the West Indies and South America. When the civil war broke out he was in Bermuda. He returned to his home and enlisted in July, 1861, as a member of the First New York Mounted Rifles. In 1862 he was appointed adjutant of same regiment.

In 1864 he was appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. A. V. Kautz, and as acting ordnance officer of the cavalry division of the Army of the James. Subsequently he served on the staff of Gen. R. S. MacKenzie. He participated in thirty-two engagements, beginning with those on the Peninsula and ending at Appomattox Court House, Va. From 1865 to 1868 he was on special duty in the Department of Missouri, at the headquarters of Gen. W. T. Sherman. In 1868 he engaged in business in St. Louis. On June 23, 1868, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Lovejoy Brant, daughter of Col. Henry B. and Matilda Brant, of St. Louis, Mo. She died May 11, 1898. He became a member of Oriental R. A. Chapter and Ascalon Commandery K. T., No. 16, St. Louis, Mo., and St. Louis Lodge, No. 9, B. P. O. Elks. In 1885 he removed to Tarrytown and engaged in the general grocery business, which business he still continues. In 1886 he was appointed by the Tarrytown Board of Village Trustees as a member of the Board of Health and was elected president of that body two terms. He was elected in 1897 on the Citizens' ticket as a Water Commissioner of the village and chosen president of the board. In politics Mr. Engelke is a Democrat of the old school. He is a conservative business man and generally respected.

JOHN W. FREE.

John W. Free, of Tarrytown, was born on January 11, 1856, in Beekmantown (now North Tarrytown), in the town of Mount Pleasant, and is a descendant of one of the oldest Westchester County families, prominent even prior to the revolution. He is a son of John H. and Sarah M. (Warner) Free. Was educated in the public schools of his native town. He was married June 11, 1880, to Miss Addie L. Brewer, daughter of Abram and Lavinia Brewer, of Tarrytown. Mr. Free is a man of affairs, a public-spirited citizen. In politics he is a Republican, at all times interested in the success of his party principles. He is president of the Young Men's Republican Club, was formerly a member of the Tarrytown Board of Health, and is now the Village Sanitary Inspector; has held the office of regent in the Kyk-Uit Council, R. A., for two years, and is a vestryman of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, of North Tarrytown. His occupation is that of a real estate broker, expert appraiser and general auctioneer.

CHARLES GROSS.

Charles Gross, President of the village of Tarrytown, was born in that village on June 17, 1865, a son of August and Anna Maria (Bing) Gross. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and being industriously inclined, at the age of 22 he entered into partnership with his father and brother John, under the firm of A. F. Gross & Sons. They succeeded Messrs. Biers & Parnell in the meat market business, and at present it is one of the most reliable and representative establishments of Tarrytown. He was married on February 15, 1887, to Miss Josephine Dann, of Tarrytown, who died the following year. His second marriage took place on October 24, 1894, when Miss Carrie Taylor, of New York city, became his wife. In politics Mr. Gross is a Republican, has been chairman for a number of years of his district committee, a member of the County Committee and a delegate to county, district and Assembly conventions. The first political position held by him was that of village Trustee, to which he was elected in 1892. In 1893 he was re-elected for two years, having been nominated on the Republican ticket and endorsed on the Democratic ticket. He declined the nomination the following year. In 1896 he was waited on by a committee of citizens to be their candidate for President of the village, which he also declined. In 1897 he was nominated on the Republican ticket for Trustee and endorsed on the Democratic ticket, but declined. He was then placed in nomination as President on a Citizens' ticket, to which office he was elected by a large majority

FRANK V. MILLARD.

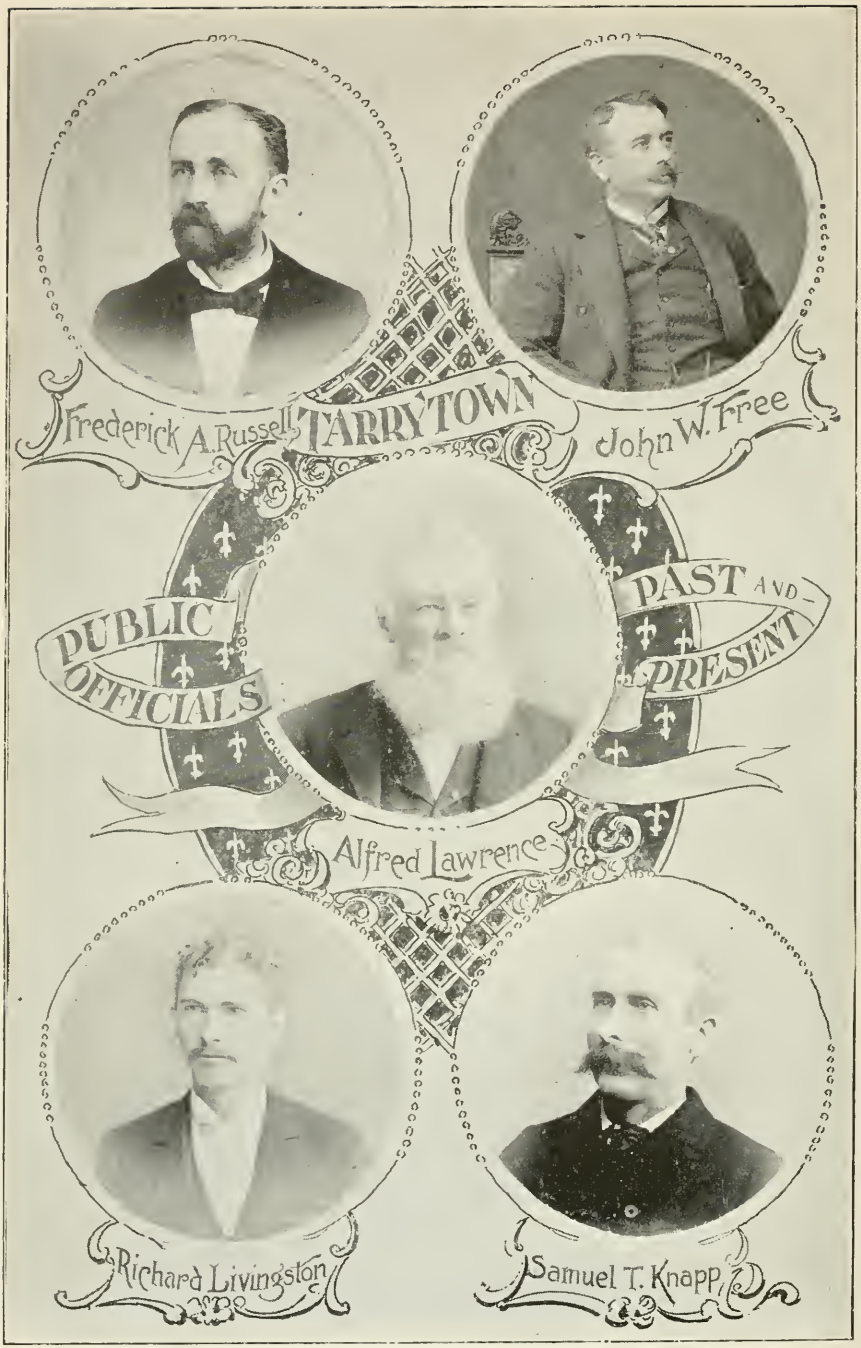
JAMES BIRD.

GEORGE HOPE MAIRS.

CHARLES GROSS.

FRANK R. PIERSON.

Barnett H. Engelke
Frederick E. Weeks
Augustus Reinhardt


Frederick A. Russell
TARRYTOWN
John W. Free
PUBLIC OFFICIALS
PAST AND PRESENT
Alfred Lawrence
Richard Livingston
Samuel T. Knapp

over a popular opponent. His administration of the office proved so acceptable to his fellow-citizens that he was forced to again become a candidate for the Presidency in 1898 and again he was elected by an equally large majority. Mr. Gross is an active fireman, was one of the organizers of Jackson Engine Company, No. 1, and was foreman of that company for six years, and three years secretary. He was formerly a member of Irving Hose Company, in which company he held the office of secretary two years and assistant foreman one year. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Irvington and a member of the Board of Deacons of that church. Mr. Gross enjoys the distinction of being the youngest member ever elected to the Board of Trustees, and also the youngest president.

SAMUEL T. KNAPP.

Samuel T. Knapp, a former Village Trustee, of Tarrytown, was born in Clarkstown, Rockland County, N. Y., on April 21, 1847, a son of William and Elizabeth (Van Orden) Knapp. He was educated in the public schools of his native town. He is, as he has been for years, proprietor of livery, sale and exchange stables at Tarrytown. He is considered one of the substantial business men of his home village. He has served his village in the capacity of Village Trustee for five years. As a member of the local Board of Health, he has proved specially useful. He is one of the original members of Hope Hose Company, of Tarrytown, and for many years was at the head of that organization as its foreman; is a member of the Exempt Firemen's Association. In politics Mr. Knapp has always acted with the Democratic party. He was married on October 25, 1882, to Miss Emma Dammann, daughter of Bernard and Caroline Dammann, of Tarrytown.

AUGUSTUS KONRAD.

Augustus Konrad, resident of Tarrytown, was born in Moriches, Suffolk County, N. Y., on May 28, 1855, a son of Philip and Jane (Lyte) Konrad. He was educated in private schools and in Williston Seminary. He removed to Tarrytown at an early age. In the latter place he has long been closely identified with public affairs; in politics he associates himself with the Republican party. He has been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, was a member of the Town Board of Health, a Special Deputy Sheriff, member of the Village Board of Health, served many years as agent for the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, is deputy grand chief templar of the I. O. G. T. of New York State, and is a deacon of the Second Reformed Church. He was married on August 8, 1885, to Miss Christina Glass, daughter of David Glass, of Tarrytown. Mr. Konrad is at present secretary of the Hudson River Gas and Electric Light Company.

ALFRED LAWRENCE.

Alfred Lawrence, former Chief of Police of the village of Tarrytown, was born on June 15, 1809, in the city of New York, a son of John and Maria (Crane) Lawrence. He was educated in the Duane Street School in his native city. He became a resident of Tarrytown in the year 1828, and has resided there continuously. In August, 1841, Mr. Lawrence was married to Miss Emily Minerly, of the town of Mount Pleasant. She died July 22, 1878. He was again married on August 5, 1885, to Miss Emiline Cole, daughter of Jacob and Aletia Cole, of Dutchess County. Through the efforts of Mr. Lawrence a Fire Department was organized in Tarrytown, in 1860. He was elected its chief engineer. In 1861 Mr. Lawrence induced thirty-five members of the Fire Department to enlist with him for a term of two years, in Company H, of the Thirty-second Regiment, New York State Volunteers. Mr. Lawrence took part, with his regiment, in all the great battles on the Potomac. He enlisted as a private, but returned as a first lieutenant, having been pro-

moted for bravery. Besides filling the office of Chief of Police for many years, Mr. Lawrence held for twenty years or more the position of Deputy Sheriff, and also that of Overseer of the Poor and Constable of the town of Greenburgh. He was for a long period one of the best-known auctioneers in the county. In latter years he has been engaged in the hotel business. Mr. Lawrence is a Democrat in politics.

RICHARD LIVINGSTON.

Richard Livingston, of Tarrytown, was born in Ireland, on March 17, 1866, a son of Joseph and Sarah J. (Taggart) Livingston. He was educated in the public schools of Tarrytown, to which place he removed with his parents when he was but six years of age, and where he has since resided. He was early apprenticed to the carpenter trade and now is an employing carpenter and builder, and is also a member of the shoe firm of Aldridge & Co. He is unmarried. He takes an active interest in public affairs; politically he is classified as a Republican. He has served in several village and school district offices, in the Republican Town Committee, and has ably represented his locality in political conventions. He is a prominent official in Solomon's Lodge, No. 196, F. and A. M.

GEORGE H. MAIRS.

George Hope Mairs, of Irvington, town of Greenburgh, though born in the city of New York, is considered as a native of the said town, owing to the fact that his parents became residents of that place within a few months after Mr. Mairs' birth, which occurred on December 16, 1866, and the fact that as long as the latter can remember distinctly he has been a resident of Irvington. He is a son of John D. and Mary (St. John) Mairs. His ancestors are entitled to a prominent place in the country's early history and his family connections are of the best in the State. He received his preparatory education in St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and afterward entered Harvard University, from which he graduated in 1889. He began business as a broker as a member of the firm of Thompson & Mairs, with offices in New York city, and this same business co-partnership continues. In politics Mr. Mairs has always been identified with the Republican party, but never until 1897 was he a candidate for office, then only after repeated urgings did he consent to accept his party's nomination for member of Assembly in the Second Assembly District. Though an active business man, he recognizes that a duty devolving upon good citizenship requires that even men closest employed with their private affairs owe some sacrifice of time to the public interests. Though defeated in his race for the Assembly, Mr. Mairs, a comparatively unknown man, astonished the politicians by overcoming a strong Democratic majority in that portion of the district lying within Westchester County. On August 27, 1898, Mr. Mairs, at White Plains, received the Republican nomination for State Senator. He was married on April 26, 1894, to Miss Caroline Elise Jaffray Hurst, daughter, of F. W. J. and Caroline (Jaffray) Hurst, of Irvington.

FRANK V. MILLARD.

Frank Vincent Millard, of Tarrytown, was born February 27, 1867, in the village of Tarrytown, a son of James S. and Elizabeth A. (Purdy) Millard. He received his preparatory education in the schools of Tarrytown and graduated with special honor from Yale University in the class of 1888, after which he studied law and was duly admitted to practice on February 13, 1890. His success dates from the very commencement of his career, and though still a young man he occupies an enviable position near the very head of his profession in the county. He early took an active part and prominent place in politics. In 1896 he was chosen chairman of the Republican County Committee to succeed ex-Judge William H. Robertson, who had held the position for about thirty

years, and who had declined re-election on account of ill health. Mr. Millard has been re-elected each year since. He has represented his party in local, county, judicial, Congressional, State and national conventions. The first office to which he was elected was that of Town Clerk, then followed his election as Supervisor in 1892, the first Republican ever elected Supervisor in the town of Greenburgh. He was subsequently appointed counsel to the Town Board, to the Board of Assessors, to the Board of Highway Commissioners of both the towns of Greenburgh and Mount Pleasant, to the Excise Board, to the Board of Health, to the Tarrytown Village Board of Trustees, and to various village boards; Counsel for the town of Mount Pleasant, counsel for the County Superintendent of the Poor; was elected a member of the Tarrytown Board of Education, trustee and counsel for the Westchester County Savings Bank. He was for eight years foreman of Hope Hose Company No. 1, of Tarrytown, and is chairman of the Board of Directors of the Exempt Firemen's Association, and assistant engineer of the department; is president of the Young Men's Lyceum. He is also a member of Solomon's Lodge, No. 196, F. and A. M. Mr. Millard was married December 30, 1891, to Miss Grace Requa, daughter of Isaac Requa, of Tarrytown. Mr. Millard has always resided in his native village.

FRANK R. PIERSON.

Frank R. Pierson, Water Commissioner and president of the Board of Education, of Tarrytown, was born in Boston, Mass., on January 22, 1855, a son of Paul R. B. and Eliza (Romer) Pierson. He comes of good American stock, his ancestors having been closely identified with the early history of this country and active on the right side during the revolutionary period. He was educated in the public schools of his native city. He became a resident of Tarrytown in 1866, where he is engaged in business as an importer and dealer in plants and bulbs, and is the most extensive rose grower in the United States. As a business man he is best known. He was elected a member of the first Board of Water Commissioners of the village of Tarrytown, and served in the capacity of secretary to the board. He continued in that office until pressure of business compelled his resignation. As a member of the local Board of Education he has been of valuable service. As president of that body he was able to assist materially in formulating plans for the construction of new school buildings much needed. The Washington Irving High School building just completed in Tarrytown is due greatly to his untiring zeal and persistent effort. The building has been pronounced by the State authorities to be one of the best-equipped institutions for school purposes in the State. Mr. Pierson is one of the original members of the Tarrytown Improvement Society. He has been for years president of the Board of Trustees of Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a charter member of Hope Hose Company, Tarrytown, and has been fifteen years an active member of same. In politics Mr. Pierson is a Republican.

FREDERICK A. RUSSELL.

Frederick A. Russell, Treasurer of the village of Tarrytown, was born at Marion, N. Y., on January 24, 1855, a son of Giles B. and Maria A. (Holcomb) Russell. He was educated at Marion Collegiate Institute and Eastman's Business College. In 1874 he removed to the town of Greenburgh, where he has continued to reside. He was married in 1875 to Miss Mary A. Brown, daughter of George Brown, of Palmyra. Mr. Russell is an active Republican and as such he was appointed as Drug Appraiser in the New York Custom House in 1890 and served four years. He has served two years as Village Treasurer. Mr. Russell entered the drug business as an apprentice when 12 years of age, and has been engaged almost continuously in it since that

time. Served as clerk in Palmyra and Yonkers, and in 1875 established a store at Irvington, N. Y., as proprietor, remaining there eleven years. In March, 1894, engaged in business at Tarrytown as a member of the firm of Russell & Lawrie. Mr. Russell's long and practical business experience, coupled with his personal popularity and high character, earned among a critical community to which he came an entire stranger, has added much to the success of his firm. This was attested when he unwillingly accepted a nomination for village Treasurer, and was elected over his opponent, who had held the office for fifteen years, and again the next year when he was re-elected, and was the only one on his ticket thus honored.

EDWIN A. STUDWELL.

Edwin A. Studwell, president of the Health Board, village of Tarrytown, was born in South Salem July 22, 1837, a son of Edwin and Eliza (Hull) Studwell. His father, who is still living at the age of 95 years, is a lineal descendant of Thomas Studwell, who, with three others, purchased in 1660 from the Dutch West India Company a greater part of what is now the town of Rye, and of William Mead, who came to this country in 1640, and settled near Greenwich, Conn. On his mother's side his connections are equally illustrious, his grandfather and other relatives having fought in the early Indian wars and for American independence. In 1857 Mr. Studwell left his father's farm to seek a fortune in New York city. He became identified with an extensive shoe manufacturing and jobbing business. As is quite natural, he in early life took to politics, identifying himself with the abolition movement. As a member of the "Home Guards" he assisted in protecting the New York Tribune office, Plymouth Church and the home of Henry Ward Beecher, during the riots in 1863. In 1866 he was an advocate of woman's suffrage and became prominent in all movements organized to advance that cause. In 1866 he became publisher of the official organ of the radical branch of the Hicksite Friends. After the close of the civil war Mr. Studwell became interested in the reorganization of the Southern States, his business interests in the State of Florida acquainting him with what he considered to be the wants of the South. To his organization is said to be due the credit of the Republicans controlling for a long time the State of Florida. In 1868 he was chosen a Grant Presidential Elector from the Third Congressional District (Brooklyn) of New York. In 1871 he assisted in organizing the National Bureau of Migration, with Horace Greely as president, Gen. Franz Sigel as chairman of Executive Committee and himself as chairman of the Finance Committee. In 1872 he founded a town on the St. John's River, naming it in honor of Henry Ward Beecher. In 1872 he was elected a delegate from Florida to the National Convention of the Liberal Republican party, which nominated Horace Greely for President. He was president for twelve years of the Florida Improvement Company. He became active as a member of the Anti-Saloon Republican League. In 1884 he removed from Brooklyn to Tarrytown. In 1886, at the organization of the Pocantico Water Company, he became its president, and under his administration, during three years, water was introduced into the villages of North Tarrytown, Dobbs Ferry and Hastings. He was instrumental in having the first Republican League organized in the United States—that is the Greenburgh Republican League, still in existence. Mr. Studwell, on September 23, 1862, was married, by the Friends' ceremony, to Miss Mary Brown Merritt, daughter of John J. and Hannah Brown Merritt, of Brooklyn; she died October 5, 1873. He was remarried December 15, 1876, to Miss Emeliza Close, daughter of Joseph B. Close, of Bayonne City, N. J., but formerly of New York city. Her father's family settled near Greenwich, Conn., early in the sixteenth century, but removed to North Salem prior to the revolution.

FREDERICK E. WEEKS.

Frederick E. Weeks, Assistant District Attorney of the county, was born in the town of Mount Pleasant on October 6, 1870, a son of Abel and Elmira F. (Miller) Weeks. He was educated in the North Tarrytown Public School and subsequently studied law, graduating from the New York University Law School. He removed with his parents to the adjoining village of Tarrytown about 1888, where he at present resides. He took an early interest in politics, connecting himself with the Republican party, and this fact, associated with the fact that he was capable of filling the position, secured for him the appointment to the office of assistant to District Attorney George C. Andrews, in January, 1896. Mr. Weeks had for some time been a member of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., before war had been declared between the United States and Spain. When his regiment received marching orders he resigned his position and reported to his regiment for duty as a good soldier, which he has proven himself to be. He was urged by friends not to enlist for the war with his regiment, on the ground that his health, then none the best, would not permit his undergoing the hardships and fatigues of army life, and endeavored to prove to him that on account of physical disability he could not be required or expected to enlist with his regiment. In spite of this he, accompanied by a younger brother, went to the front, took part in the battles fought at Santiago de Cuba, was commended for bravery displayed, and came home broken in health and promising to be an invalid for some time to come. He has for a long period been an official and prominent in Conqueror Hook and Ladder Company, of Tarrytown; is a member of Solomon's Lodge, No. 196, F. and A. M.; a member of Westchester Lodge, I. O. O. F., and member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics. He is unmarried.

TOWN OF HARRISON.

Prior to 1702 this town was a part of the town of Rye, and became a separate town organization March 7, 1788. It is bounded on the north by North Castle, east and southerly by Rye, west by Mamaroneck, White Plains and North Castle; the south line of the town is about one mile from the Sound, and the northeast corner touches upon the west line of Connecticut; is distant thirty miles from New York City. The town can be readily reached by way of White Plains, on the Harlem Railroad, as it is only three miles distant east of the latter place, or from Harrison Station, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

The town derives its name from John Harrison, who became owner of the land, on which the town was erected, by purchase from the Indians in 1695. The town was oftentimes called "The Purchase" and "Harrison's Precinct." Records tell little about John Harrison's history previous to the investment which deprived Rye of much of its cherished land.

The surface of the town is mostly level; soil loam, fertile and

well-cultivated, drained by Blind Brook (Mockquams) and Mamaroneck River, running south into Long Island Sound. Some of the finest farms in Westchester County may be found in this town, as well as some of the most handsomely laid out country seats.

According to the town's record, the first town meeting was held April 2, 1776, when Samuel Haviland was chosen Supervisor, together with other officials. The next meeting of the electors in Harrison's Precinct, held April 1, 1783, elected Isaac Maynard Supervisor. Names of Supervisors who follow will be found on another page. The present town officers are: Supervisor, George T. Gray, post office address White Plains; Town Clerk, Frank P. Coxe, Harrison Station; Collector of Taxes, Michael H. White, Purchase; Assessors, James H. Hyatt, Albert Sutton and Nicholas E. Burger; Justices of the Peace, Emmett S. Crowe, Harrison, August C. Beyer, White Plains, John C. Haviland, Rye, Andrew Garrett, White Plains; Commissioners of Highways, David M. Haviland, Harrison, Frederick P. Schmaling, Port Chester, Isaac Carpenter, White Plains. The Supervisor, Town Clerk, Justices of the Peace and Citizen Member George T. Burling composed the Board of Health; Health Officer, L. E. Peeler, M. D.

According to the census enumerations made in the several years the population of this town was as follows: In 1830, 1,085; 1835, 1,016; 1840, 1,139; 1845, 1,039; 1850, 1,262; 1855, 1,271; 1860, 1,413; 1865, 1,380; 1870, 787; 1875, 1,431; 1880, 1,494; 1890, 1,485.

TOWN OF LEWISBORO.

This town was first organized as Salem, under the act of March 7, 1788. The name was changed to South Salem April 6, 1806, and again changed to Lewisboro on Feb. 13, 1840. The title of South Salem was given to distinguish it from the northern town of similar name. The last change was made in honor of John Lewis, who, in 1840, gave the sum of $10,000 to establish a fund to aid in the maintenance of the town's public schools. That fund is still in existence and trustees to care for it are regularly chosen. Mr. Lewis died Oct. 1, 1871, and his remains are interred in the old Lewisboro Burying Ground. The town is bounded on the north by North Salem; east by the State of Connecticut; south and west by the towns of Poundridge and Bedford; west by Somers. Distant fifty miles from New York City.

Goldens Bridge, within the town's limits, is situated on the Harlem Railroad; South Salem is seven miles from Katonah, nearest

station, Harlem Railroad; Lewisboro and Cross River are also reached by way of Katonah.

Like neighboring towns, Lewisboro formerly belonged to the Province of Connecticut. In this town Major Andre found a temporary prison shortly after his capture at Tarrytown. Here he wrote the letter to Gen. Washington, confessing as to who he was and the nature of the business that brought him in the locality where his capture was effected. The early history of Lewisboro is more than interesting, but limited space will not permit here of lengthy historical reviews.

The town's population as given by census enumerations was in 1830, 1,537; in 1835, 1,470; in 1840, 1,619; in 1845, 1,514; in 1850, 1,608; in 1855, 1,775; in 1860, 1,885; in 1865, 1,653; in 1870, 1,601; in 1875, 1,508; in 1880, 1,612; in 1890, 1,417.

The greater portion of the town is composed of most desirable farm land, where fruit and all kinds of farm products thrive abundantly. Its water supply is ample.

A fair average estimated value of land per acre is said to be $45. The town has no indebtedness. The town's assessed valuation, this year, is: Real, $853,141; personal, $183,885. The rate of tax this year is $6.99 per $1,000. Property sold for unpaid taxes at auction is bought usually by private individuals. Back taxes are payable to the Supervisor.

The town has no lawyers among its residents. The physicians are Dr. W. H. Stowe, Cross River, and Dr. J. H. Churchill, South Salem. There are no banking institutions in the town.

Members of the Town Board also act as members of the Health Board and of the Board of Auditors. Dr. W. H. Stowe is Town Health Officer.

The postmasters in the town are: George Bennett, Goldens Bridge; William Moore, Cross River; Henry E. Johns, Lake Waccabuc; Stephen G. Seymour, Lewisboro; Rufus R. Smith, Vista; George Lawrence, South Salem.

The churches in the town are the Methodist at Goldens Bridge, Baptist and Methodist at Cross River, Presbyterian and Episcopalian at South Salem, Methodist and Baptist at Vista.

The first record of a town meeting held in the town is that of the one held April 2, 1751, when Jacob Wall was named for Supervisor, together with other town officers.

The present officers of the town are: James F. Lawrence, Supervisor, South Salem; Frederick Howe, Town Clerk, Cross River; Collector of Taxes, Ezra B. Scofield, Poundridge; Justices of the

Peace, Samuel H. Lawrence, Cross River; C. C. Green, Goldens Bridge; Stephen G. Seymour, Lewisboro; Assessors, Stephen Hoyt, South Salem; Jared E. Mead, Lake Waccabuc, and Cyrus Bishop, Lewisboro.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SAMUEL H. LAWRENCE.

Samuel H. Lawrence, a Justice of the Peace, of Lewisboro, was born in that town on November 2, 1844, a son of George W. and Marietta (Hull) Lawrence. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and became engaged in the occupation of a farmer. He has always resided at Cross River. On October 18, 1876, he was married to Miss Anna LeCount, daughter of Walter L. and Frances S. LeCount, of New Rochelle. Mr. Lawrence has for years taken an active interest in politics, associated with the Republican party. He has been a Justice of the Peace since 1894; was a Commissioner of Highways for twelve years and Town Clerk for five years. George W. Lawrence, the father of the subject of this sketch, was an influential citizen of the town, and Captain Samuel Lawrence, the grandfather, at an early age, joined the American Army and fought in the revolution, taking part in the Battle of White Plains and in other engagements. He remembered the burning of Young's House, near Elmsford, during the Battle of White Plains, as he was a witness of the scene.

FREDERICK HOWE.

Frederick Howe, Town Clerk of the town of Lewisboro, was born in Lewisboro on October 28, 1832, a son of Jeremiah and Lucy (Mead) Howe. His father served eight years as Supervisor and fifteen years as Town Clerk of the town of Lewisboro. His grandfather, Jeremiah Howe, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his great grandfather won distinction in the revolutionary war. On the maternal side he is a descendant of William Mead, who came to this country in 1640. Mr. Howe was educated in the public school of South Salem. Was married on November 10, 1874, to Miss Mary E. Morton, daughter of Oscar and Amelia F. Morton, of New York city. Since he became a voter Mr. Howe has been a Republican. He has held the office of Town Clerk twenty-two years, the office of Trustee of the Lewis School Fund for twenty-four years and has been a member of the Town Health Board twenty-two years.

TOWN OF MAMARONECK.

This town was organized under the general act in 1788. It was formerly a part of the Manor of Scarsdale. It is bounded, according to description at time of organization, on the south by New Rochelle, east by Long Island Sound, north by the Mamaroneck River, west by the town of Scarsdale. Distant twenty-one miles from New York City, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. The name is of Indian origin, which interpreted means, "The place where the fresh water falls into the salt," derived

FREDERICK HOWE.

SAMUEL H. LAWRENCE.

doubtlessly from the fact that the fresh water of the Mamaroneck River runs into the salt water of the Sound. According to best advices, the lands at Mamaroneck were purchased by John Richbell, from the Indians, the Indian deed bearing date Sept. 23, 1661; Richbell was an Englishman, representing many of his countrymen who had entrusted him with a commission to purchase desirable lands for settlement and mutual benefit.

The first recorded town election was held on April 2, 1697, when Samuel Palmer was chosen Supervisor; he was at that period one of the town's most extensive property owners. At that same town meeting, William Palmer was elected Clerk and Constable; James Mott as Assessor, and Henry Disbrow as Collector and Surveyor of the Highways.

The town's population as given in the different census reports has been as follows: In 1790, 452; in 1800, 503; in 1810, 496; in 1814, 797; in 1820, 878; in 1825, 1,032; in 1830, 838; in 1835, 882; in 1840, 1,416; in 1845, 780; in 1850, 928; in 1855, 1,068; in 1860, 1,351; in 1865, 1,392; in 1870, 1,484; in 1875, 1,425; in 1880, 1,863; in 1890, 2,385.

The assessed valuation of real property in the town, according to the Assessors' last report, was $6,640,671; personal estate, $602,725. The tax rate for this year is $3.985 on $1,000, inside of the village of Mamaroneck; $3.89 on $1,000 inside of the village of Larchmont; $6.51 on $1,000 outside of villages.

The present officials of the town are: Supervisor, Charles M. Baxter; Town Clerk, John C. Fairchild; Justices of the Peace, Joseph H. McLaughlin, John W. McCabe, J. P. Canty and William E. Peters; Collector of Taxes, John C. Kane; Assessors, W. H. Tilford, W. H. Lang and Nehemiah Palmer. Post office address, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Within the town limits are two villages, Larchmont and Mamaroneck.

Larchmont was incorporated as a village in 1891. According to a census enumeration taken in Jan., 1898, it has a population of 711. Its present village officers are: Carsten Wendt, President; William H. Campbell and C. M. Bird, Trustees; L. S. Knevals, Clerk; A. C. Montross, Tax Collector; Joseph Bird, Treasurer.

The village of Mamaroneck, which was incorporated 1895, and which is formed of part of the town of Mamaroneck and part of the adjacent town of Rye, according to a census enumeration taken in Jan., 1898, has a population of 3,729. The present officers of the village of Mamaroneck are: President, Joseph H. McLaughlin;

Trustees, Jacob Halstead, Daniel Warren, William J. Herlyn, Thos. C. Palmer, Joseph Gilleaudeau, and George W. Haight; Clerk of the Village, Charles W. Buckter; Receiver of Taxes, John C. Kane.

This village is connected with White Plains, the county seat, by the Tarrytown, White Plains and Mamaroneck Electric Railroad.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM A. BOYD.

William A. Boyd, postmaster and former Justice of the Peace of Mamaroneck, is a native of Mamaroneck, and was born on November 21, 1851, of American parentage. He is a son of William H. and Nancy (Nicks) Boyd. He was educated in the public schools of Mamaroneck and New York city. Mr. Boyd was married on July 10, 1873, to Miss Mary Griffin, daughter of James and Hester Griffin, of Mamaroneck. His wife died November, 1883. On September 4, 1892, he married Miss Elizabeth Anthes, daughter of Frederick and Dorethan Anthes, of Mamaroneck. Mr. Boyd has always taken an active interest in public affairs. In politics he is a Republican. As an evidence of his popularity attention may be directed to the various offices to which he has been elected from time to time. He was appointed postmaster of Mamaroneck by President Grant in 1873 and continued in that office until 1885, was reappointed to the same office by President McKinley on March 17, 1898; served as Town Clerk in 1875-76, was a Justice of the Peace from 1881 to 1897, Clerk of the Town Board of Health from 1881 to 1897, Collector of Taxes in 1887, Trustee of High School two years, captain of the Fire Patrol for seven years, and has been a member of the Republican County Committee, representing Mamaroneck, since 1891.

JACOB HALSTEAD.

Jacob Halstead, a Trustee of the Village of Mamaroneck, was born in the town of Harrison, in this county, on April 9, 1860; a son of David P. and Fannie A. (Cooley) Halstead. Was educated at Exeter, N. H., and at the New York University and Columbia Law School. He began the study of law in the offices of Winsor & Marsh, New York city, and on his being admitted to the bar, in February, 1884, accepted the position of managing clerk in the offices of Knox & Woodward, of New York city. In 1886 he entered business on his own account. His practice is general and his clientage large; has been engaged in many important cases, and is highly regarded by judges on account of the careful attention he gives to the preparation of papers submitted in actions conducted by him. He is an easy and effective speaker and popular with jurors. In politics Mr. Halstead has always acted with the Republican party, and is to-day a recognized leader of that party in the county. For several years he has served his town as a member of the Republican County Committee. He has for a number of years been one of three composing the District Committee of the Second Assembly District. He has repeatedly been sent as a delegate to State, county and local conventions of his party. Five years ago he removed from the town of Harrison to his present residence in Mamaroneck. Took an active interest in the incorporation of Mamaroneck and Rye Neck as a village, favoring the proposition. In the spring of 1898 he was elected a Village Trustee. Is also a member of the Republican Club of New York city and a member of the Larchmont Yacht Club. Mr. Halstead was married on April 8, 1885, to Miss Clara S. Kenworthy, daughter of Richard and Mary Kenworthy, of Poughkeepsie. They have one child, a son.

William A. Boyd.
POSTMASTER
Joseph H. McLoughlin
VILLAGE PRESIDENT
Alfred M. Perrin
FORMER JUSTICE
John C. Kane.
TAX RECEIVER

JOHN C. KANE.

John C. Kane, Tax Collector of Mamaroneck, was born in Port Chester on June 27, 1854, a son of Michael and Elizabeth (Nilan) Kane. He was educated in private and public schools of Port Chester. Leaving school he became connected with the bolt manufactory of Russell, Birdsall & Ward, where he remained until appointed, in 1860, as baggage master of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, at Rye. He served ten years in the latter position and then was promoted to station agent of the same railroad at Mamaroneck, the position which he still holds. He has served eight years as Tax Collector of the town of Mamaroneck and was, in 1897, elected first Tax Collector of the village of Mamaroneck and rechosen at subsequent elections. Mr. Kane is a member of Court Bonny Brook, No. 284, F. of A., and a member of the C. B. L. Society of his town. He was married January 3, 1877, to Miss Kate Maloy, daughter of Arthur and Bridget Maloy, of Rye.

JOSEPH H. McLAUGHLIN.

Joseph H. McLaughlin, President of the village of Mamaroneck, was born in Ireland on November 4, 1847, a son of James and Ellen McLaughlin. His father was a farmer and on his father's farm Mr. McLaughlin spent his early days, and was able to attend school only at intervals; therefore, his education, for want of opportunity, was very meagre. In 1861 McLaughlin came to this country in company with a sister, and three months after arrival he secured a position as errand boy with a prominent firm in New York city, members of which firm have always remained his friends. In 1862 he removed to New Rochelle, in this county, where he learned the trade of a plumber. In 1871 he removed to Mamaroneck and by honest dealing was soon able to establish a prosperous business for himself, and being a man of progressive ideas he became prominent in public affairs. He was elected Town Clerk and reconstructed that office by the introduction of modern methods. He is serving the last year of his fourth term as a Justice of the Peace. For several years he has served as a member of the Town Board of Health. He was elected President of the village of Mamaroneck in May, 1898, and is president of the Board of Trade. Mr. McLaughlin was a Democrat prior to 1888, then he espoused the cause of James G. Blaine, the Republican candidate for President, and has since remained a Republican. He was one of five to organize the first fire engine company, after the big fire in January, 1886, and for eight years he was foreman of Union Hook and Ladder Company. He is now president of the Fire Patrol. He is also vice-president of the local Building and Loan Association, and one of the original trustees of the Union Savings Bank of Westchester County at Mamaroneck. Mr. McLoughlin was married May 18, 1876, to Miss Mary O'Neill, daughter of Edward and Mary O'Neill, of Mamaroneck.

ALFRED M. PERRIN.

Alfred M. Perrin, a former Justice of the Peace, was born March 24, 1835, in the town of Mamaroneck, where he has since continued to reside. He is a son of John and Julia A. (Hobby) Perrin, and a lineal descendant of the Huguenots. Was educated in the public schools of his native town. He married on March 24, 1864, Miss Eliva J. Crawford, daughter of Walter and Susanah (Archer) Crawford, of Mamaroneck. Mr. Perrin was the first man to enlist from Mamaroneck for the late civil war, he becoming a member of Duryea's Zouaves, the Fifth New York Infantry Regiment. He served as a School Trustee, District No. 1, from 1871 to 1877; was elected a Justice of the Peace, serving from 1894 to 1898. He subsequently ran as his party's nominee for member of Assembly in the Second Westchester County District and was defeated. Mr. Perrin is a member of Apawamis Lodge, F. and A. M.; a member

of Sheldrake Council, Royal Arcanum, and a member of Flandreau Post, G. A. R., of New Rochelle, which post was named in honor of John Flandreau, a cousin of Mr. Perrin.

TOWN OF MOUNT PLEASANT.

The town of Mount Pleasant was erected under an act of March 7, 1788, and organized May 20, 1845. The township originally comprised all that part of the Manor of Philipsburgh lying north of Greenburgh. It is bounded north by the town of Ossining and New Castle, east by North Castle, south by Greenburgh, and west by Ossining and the Hudson River. In 1845 the town was divided to permit the formation of the town of Ossining. It gets its name from its pleasant location upon high hills. The town's population, according to the several census enumerations taken, has been as follows: In 1830, 4,932; in 1835; 5,757; in 1840, 7,308; in 1845, 2,962; in 1850, 3,323; in 1855, 3,677; in 1860, 4,517; in 1865, 4,389; in 1870, 5,210; in 1875, 5,411; in 1880, 5,450; in 1890, 5,844.

The names of the persons who have filled the office of Supervisor in the town will be found on another page of this book, under the head of Supervisors.

The present officers of the town are: Moses W. Taylor, Supervisor; J. Benedict See, Town Clerk; Andrew Tracy, Daniel Armstrong, David H. Cox and Charles H. Hall, Justices of the Peace; John E. Murray, Collector of Taxes. Post office address, North Tarrytown, N. Y.

Sleepy Hollow, made famous by the writings of Washington Irving, is located in the town. The town contains two thriving villages, North Tarrytown and Pleasantville. Unionville, Sherman Park, East View, Neperan, Pocantico Hills, Kensico and Tarrytown Heights are also located in the town.

The assessed value of real estate in the town, last year, was $9,903,349; personal property, $515,110. The tax rate for this year is $4.218 per $1,000, inside the villages of North Tarrytown and Pleasantville; $5.17 per $1,000 outside of villages.

North Tarrytown, on the Hudson River, was incorporated as a village by vote of the electors on Dec. 17, 1874. Its first election was held March 16, 1875. Josiah F. Kendall was elected its first president. The locality was formerly named Beekmantown in honor of its principal land owner. Its population in 1880 was 2,684, and in 1890 it was 3,179. In Jan., 1898, the census showed a population of 4,011.

David P. Hays

EDWARD T. LOVATT.

MOSES W. TAYLOR.

The village fire department was organized in 1876. Within the village limits is located the beautiful and widely famed Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, which, prior to April 11, 1865, was known as the Tarrytown Cemetery. The present officers of the village are: Joseph Ledwith, President; David Silver, Clerk; John Egan, Thomas Birdsall, Milton Purdy, John Cahill and Owen Martin, Trustees; Andrew Tracey, Collector; James Hawes, Treasurer. Post office address, North Tarrytown, N. Y.

The North Tarrytown railroad station is at Tarrytown on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad.

Pleasantville, on the Harlem Railroad, was incorporated as a village in 1897, and, according to the special census taken in Jan., 1898, has a population of 1,181. Its situation is very attractive, and each year adds to its popularity as a residence locality. The officers of the village are: Daniel P. Hays, President; William H. Bell, H. E. Washburn, R. Brundage, Jr., and Willet C. Brown, Trustees; William S. Moore, Clerk; Harry E. Smith, Tax Collector; James C. Bogen, Treasurer.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DANIEL P. HAYS.

Daniel Peixotto Hays, President of the Village of Pleasantville, was born in that place on March 28, 1854; a son of David and Judith (Peixotto) Hays, and descendant of Jacob Hays, who was High Constable of New York during the period of the revolution. His great-grandfather served with credit in the patriot army in the revolutionary war, and the homestead purchased by him at the close of that memorable struggle is still in possession of Mr. Hays. His preparatory education was obtained in the Thirteenth Street Public School, in the city of New York, and was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1873. Having accepted employment as an office boy in the law office of Carpentier & Beach while pursuing his studies, at the time of his graduation he had advanced to the position of managing clerk with the firm, and in 1877 was taken into partnership with the senior member, ex-Judge Beach, the new firm becoming Beach & Hays. A few months later, on the death of Judge Beach, Mr. Hays formed a co-partnership with James S. Carpentier, the remaining member of the old firm, which was maintained until the death of the latter in 1885. Mr. Hays then became associated with Samuel Greenbaum, under the firm name of Hays & Greenbaum. On May 1, 1898, Abraham Hershfield was admitted, and the firm became, as at present, Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield, with offices at 141 Broadway, New York city. Doubtless Mr. Hays is one of the best-known lawyers in New York, as he certainly ranks among the leaders of his profession. He is methodical, painstaking and energetic and devoted to the cause of his clients, facts to which his popularity is due. He has managed with ability and success many important cases that have come before the New York courts, notably that of General Adam Badeau against the executors of General Grant's estate for services in writing the "Grant Memoirs." He was counsel for General Sickles while the latter was Sheriff of New York County, and is his attorney at the present time.

Mr. Hays argued the case for General Sickles against Ashbel Green and others trustees of a railroad mortgage, in the United States Supreme Court. He also argued before the Court of Appeals and won the case of the people against Wilmerding, involving the right of the State to tax goods sold at auction, arguing against the constitutionality of the law. In politics Mr. Hays has always been more or less interested, as a Democrat. He was a delegate to the State Convention, from Rockland County, which nominated David B. Hill for Governor. He purchased the "Nyack City and Country," published in Nyack, N. Y., with a view of changing its political complexion and giving its support to Grover Cleveland. The paper is still a flourishing Democratic organ. In November, 1893, Mr. Hays was appointed a commissioner of appraisal to award damages caused by changes of grade necessary for the depression of tracks of the New York Central and Harlem Railroad, in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of New York city. In the same year he was appointed by Mayor Gilroy as a Civil Service Commissioner of the city of New York and was chosen chairman of that body. In his home village Mr. Hays has always been identified with the best interests of the place, and has contributed liberally to its progress. He was a firm advocate for village incorporation and did much to secure the success of the movement. In appreciation of his services in their behalf, his fellow-citizens elected him Village President, in March, 1898. Mr. Hays is a member of the Lawyers', the Reform, the Manhattan, the Democratic and other clubs. He was for several terms president of the Harlem Democratic Club. He was married on April 10, 1880, to Miss Rachel Hershfield, daughter of Aaron and Betsy R. Hirshfield, of New York city. They have five daughters.

EDWARD T. LOVATT.

Edward Trafford Lovatt, a former President of the village of North Tarrytown, was born in Newark, N. J., on May 22, 1850, a son of John and Mary A. Lovatt. He was the eldest of six children. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, graduating from the High School when but fifteen years of age. His parents removed to Tarrytown in 1866, where his father established silk mills. He worked in his father's mills until he succeeded in mastering the trade. To satisfy an ambition to become a lawyer he devoted all his leisure hours to study. As his means would not permit of his going to college, he decided upon doing what he considered the next best thing, to avail himself of what means of learning he had at hand. He passed a creditable examination for admission to the bar and was admitted to practice in 1878. His energy and ability soon gave him a prominent place among Westchester County lawyers and brought him clients from outside the county also. His practice was in both the criminal and civil courts. As the attorney and counsel for O'Brien & Clark and for Brown, Howard & Co., contractors, for the construction of the greater part of the new Croton Aqueduct, he became well and favorably known. He was also counsel for the Pocantico Water Works Company and was one of the counsel for heirs in the famous John Anderson will case. In politics Mr. Lovatt has always been associated with the Republican party. He is a familiar figure at conventions and other assemblies of his party, and is often called upon to display his ability as a ready and witty speaker in political campaigns. In 1883 he was elected president of his village, receiving a handsome majority. In the fall of the same year he was his party's nominee for County District Attorney. He, with his associates on the ticket, suffered defeat. He has served as a member of the Republican County Committee and of local committees and recognized as a party leader. He was for years president of the local Board of Education and filled the office of Corporation Counsel. He was one of the incorporators of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church and one of its first trustees. For many

years he was superintendent of the Sunday-school of that church. He has represented the church at Methodist conferences. Mr. Lovatt was married on May 22, 1871, to Miss Sarah Theodosia Tompkins, a grand niece of the Hon. Daniel D. Tompkins, formerly Governor of New York and Vice-President of the United States; of the union there are two children—John E. and Sarah T. Lovatt.

MOSES W. TAYLOR.

Moses W. Taylor, Supervisor, was born in the town of Scarsdale on August 9, 1839, a son of Andrew and Catherine (Williams) Taylor. He was educated in private and public schools of Yonkers. When 19 years of age, in 1858, he became a resident in the town of Mount Pleasant, where he now resides. He followed the occupation of his father and is a practical farmer. For twenty years he was extensively engaged in the pickle business. As a man of affairs he is favorably known. He has served the town of Mount Pleasant for nineteen years as Supervisor, Commissioner of Highways for four years, and held other positions in his town. He is a Democrat, active and prominent. He has represented his town in the Democratic County Committee, is a regular attendant at all conventions of his party and with great regularity is elected a delegate to the State Convention. He served for three years as postmaster at Neperan, recently resigning the position. For six years he acted as an appraiser for New York city in the matter of acquiring land for the [illegible] Watershed. He has been for fifteen years a trustee of the Westchester Savings Bank, has been a director of the Tarrytown National Bank since its organization, is a director of the White Plains Bank, is vice-president of the Westchester County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, and a member of the New York Society Sons of the Revolution; and has for twenty years been a member of Solomon Lodge, No. 196, F. and A. M. Mr. Taylor was married October 7, 1863, to Miss Jane Gibson, daughter of James and Jane Gibson, of Mount Pleasant.

CITY AND TOWN OF MOUNT VERNON.

Mount Vernon, formerly a part of the town of Eastchester, was incorporated as a village in 1853. Proceedings, under the general act for incorporation of villages, were commenced August 26, and completed December 13, of that year. A census taken at the time showed the population of the proposed new village to be 1,370. The organizers of the village were members of "The Home Industrial Association, No. 1, of New York City," who had, in 1850, bought property in the locality and had worked energetically to develop and improve their small possessions. The association was principally composed of mechanics and laboring men, who had combined for the purpose of securing homes near New York city where they were employed. The association was organized in New York city. On October 16, 1850, the members decided to purchase three hundred and seventy-five acres of land in the town of Eastchester, land which was subsequently included within the limits of the village of Mount Vernon. Horace Greeley and John Stevens

were nominated for the position of purchasing agent. The latter was chosen; the first check in payment for the land, $3,400, was dated November 1, 1850. Several names were proposed for the new settlement, viz.: Columbia, Feetwood, Rising Sun, Stevensville, Jefferson, Thousandville, Palestine, New Washington, Monticello, Washington, Lafayette, Little New York, Linden, Olive Branch, New Amsterdam, Enterprise, Homesville, Industria, Youngfield and Industry. On November 1, 1850, the name Monticello was adopted. This was shortly afterwards changed to Monticello City. On November 12, 1850, members visited the lands purchased and on that occasion Horace Greeley delivered an address complimenting them upon the step they had taken and commending the wisdom displayed in choosing the site for the proposed settlement. On January 10, 1851, the name of the locality was changed to Mount Vernon, the change being necessary to avoid postal difficulties. The election to decide for or against incorporation was held December 3, 1853, the polling place being in a store on the corner of Third Avenue and Third Street. The vote was eighty-two in favor of the proposition to fifty-two against. The first election for village officers was held March 7, 1854, when the following named persons were elected Trustees for the term of one year, viz.: Stephen Bogart, John B. Brennan, Joseph S. Gregory, M. D., Thomas Jones and William Saxton. The Board of Trustees elected Joseph S. Gregory, M. D., President of the village; Dr. Gregory resigned the office in July, of the same year, and Thomas Jones was appointed to succeed him. The Presidents appointed by Boards of Village Trustees were as follows: Cornelius A. Cooper, 1855; Richard Atkinson, 1856-57-60-62; Geo. L. Baxter, 1858; John B. Brennan, 1859; John Stevens, 1861; David Quackinbush, 1863. Presidents were elected by the people for a term of one year, commencing 1863, as follows: David Quackinbush, 1863-64; William H. Pemberton, 1865-66-67-68; Edward Martin, 1869. An amendment to the village charter passed in 1870 made the Presidential term two years. Under this amended charter the following were elected: Edward Martin, 1870-72; Azro Fowler, 1874; George R. Crawford, 1876; David Quackinbush, 1878-88; Henry Huss, 1880; John Van Santvoord, 1882; William J. Collins, 1884; Jared Sandford, 1886, 1890.

West Mount Vernon and Central Mount Vernon were incorporated as one village in the year 1869, and continued as such for nine years, until 1878, when its electors voted in favor of consolidation with the village of Mount Vernon. Christian Rost was the first President of the village, and he was succeeded by the following

GEORGE R. CRAWFORD.

EDWIN W. FISKE.

ADAM E. SCHATZ.

JOHN H. BRETT.

CLARENCE S. McCLELLAN.

DAVID O. WILLIAMS

ROBERT W. MACGOWAN.

WILLIAM H. VAN ARSDALE.

named gentlemen, in the order given: Joseph Bellesheim, Horace Loomis and John Van Santvoord. The Village Clerks were Isaac A. Farrington, John Zillig and H. C. Bissell.

Mount Vernon, by a special act of the State Legislature, was granted a city charter on March 12, 1892, and divided into five wards. At the first election held under this charter, in May, 1892, Edward F. Brush, M. D., Republican, was elected Mayor; he was succeeded by Edson Lewis, Republican, elected in May, 1894; Edwin W. Fiske, Democrat, was elected Mayor in 1896, and re-elected in 1898. Mount Vernon is known as "The City of Homes." It has finely laid out and well-paved and macadamized streets; its sewerage system is the most complete; its public schools are of high grade and churches of all denominations are numerous. The Fire Department of this city is supplied with the most modern of apparatus, drawn by horses, and though a volunteer department it equals in efficiency any, paid or volunteer, in the State.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad and the Harlem Branch of the New York Central Railroad have stations with the city limits, and, being situated within a half hour's ride of New York city, it is a favorite residence for people doing business in the latter place. Cars of the Union Electric Railway run between Mount Vernon and New York city, to corner of Third Avenue and 129th Street, in latter city, and between Mount Vernon and Yonkers, connecting in the latter city with the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad.

Mount Vernon's population in 1880 was 4,586; in 1890 the population had more than doubled, and, according to the census enumeration of that year, was 10,830. The present population is estimated at 23,000. The following are the acting city officers: Edwin W. Fiske, Mayor. Aldermen—James Dollard and William A. Roedel, First Ward; J. A. Cline and Edward T. Hayward, Second Ward; William D. Howe and J. George Hermes, Third Ward; William D Grant and Erland Anderberg, Fourth Ward; Adolph W. Wallander and James D. Connor, Fifth Ward. William N. Hoyt, City Clerk; John H. Brett, Receiver of Taxes; Henry B. Pruser, City Treasurer; John O'Toole, Comptroller; Adam E. Schatz, City Judge; William J. Marshall, City Attorney; Harry P. McTague, Commissioner of Public Works; Francis C. McIntyre, Commissioner of Charities; James K. Fuller, President Board of Police; Jeremiah Foley, Chief of Police; Joseph S. Wood, President Board of Education; Charles E. Nichols, Superintendent of Schools; David Farrington, President Board of Fire Commissioners; Charles H. Hein-

sohn, Chief Engineer Fire Department; J. H. Cordes, President Board of Assessors; G. W. Vincent, M. D., President Board of Health; Edward F. Bayer, President Civil Service Commissioners; James H. Perry, Inspector of Buildings.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

EDWIN W. FISKE.

Edwin W. Fiske, Mayor of the city of Mount Vernon, was born in Shamokin, Pa., on July 17, 1861, a son of Samuel and Amanda (Stoddart) Fiske, a descendant of revolutionary ancestry. He was educated in the public schools of Harrisburg, Pa. When eighteen years of age he was apprenticed to learn the Bessemer Steel Manufacturing business, being employed until he had mastered the trade by the Pennsylvania Steel Company, in Steelton, Pa. For the past fourteen years he has been engaged in the steam and hot-water heating business, in New York city, Yonkers and Mount Vernon. He came to Mount Vernon to reside eleven years ago. His genial ways and good-natured disposition soon made him a leader among the young men and in a remarkably short time he was forced into a prominent position in public affairs. In 1889 he was elected a Trustee of the village of Mount Vernon to represent the Second Ward. His removal from the ward in 1890 required him to relinquish this office. He was chosen several times as chairman of the Republican General Committee of Mount Vernon and was, in 1890, nominated by that party for President of the village; though defeated he made a creditable run. In 1891 he took issue with the Republican party on certain public questions and decided to unite with the Democratic party as the party best representing his political views. As the Democratic candidate he was elected, over a specially strong opponent, as an Alderman of the Second Ward in 1893. In 1894 he was unanimously nominated by the Democrats for Mayor, and so close was the election that the courts had to be called upon to decide. After several months' delay the courts rendered a decision to the effect that Mr. Fiske was defeated by one vote. Mr. Fiske remained as Alderman and was elected president of the Common Council and Acting Mayor. In 1898 he was again the Democratic candidate for Mayor, and was elected by a majority of 505. His administration as Mayor was a most successful one, and to him is greatly due the credit and praise the city of Mount Vernon is now receiving on account of its handsome streets and avenues. In the discharge of his official duties Mayor Fiske is an indefatigable worker; to accomplish what he does his friends assert that he is always on the alert, scarcely sleeping. In 1898 he was again the Democratic candidate for Mayor and elected by a majority even greater than the former.

He was among the organizers of Steamer Company, No. 3, of the Mount Vernon Fire Department, and subsequently became its foreman, in which position he continued until he was elected chief engineer of the Fire Department in 1893, which latter position he held until 1896. What he did for the Fire Department is a matter of history, sufficient it is to state that the Mount Vernon Fire Department is one of the best equipped in the State. Mayor Fiske is a member of the Firemen's Exempt Association, has been president and treasurer of the Firemen's Benevolent Association, and vice-president and a member of the Executive Committee of the International Association of Fire Engineers of the World. He is prominent in Masonic circles, is a member of Hiawatha Lodge, F. and A. M.; Mount Vernon Chapter, R. A. M.; Bethlehem Commandery,

O. D. O.'s, and of Mecca Shrine of New York city; is a member of the Order of B. P. O. Elks Lodge No. 1, of New York city; a member of Golden Rod Council, Royal Arcanum; a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, New York State; a member of Aque-a-Nonck Tribe, 369, I. O. Red Men, and of the Old Guard Colonial Wars, Chicago; a member of the Mount Vernon Cycle Club and Westchester County Wheelmen; a sustaining member of the Y. M. C. A.; a member of the City Club, of Yonkers, and of the City Club, of Mount Vernon; a member of the Democratic Club and Tammany Society, of New York city; a member of Mount Vernon Turn-Verein; a member of the Sons of Veterans, Chas. J. Nordquist Camp, 64, of Mount Vernon; a member of Vernon Conclave, 510, I. O. H.; a member of the American Spaniel Club and of the American Kennel Club, of New York city. Mayor Fiske was married June 7, 1892, to Miss Annie E. Smith, daughter of Henry C. and Annie Smith, of Mount Vernon.

ADAM E SCHATZ.

Adam E. Schatz, Democrat, City Judge of the city of Mount Vernon, was born on November 10, 1848, in the city of New York, a son of Jacob and Susanah (Schmitt) Schatz. Was educated in the schools of his native city, graduating from Columbia College, after which he was admitted to the bar and succeeded in building up a flourishing law business. Though his practice is general, he has secured much prominence by repeated successes gained as an attorney in important patent suits. As an inventor he also ranks high. His election as City Judge of Mount Vernon occurred on June 15, 1896, for a term of four years. He is the second person who has held the office since the city's incorporation. Though an active Democrat, Judge Schatz does not claim to be a politician, preferring to be considered as one wedded to his profession, and as a caretaker of a large legal practice. Judge Schatz was married on December 15, 1887, to Miss Anna Jeannette Bennett, daughter of Mathew and Margaret Bennett, of Brooklyn.

JOHN H. BRETT.

John H. Brett, Receiver of Taxes of the city of Mount Vernon, was born in Mount Vernon on August 4, 1854, a son of James and Ann (Harrington) Brett. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and soon after, at an early age, entered upon a mercantile career. By industrious habits and a close application to business he gained the respect of all with whom he came in contact. For many years he acted as manager for the late Andrew J. Gardner, an extensive dealer in flour and feed in Mount Vernon. On the death of Mr. Gardner Mr. Brett engaged in a similar business on his own account, which he still conducts. Though an active Democrat, interested in the advancement of the interests of his party, Mr. Brett could never be prevailed upon to accept public office until 1889; then it was that his special business abilities suggested him as a proper person to select for the responsible office of Receiver of Taxes. He received the nomination for that office from his party and he was elected over a popular opponent by a decisive majority. He has been re-elected continuously up to the present time, his majority increasing with the years, and usually his majority has been much greater than his associates' on the ticket. Mr. Brett is also very much interested in social matters; is a member of San Salvador Council, No. 174, K. of C.; a member of C. B. L., No. 321, of Mount Vernon; a member of Court Star, No. 228, F. of A.; a sustaining member of the Y. M. C. A.; a member of Mount Vernon Encampment, No. 58, K. of St. J. and M.; a member of the St. Vincent De Paul Society; a member of the Mount Vernon Turn-Verein; a member of the Mount Vernon Quartette Club, also member of City Club. Has been a member of the local Fire Department since 1890, is yet an active member of Niagara Hose Company and a member of the Firemen's Exempt Association. Mr. Brett was

married November 23, 1884, to Miss Margaret Delaney, daughter of Kearnan and Abby Delaney, of Fordham, N. Y.

DAVID O. WILLIAMS.

David O. Williams, postmaster of the city of Mount Vernon, was born in New York city on May 5, 1860, a son of John B. and Martha (Williams) Williams. Twelve years later, in 1872, he removed with his parents to Mount Vernon, where he has since continuously resided. In 1875 he graduated from what was then the high school of Mount Vernon, and, in June, 1876, began the study of law, entering for that purpose the law office of Joseph S. Wood. In October, 1876, Mr. Wood formed a partnership with Isaac N. Mills, who a few years afterwards was elected County Judge of Westchester County, under the firm name of Mills & Wood. Mr. Williams continued with this law firm until its dissolution, in May, 1882, when he formed a new alliance with Mr. Mills and has ever since been associated with the latter. He was admitted to practice February 15, 1884, passing number one out of a class of fifty or more, with a percentage of 98. He has won the universal esteem of all with whom his calling has brought him in contact, for the faithful and conscientious manner in which he has conducted the many affairs that have been entrusted to him. In June, 1893, he entered public life, having been chosen by the Common Council of his city as an Alderman to represent the Third Ward, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of a member from that ward, and on the reorganization of the Council two weeks thereafter he was elected president of that body, and during his term of office did much efficacious work. He was chairman of the Committee on Water and Sewers and in that position displayed considerable ability. He was also made chairman by the Mayor of a Special Committee of Aldermen to effect a consolidation into one district of the several school districts which then laid wholly or partly in the city, which consolidation was, through legislative enactment, brought about, and has proved a great benefit in the administration of the educational affairs of the city. When, upon the expiration of his term as Alderman, he was tendered a nomination for re-election, he declined, although the nomination was equivalent to an election. The Republican party, of which Mr. Williams has always been an active member and worker, nominated him in the spring of 1896 for City Judge, and though he was defeated in what proved to be a Democratic tidal wave, he ran way ahead of his associates on the ticket, being defeated by a majority of only 180, when the candidate for Mayor and others on the same ticket were defeated by majorities of over 500 and 600. Mr. Williams is a member of the New York State and Westchester County Bar Associations and of the Westchester Historical Association. He is a director of the local Home Building Association and also a director and one of the largest stockholders in the Mount Vernon Republican Association, the corporation which controls Lincoln Hall. He represented Mount Vernon in the Republican County Committee several years and has acted as secretary of that committee. In January last he was elected chairman of the Republican City Committee, after the most exciting contest for that position ever held in that city. He has long been active in the ranks of the Republican party and his work has been telling and effective, but always accomplished unassumingly. Personally his character has been most exemplary, and the record of his life is one above reproach. He was married March 7, 1895, to Miss Kathryn A. Williams, of Redding, Conn. In June last Mr. Williams was nominated by President McKinley as postmaster at Mount Vernon; his nomination was immediately confirmed by the United States Senate and he entered upon the discharge of his duties as such on the first of August following.

GEORGE R. CRAWFORD.

George R. Crawford, a former Village Trustee, a former Village President, the first Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, a member of the Board of Education of Mount Vernon, was born in White Plains, this county, on June 21, 1841, a son of Elisha and Judith (Tompkins) Crawford. He was educated in the White Plains Military Institute. At an early age he engaged in the fire insurance business, and in time became one of the most efficient in that line. At the age of fifteen he became connected with the Westchester Fire Insurance Company, established in 1837, and in that company has filled offices of the several grades until he reached the presidency, the position which he now holds; to his administration is greatly due the prominence and prosperity which the company now enjoys. Mr. Crawford became a resident of Mount Vernon thirty years ago, and since that date he has been closely identified with the history of the place; to his energy and perseverance, exhibited in public affairs, Mount Vernon owes much. He was a leading spirit in the organization of the local fire department, and in recognition of his services in this respect he was elected the first Chief Engineer of that department. He was elected a Village Trustee in 1870, and again in 1873. He was elected Village President in 1876, and served two years. Mr. Crawford is an old-line Jeffersonian — the greatest good of the greatest number—Democrat; at the present time he styles himself an "Anti-Repudiation Democrat." He has taken an active part in State as well as local politics. In 1892 he was at the head of the "Anti-Snap Democrats" in this county. He was one of the prime movers in the organization of the Democratic Club of Mount Vernon, and was elected its first president. In 1896 he refused to follow his party in the support of Bryan and silver; he was chosen chairman of the Twenty-second Congressional District Committee of "Gold Democrats," who supported John M. Palmer for President. Mr. Crawford holds a prominent position in the Masonic order, having filled many important offices; he is a member of Hiawatha Lodge, No. 434, F. and A. M.; is a member of Mount Vernon Chapter, No. 228, R. A. M.; a member of Bethlehem Commandery, K. T., No. 53; is a member of all the branches of Scottish Rites, and a member of the Mecca Temple. He was married on May 25, 1864, to Miss Lucretia Greig, daughter of James and Rebecca Grieg, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

ROBERT W. MACGOWAN.

Robert W. Macgowan, a former Alderman of the city of Mount Vernon, was born in Ulster County about sixty-five years ago. He comes of good old American stock, his grandfather, Nathaniel Lockwood, having served in the Continental Army from Connecticut during the revolutionary war. His father, James W. Macgowan, carried on the business of hand weaving in Westchester County, a very important business at that time, before the days of machinery. Mr. Macgowan has been a citizen of Mount Vernon for many years, and has rendered much good service to the community. He has always been a conscientious, hard-working representative of the people. He was first elected Village Trustee in 1890 as a Democrat, in a ward considered strongly Republican; was placed on the most important committees and gave details that care which assured the safe outcome of important issues. In two years he never absented himself from a single meeting, was a ready and intelligent debater of all questions, and most diligent on committee work. His faithful service insured his re-election by an increased majority. He secured much substantial legislation for his ward and posterity owes a debt of gratitude to his faithful discharge of duties placed upon him. Mr. Macgowan is an active fireman and has for several years served as president of Steamer Company No. 3. He has been a volunteer fireman for forty-eight years and never shirked when there was brave work to be done.

CLARENCE S. McCLELLAN.

Clarence Stewart McClellan, a former Village Trustee, a former City Treasurer and recent Postmaster, was born in Mount Vernon, on May 6, 1860, a son of Pelham L. and Sarah A. (Ferdou) McClellan. He was educated in the public schools of his native village. On graduating from school he served for a time as clerk in the law office of his father, but shortly after decided upon engaging in the business of a real estate and insurance broker. His energy and perseverence displayed in his new vocation, in connection with ready intelligence and reliable judgment, soon earned for him a place among the most foremost and most successful in that branch of business. To-day he is considered one of the best informed as to values of real estate in the city of Mount Vernon; he has been and is at present a member of several commissions appointed by courts to determine value of land in different sections of the county; has also acted as executor or administrator of large estates, disposing of large quantities of real and personal properties. He carried on alone for many years the real estate and insurance business, but the growth of the business became so great that he found it necessary to have a partner, and in 1891 he became associated with Thomas R. Hodge, the present County Register of Deeds, the firm name being McClellan & Hodge, which continues at this time. Mr. McClellan has for many years been closely identified with the best interests of Mount Vernon, and in appreciation of his sterling worth his neighbors have signified their preferment by electing him to office. He was treasurer of School District No. 4, town of Eastchester, in 1888-89-90; was elected a Village Trustee, representing the Second Ward, in 1890; was elected the first Treasurer of the City of Mount Vernon, on June 15, 1892, and served until June 15, 1894. In 1894 he was the unanimous choice of his party for Postmaster of Mount Vernon, and received the appointment to that position from President Cleveland; the large bond required from occupants of the office was furnished by Mr. McClellan within twenty-four hours from the time he received the necessary papers from Washington; he vacated the office on August 1, 1898, on the qualification of his successor, David O. Williams. In politics Mr. McClellan has always been a Democrat. He was one of the organizers of the People's Bank of Mount Vernon, and became one of its directors, and subsequently was elected its vice-president; in January, 1898, he succeeded Horace Loomis as its president, which position he now holds. He is vice-president of the Eastchester Electric Light Company, of Mount Vernon, and one of the directors of the Tarrytown, White Plains and Mamaroneck Railway Company. Mr. McClellan was married on February 14, 1886, to Miss Sarah C. Collins, daughter of William J. Collins, of Mount Vernon.

WILLIAM H. VAN ARSDALE.

William H. Van Arsdale, a former chief of the Fire Department, Village Trustee and Justice of the Peace of Mount Vernon, was born in New York city on May 19, 1837, a son of Simon and Elizabeth (Ford) Van Arsdale, and is a descendant of one of the old Knickerbocker families of his native city. He was educated in the public schools of New York and subsequently learned the trade of a carpenter. He became a resident of Mount Vernon in 1863, when that place was but a mere hamlet, and assisted greatly in its development. In 1878 he embarked in the livery and undertaking business, which he still continues. He has for years taken an active part in public affairs. In New York city he was a member of the Fire Department, belonging to what was known as the "Big Six" Engine Company. In Mount Vernon he was one of the organizers of the local Fire Department, serving for two years as assistant foreman, and for three years as foreman of Clinton Hook and Ladder Company; subsequently he served two years as chief of the Department. He was elected a Trustee of the village of Mount Vernon and served two years, also was elected a Justice of the Peace for a term of four years.

THE TOWN OF NEW CASTLE.

The town of New Castle was formed March 18, 1891. Prior to this date it was a part of the town of North Castle. The town is situated about thirty-five miles from New York City, and is on the line of the Harlem Railroad. On its northern boundary line lies the towns of Cortlandt, Yorktown and Somers, on the east is the town of Bedford, on the south the town of North Castle and on the west the towns of Ossining and Mount Pleasant. The town was called by the Indians Shappequa or Chappequa; this latter name is still applied to a thriving locality in the southern section of the town. The name New Castle is believed to have been given on account of an Indian palisaded fort or castle that stood in the vicinity. John Richbell, who purchased in 1661, from the Indians, the land on which Mamaroneck was formed, in 1666 concluded another purchase of a large tract of land extending twenty miles north of the Sound. This land included the whole of what is now the New Castle township.

During the American Revolution the town was the scene of many conflicts between contending forces, and the defenceless inhabitants suffered much from depredations of the enemy.

Within the limits of the town lies partly the village of Mount Kisco and the localities known as Chappaqua (on the Harlem Railroad) and Millwood.

A fair average valuation of land, principally farm land, in the town is fifty dollars per acre. The assessed valuation of real estate in the town is $1,427,380; personal, $474,987, as fixed by Assessors of 1897. The town tax rate this year is $4.7544 per $1,000 of assessed valuation inside of village of Mount Kisco; $7.5456 per $1,000 assessed valuation outside village of Mount Kisco. The rate last year was $7.30 per $1,000 inside village; $12.316 outside village.

The population of the town has been, according to various census enumerations, as follows: In 1830, 1,336; in 1835, 1,406; in 1840, 1,529; in 1845, 1,495; in 1850, 1,800; in 1855, 1,702; in 1860, 1,817; in 1865, 1,870; in 1870, 2,152; in 1875, 2,242; in 1880, 2,297; in 1890, 2,110.

The present town officers as follows: Joseph O. Miller, Mount Kisco, Supervisor; Orrin P. Barnes, Chappaqua, Town Clerk; Hugh Douglas, Edgar Lounsberry, Samuel T. Clark and Walter H. Haight, Justices of the Peace; David C. Kipp, Sing Sing, Collector of Taxes.

Property sold for unpaid taxes is usually purchased by private individuals. Back taxes are payable to the Supervisor.

The village of Mount Kisco was incorporated in 1875, and according to a census taken in January, 1898, has a population of 1,374. Its population in 1880 was 728; in 1890 it was 1,095. The village is a station on the Harlem Railroad. The present village officers are as follows: Elbert T. Bailey, President; Edwin B. Fish, Stephen Sarles, George H. Knapp and Townsend Matthews, Trustees; Walter B. Osborne, Clerk; Frederick J. Carpenter, Collector of Taxes. The village lies in two towns—New Castle and Bedford—and is the only village in either town.

The unincorporated village of Chappaqua had a population in 1880 of 330; in 1890 the population had increased to more than double, to 733.

TOWN OF NEW ROCHELLE.

The present township of New Rochelle was formed March 7, 1788. It is delightfully situated on Long Island Sound, which bounds it on the south; on the east lie the towns of Scarsdale and Mamaroneck; on the north the town of Scarsdale, and on the west are the Hutchinson's River and the town of Pelham. New Rochelle is a station on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, on the main line and on the Harlem Branch of that road, sixteen miles from the Grand Central Station, New York city. During the summer months steamboats connect Glen Island with New York city and carry passengers to and from the town. The township formerly belonged to the Manor of Pelham. The land was included in the grant executed by the Indians, in 1640, to the Dutch West India Company, but no attempt was made to settle upon it until after 1654, when Thomas Pell became the owner of it and the adjacent land of Pelham. John Pell, lord of the Manor of Pelham, a nephew of Thomas Pell, sold to Jacob Leisler, of the city of New York, on September 20, 1689, six thousand and one hundred acres of land within the Manor of Pelham at a price which would now be equal to one dollar and forty cents per acre, land upon which the present town of New Rochelle was subsequently erected. It is believed that in this portion of the manor a settlement had been commenced some years previous by a few French Huguenots, who had come up from New York city. The Huguenots, or French Protestants of New Rochelle, were a part of a great number who fled from France to escape persecution on account of their religious views. The town derives its name from La Rochelle, capital of the department of Lower Charente in France, a place dear to the hearts of the oppressed

John G. Carlisle

CORNELIUS E. KENE.

CHARLES G. BANKS.

GEORGE W. DAVIDS.

GEORGE T. DAVIS.

MICHAEL J. DILLON.

JAMES ROSS.

ANDREW J. SELZ.

owing to its having been to them for a time a city of refuge, and from which they were eventually compelled to fly. The main body of the Huguenots fled from France in 1681 and between that year and 1686 many of them came to New Rochelle. They landed at Bonnefoi Point, now known as Hudson Park, in this township. To mark the spot where the Huguenots first planted a foot upon the town's friendly soil, a monument of stone was erected in Hudson Park, on April 27, 1898, by Huguenot descendants residing in the town, acting with members of the Westchester County Historical Society.

A list of the early Supervisors of the town will be found under a separate head in this volume.

During the American Revolution the town was the scene of much activity among the contending forces.

Reports to the contrary notwithstanding, there was a time within the town's history when a public office went begging. In 1764 Abel Deveaux, who was elected Tax Collector, refused to qualify; Abraham Seacord was appointed by the court to fill the vacancy, but he took himself outside the jurisdiction of the court because he did not want to serve. Other attempts to fill the office failing, Peter Badeau, inspired by good citizenship, agreed to accept the trust.

The first public school houses in this town were erected in 1795, three in number. The first school election held in the town took place December 7, 1812. In 1857 what is now the principal school building, on Trinity Place, was completed. The act authorizing the establishment of a free school in District No. 1, New Rochelle, was passed by the Legislature March 20, 1857. Within the last two years three new large brick school buildings have been erected in District No. 1, necessary to meet increasing demands.

What is now Huguenot Street was originally known as High Street, in Queen Ann's Charter.

The first Town Hall was erected on the corner of Main and Mechanic Streets, in 1828, with money left to the town in the will of William Henderson—$1,550. The present Town Hall, on the same site, was built in the year 1870, the Legislature authorizing the town to raise the necessary funds.

Josiah L. Count was authorized by act of the State Legislature, passed April 16, 1830, to erect and maintain a dock adjacent to his land, lying on New Rochelle Creek.

The County Board of Supervisors, on November 20, 1854, granted authority to locate a cemetery in New Rochelle, to be known as Beechwood Cemetery, of New Rochelle.

The New Rochelle Fire Department, now one of the most efficient in the county, fully equipped with the most modern improved apparatus, was established March 29, 1861.

As mentioned elsewhere in this volume, the remains of Thomas Paine were buried in this town, and a monument erected to his memory stands on North Street.

David's Island, situated in the harbor of New Rochelle, was ceded to the United States by an act of the Legislature passed April 20, 1868, the same to be purchased by the United States for military purposes.

Hart's Island, situated in Long Island Sound, was ceded to the United States by act of the Legislature, passed May 11, 1874, for lighthouse purposes.

An act of the State Legislature, passed May 17, 1886, empowered the town of New Rochelle to acquire title to certain lands and water rights for the purpose of a public park and public improvement. Under this act Hudson Park became the property of the town, by purchase authorized by vote of the electors.

The town's population, according to the several census enumerations, has been as follows, in the years given: In 1830, 1,274; in 1835, 1,261; in 1840, 1,816; in 1845, 1,977; in 1850, 2,548; in 1855, 3,101; in 1860, 3,519; in 1865, 3,968; in 1870, 3,915; in 1875, 4,678; in 1880, 5,276; in 1890, 9,057.

The assessed valuation of property in the township, as fixed by the Assessors of 1897, is as follows: Real, $14,471,620; personal, $1,097,023. The tax rate this year is $4.428 on each $1,000, of assessed valuation inside the village of New Rochelle; $6.273 per $1,000 outside the village of New Rochelle.

The present officials of the town are as follows: Michael J. Dillon, Supervisor; Augustine Smith, Town Clerk; Samuel F. Swinburne, Augustine Smith and M. B. Valentine, Justices of the Peace; John Koellmer, Receiver of Taxes. Post office address, New Rochelle, N. Y.

The first meeting of the officers of the New Rochelle village government was held on January 21, 1858, when the Board of Trustees elected Albert Smith Village President. A new charter was granted to the village by act of the State Legislature on April 20, 1864. The charter has been amended in many respects since the latter date. During the present year, 1898, the Legislature passed a bill granting to the town of New Rochelle a city charter; the act failed to become a law owing to Governor Black withholding his signature.

The population of the village was, in 1890, as shown by the census enumeration, 8,217; the recent census, taken in January, 1898, places it at 12,297.

The village is a locality noted for its residence parks, its well-laid-out streets, excellent system of sewerage, and all the permanent improvements that tend to make it as it is, an up-to-date village. The public water supply is controlled by a private corporation, and is a satisfactory one. The streets are illuminated by gas and electricity.

It has an extensive water front and public docks where vessels can land. Its bathing beaches prove attractive to residents in the surrounding country. Numerous yachting and rowing clubs have there club houses here, bordering upon Long Island Sound. Within the village limits is located Starin's Glen Island, in Neptune Bay, the famous pleasure resort.

The present village officers are as follows: Henry S. Clarke, President; Matthaus Bantel, Daniel Brady, Thomas Burke, John Conlon, U. X. Griffin, John Koellmer, Frederick Lorenzen, William Murray, Herbert A. Quackenbush and John W. Rough, Trustees; Andrew J. Selz, Clerk; John Koellmer, Receiver of Taxes.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CHARLES G. BANKS.

Charles G. Banks, a former Register of Deeds of Westchester County, and former Police Justice of New Rochelle, was born in the town of North Castle, on May 26, 1847. At the age of seventeen he left the farm to make his way in the world, first as a clerk of the Le Roy Place Hotel, at New Rochelle. Hotel life was not his calling, and he commenced the study of law, graduating from the Law Department of the New York University in the class of '75, was admitted to the Bar the same year, and almost immediately became the senior member of the well-known law firm of Banks & Keogh (the latter now Justice Martin J. Keogh, of the Second Department). Before graduating from the New York University, he was elected Police Justice of New Rochelle, for a term of four years; was chosen Corporation Counsel for several years. In 1877 he was elected Register of Deeds of Westchester County, upon the Republican ticket, by a majority of 1,777 votes, although the county went Democratic, as to other nominees, by over a thousand majority. Mr. Banks is the only person ever elected president of New Rochelle for three successive terms, a period of six years. He is a large operator in and owner of real estate, is a hard worker and thinks for himself; is practically a self-made man, having gradually reached his present position of a leading lawyer and business man by his own efforts and staying qualities. Mr. Banks has a large and lucrative clientage, and is recognized as an authority upon matters pertaining to real estate. Millions of dollars pass through his hands in the settlement of estates and investing of trust funds. While attending close to business he finds time to indulge in much that is a pleasure to him, is a lover of a good horse, and has the reputation of knowing one when he sees

it, and is a breeder of some of the choicest by way of pastime. He is also a lover of tarpon fishing and other sports, and for the past ten years with his wife has been a regular visitor to Florida during the winter.

GEORGE W. DAVIDS.

George W. Davids, formerly Village President, Supervisor, County Treasurer, etc., was born in New York city, on October 28, 1834, a son of Thaddeus Davids, the well-known writing ink manufacturer. When he was a mere lad his parents became residents of New Rochelle and closely associated with the early history of the place; David's Island, the present site of Fort Slocum, was named in honor of the family. Young Davids was educated in the private school of New Rochelle; after leaving school, he, like several of his brothers, decided upon becoming a sailor; tired of this occupation he returned and entered his father's warerooms in New York City, where he continued, most of the time as manager, up to the hour of his death, which occurred on April 4, 1883. He, as a young man, took an active interest in politics, on the side of Democracy; his popularity insured success whenever he consented to be a candidate for office. He was elected President of the Village of New Rochelle, in 1867 and 1868; was elected Supervisor of the Town in 1869, and re-elected six times; was chosen chairman of the Board of Supervisors; was elected without opposition to the office of County Treasurer; was two years Village Treasurer; was many years member and president of the Board of Education, was a Town Hall Commissioner; was seven years foreman of Enterprise Hook and Ladder Company, and served one term as chief of the local Fire Department; served many years as vestryman of Trinity Episcopal Church, and was conspicuous in the Masonic order, a member and prominent official of Huguenot Lodge, No. 46, F. and A. M.

GEORGE T. DAVIS.

George T. Davis, who formerly held the offices of Village Clerk, Town Clerk, Village Trustee, etc., was born in New Rochelle, on December 12, 1843, the eldest son of Clark and Mary Ann Davis; a descendant, on the maternal side, of the early settlers of New Rochelle, and on the paternal side of the settlers of New Haven and Derby, Conn. At the time of his birth his father was captain of a market sloop plying between New Rochelle and New York City; in 1844 his father gave up the water and became a farmer in Upper New Rochelle. On this farm the subject of this sketch spent his boyhood days, attending the neighborhood public school, where he received his education. In May, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, 22d Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and served in Baltimore and Harper's Ferry. In 1863 he re-enlisted, and took part in the Gettysburg campaign and was in the engagement at Sporting Hill, Pa., and in the bombardment of Carlisle, Pa.; was attached to the Army of the Potomac until Haggerstown, Md., was reached, when the regiment was sent home to assist in quelling the draft riots in New York, and shortly after was discharged. On leaving the army he returned to the farm and there remained until 1871. In 1871, on April 1, he succeeded his father in the undertaking business at Upper New Rochelle, a business that had been started by his father in 1864, and with which he had been connected, associated with his father. At the suggestion of prominent residents of New Rochelle, he removed his place of business to that village, locating first in the Town Hall building, then, three years later, in his present situation, corner of Huguenot and Rose streets, and established a business, as a funeral director, second to none in the county. His business is confined not to New Rochelle alone, as New York city and elsewhere quite frequently demand his services. His eldest son, George M., who is a skilled embalmer, is associated in business with him. Mr. Davis has personally directed some of the finest weddings in his vicin-

ity. He has always taken an active interest in military matters; after the Civil War he joined Company G, 17th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and served until its disbandment; he assisted in organizing Company D, 3d Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., rising from a private through the several grades to a second lieutenant, resigning in 1872; next joined the 27th Regiment, and subsequently the Eagle Troop of Cavalry, known as Troop E, the crack troop of New York State at that time, and arose to position of sergeant, and served in it six years and until Governor Cornell disbanded the cavalry and the company was reorganized as the Eleventh Separate Company, Infantry. Made several unsuccessful attempts to organize a military company in New Rochelle. He is a member of the Old Guard, New York City. Mr. Davis comes naturally by his military enthusiasm, his great-grandfather was a colonel and his grandfather a captain in the Connecticut militia, his brother also served in the New York militia, and a nephew in the late war with the Spaniards. Mr. Davis is now engaged in compiling a list of those who served in the various wars of the United States from New Rochelle. He has been actively associated with public affairs, and received many honors at the hands of his neighbors. In 1872 he was elected Village Clerk, and held the position five consecutive years; elected Inspector of Election in 1873; Town Clerk in 1874; Excise Commissioner in 1875; Town Auditor in 1878; Village Trustee in 1893. He was the unsuccessful nominee of the Republican party for member of Assembly in 1881; was a clerk of every general election from 1871 to 1894; was Clerk and Register of first organized Village Board of Health, in 1882, serving until 1888. Has been foremost in furthering public improvements, particularly in securing Hudson Park for the town, and a system of sewerage for the village, and recently was instrumental in securing for the village a fire alarm system, which is under his charge as ssuperintendent. He joined Enterprise Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, in 1872, filled all the offices, acting as foreman four years; was Chief Engineer of the Fire Department one year; at the end of twenty years he left Enterprise and connected himself with Huguenot Engine Company, No. 1, and is its present foreman. He is a member of Huguenot Lodge, No. 46, F. & A. M., was its S. W. five years, treasurer seven years; Huguenot Council, No. 397, R. A., its secretary seventeen years; Recorder of Echo Council, No. 55, L. A. B. A.; P. C. of Huguenot Commandery, No. 314, O. G. C.; historian and quartermaster Flandreau Post, No. 509, G. A. R.; treasurer Court Robin Hood, No. 8,058, A. O. F.; treasurer Court Robin Hood, No. 181, F. of A.; treasurer Siwaney Tribe, No. 335, I. O. R. M.; secretary Huguenot Association of New Rochelle; treasurer of New Rochelle Co-Operative B. & L. Association; director of Exempt Firemen's Association; is also a member of Cerneau Consistory, No. 1, A. A. S. R., Masons, and Ivanhoe Encampment, No. 30, K. of St. J. & M., of New York. He was one of the founders of St. John's E. Church, "Wilmot," New Rochelle, and in 1865 was elected its clerk and a vestryman, positions which he still retains. Mr. Davis was married August 11, 1869, to Miss Henrietta Palmer, daughter of John Palmer, of New Rochelle.

MICHAEL J. DILLON.

Michael J. Dillon, Supervisor of the town of New Rochelle, was born in that town on October 29, 1852, the eldest son of John and Anne (Drought) Dillon, who were married in New Rochelle in 1849. Supervisor Dillon's maternal grandfather and his paternal grandmother were among the early Irish settlers in New Rochelle, away before the "forties." He was educated in private and public schools and in the Lockwood Academy of New Rochelle, graduating with honors. After leaving school he entered his father's grocery store as a clerk; subsequently he was appointed to an inspectorship in the city of New York, and then promoted to be contract clerk, in the same department, which position he held until the opposi-

tion party came into power. Mr. Dillon has always been a Democrat and for many years has been a recognized leader in his party; he has been many times the successful candidate for public office; in the village and town where he is best known he enjoys the confidence of his neighbors, as is evidenced by his repeated success at the polls. He was elected three times as Town Clerk, once as an Assessor, elected and served eight years as Receiver of Taxes, served ten years as Clerk of the Village, and at present is Supervisor, for which office he received a majority of 653, the largest ever given any candidate for a political office in that town. At the organization of the 1898 Board of Supervisors he was elected chairman Board of Canvassers. Mr. Dillon has attended as a delegate almost every Democratic State Convention since 1879; in that year he was one of the delegates in the State Convention from the Second Assembly District. Mr. Dillon has for many years been a member of the Democratic County Committee, and held many important positions connected with the committee's work. For a long period he has been at the head of delegations sent by his town to the several conventions of his party, and has been frequently honored by election to the chairmanship of county, Senatorial and Assembly conventions. He is a member of many clubs and societies and stands well in social circles in New Rochelle and New York City; is a member of the Foresters, of the Knights of Columbus, and of the Democratic Club, of New York City. He has for many years been closely identified with the Fire Department of his town, energetically serving in the ranks, and for several years was foreman of Enterprise Hook and Ladder Company. In his early life Mr. Dillon was considered an athlete of recognized merit, and as a baseball player justly won much local fame; he was captain of the then distinguished New Rochelle Athletic Club, of New Rochelle, at the time Mr. Adrian Iselin, the Wall Street banker, erected the "one-hundred-thousand-dollar gymnasium building," in New Rochelle, for that club. Mr. Dillon over twenty years ago established an extensive real estate, insurance and auctioneer business in New Rochelle and New York city, out of which he has realized a small fortune and the reputation of being a leader in his line. He has always taken an active interest in local public affairs and been a promoter of public improvements. In 1882 he was married to Miss Annie Havey, daughter of Philip and Ann Havey, of Eastchester; his wife died in 1884, leaving him a family consisting of three sons and one daughter, viz.: Gregory, John, Annie and Philip H. Dillon.

CORNELIUS E. KENE

Cornelius Eugene Kene, a former Justice of New Rochelle, was born in Brooklyn, N Y., on November 6, 1852, a son of John R. and Ellen J. Kene. His parents removed to Tuckahoe, Westchester County, when he was a child, and he was educated in the public schools of that county until 1867. He studied in private preparatory schools in New York City, Baltimore and Ilchester, Maryland, until 1871, and entering the Columbia College Law School, was graduated in May, 1873. In December of the same year he was admitted to the bar. To gain a thorough knowledge of general practice, he continued his studies for four years more with the firm of Close & Robertson, at White Plains, Westchester County. He spent the legislative winters of 1876 and 1877 with Senator Robertson, as clerk of the Senate Judiciary Committee, at Albany, and as assistant to the Hon. Montgomery H. Throop, in the work of revising and editing the "Code of Civil Procedure." In 1877 Mr. Kene became a member of the firm of Banks, Keogh & Kene, which later became Banks & Kene, with offices at New Rochelle and Port Chester. Since January, 1879, he has practiced alone, recognized as one of the leading lawyers of the Westchester Bar; in 1885 he opened an office in New York city. He has been elected Police Justice,

Civil Justice, and Corporation Counsel of New Rochelle, of which he remains a citizen. His clientage extends over several counties and into the State of Connecticut. He has been counsel in a large number of important litigations, involving large interests and intricate legal questions, and has earned the reputation of an industrious student and safe adviser. Although so busy as a professional man, Mr. Kene cultivates literature and the arts. He is a classical scholar, speaking several modern languages. He is the author of translations, for private circulation, in poetry and prose, from the Greek and Latin writers. He is a popular public speaker and has delivered numerous addresses.

Mr. Kene married Emma Christine Ehrhart, of New York City, in 1887; of the union there are two bright sons. The residence of Mr. Kene is situated upon the highest ridge of Huguenot Park, in New Rochelle township, and commands a superb and unrivaled water view and landscapes; the broad Sound and north shore of Long Island from Great Neck to Orient Point on the east, the woodlands and meadows toward White Plains on the north, the Palisades and Jersey hills on the west, and on the south the territory as far as Manhattan Island are included in the vistas and prospects from his loggia and observatory. If Mr. Kene has a passion, it is his enthusiastic love of nature. He is well pleased when allowed to dilate to his callers and friends upon her glorious changing scenery in the four seasons, as viewed from his home outlook.

JAMES ROSS.

James Ross, Postmaster at New Rochelle, was born in that town, on December 19, 1860, son of John G. and Catherine M. Ross. He was educated in the pubic schools of his native town. Shortly after leaving school he was appointed to the position of Assistant Postmaster in the New Rochelle post office, under Postmaster Benjamin Badeau, and served in that office under Postmasters A. M. Dederer, W. H. Le Count and William V. Molloy. He was appointed Postmaster by President McKinley on April 12, 1898, to succeed William V. Molloy, who had resigned on being elected Sheriff. Mr. Ross is considered one of the best informed men in the State on post office routine. It was his knowledge of what is required of a postmaster that suggested his appointment to President McKinley. Mr. Ross has always been a Republican, and is at present a recognized leader of his party. He has been elected to the offices of Village Trustee, Town Assessor, ten years, and Village Clerk. He has for many years been identified with the New Rochelle Fire Department, and is a member of Relief Steam Fire Engine Company, at times filling the several offices in that company; he was its first foreman and held the office six years. He has for nine years been Chief Engineer of the Fire Department; the present high efficiency attained by the department is greatly due to his energy and skillful management.

ANDREW J. SELZ.

Andrew J. Selz, Clerk of the Village of New Rochelle, was born on February 25, 1874, in that village, a son of August and Annie (Janz) Selz. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and in the New York University. After completing a four year course, he began the study of law. In 1896 he was appointed by President Clarke to the position of Village Clerk, and said appointment was confirmed by the Board of Village Trustees. He continues in the office. As an athlete Mr. Selz has had some prominence; in 1896 he was captain of the New York University Club base ball team. He is a member of the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity and a member of Huguenot Lodge, F. & A. M. He is unmarried. Has always resided in New Rochelle.

JOHN Q. UNDERHILL.

John Quincy Underhill, a former Village President, Village Trustee and member of the Board of Education, Town Auditor, and present President of the Board of Sewer Commissioners, of New Rochelle, and Congressman-elect, was born in New Rochelle, on February 19, 1848, a son of George W. L. and Julia Ann (Barker) Underhill; is a descendent of Capt. John Underhill, (eighth generation in direct line), who came to this country from England in 1630; fought in the Indian wars of New England and New York, and finally settled on Long Island, near Matinicock Point, which was a part of his domain of two thousand acres; from Capt. John Underhill descended all of the Westchester county Underhills. The subject of this sketch has been a resident of New Rochelle all his life; he received his education in private and public schools and at the New York Free Academy, which is now the College of the City of New York. He entered the employ of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company thirty years ago, and from a humble clerkship he arose to the position of secretary, advancement earned by faithful and intelligent service; this station he held nineteen years. The same qualities which had commanded for him recognition, served to secure for him further promotion; he is at present Vice-President and Treasurer of that company. In politics Mr. Underhill has always been identified with the Democratic party. He was elected a Village Trustee in 1877, and in 1878 was elected Village President and was subsequently re-elected to these offices; in 1880 he was elected a Town Auditor; for several years he served as a member of the Board of Education. He is now, and has been for ten years, President of the Commissioners of Sewers and Drainage of the Village of New Rochelle. He was elected to Congress November 8, 1898. He is a member of the Larchmont Yacht Club, the New York Athletic Club, the New Rochelle Yacht Club, the New Rochelle Rowing Club, and the Democratic Club of New York. He was married on November 16, 1873, to Miss Minnie B. Price, daughter of James H. and Deborah B. Price, of Sag Harbor, N. Y.; of the union there is one child, Anna B. Underhill.

TOWN OF NORTH CASTLE.

North Castle became a township on March 7, 1788. It is situated thirty-six miles from New York city. It is bounded north by towns of New Castle and Bedford, east by town of Poundridge, south by town of Harrison and State of Connecticut, and on the west by the town of Mount Pleasant. The origin of the town's name is attributed to the same object that suggested the name of the adjacent town of New Castle, the Indian castle that tradition credits the locality with possessing at one time, and which stood about where Armonk is now situated. The town of New Castle was set off from North Castle in 1791. The Indians styled the locality "Wampus Land," named in honor of Wampus, an Indian chief. In colonial records the old town is referred to as the "Liberty of North Castle." According to these records the inhabitants of the Liberty of North Castle, in 1724, petitioned the Court of General Sessions for permission to build a public pound. North Castle and New Castle were under the Colonial Government portions of the Manor of Scarsdale. Previous to the formation of the present township, April ye 6th, 1736, the first town meeting of record was held to elect officers. Armonk, Banksville, Kensico, North Castle and Valhalla are prominent localities within the township. The town has no incorporated village. Tourists find much in this town that interests; the majestic hills which abound, the gap styled "Brimstone Alley," the locality known as "Devil's Den," and a safe passage through the gloomy woods of the "Dark Valley," located just west of the high Whippoor-Will Hill. The Bronx river runs through a section of this town. Wampus Pond, a tributary of the Byram river, lies in the vicinity of Whippoor-Will Hill; Byram Lake is located in the north east part of the town. Cohamong Pond lies a mile east of Byram Lake. Mehanas river forms the eastern boundary line, dividing the town from the town of Poundridge. From the Rye Ponds, lying upon the southern border of the town, issues the principal branch of the Bronx river.

The town's history relating to American Revolutionary times is of especial interest, and many sections of the town have historic value owing to scenes of strife enacted there during that period.

The population of the town has been as follows: In 1830, 1,653; in 1835, 1,789; in 1840, 2,058; in 1845, 2,010; in 1850, 2,189; in 1855, 2,415; in 1860, 2,487; in 1865, 2,198; in 1870, 1,996; in 1875, 1,961; in 1880, 1,818; in 1890, 1,475.

The assessed valuation of this town was fixed by the last Board

of Supervisors as follows: Real property, $767,455; personal, $194,-865. The tax rate this year is $7.99 on each $1,000 of the assessed valuation.

The present officials of the town are as follows: Joseph B. See, of Valhalla, Supervisor; Charles McDonald, of Armonk, Town Clerk; Charles Ferris, Isaac R. Tripp, John L. Weinheimer and Hobart Cox, Justices of the Peace; Joseph J. Johnson, of Armonk, Collector of Taxes.

TOWN OF NORTH SALEM.

The town of North Salem was organized March 7, 1788. It is situated about fifty-six miles from New York city. It is bounded on the north by Putnam County, east by the State of Connecticut, west by the town of Somers and on the south by the town of Lewisboro. The territory composing the town was prior to 1776 a part of Cortlandt Manor, and the north section of the town of Salem, the lower section of the latter town being South Salem, afterward Lewisboro. The surface of the town is partly covered with lofty hills; the soil is well adapted to farming purposes. A fair average value of land is placed at one hundred dollars per acre.

The Mutighticoos river runs through the center of the town and empties into the Croton river. Peach Pond, covering about four hundred acres of ground, lies in the north-east corner of the town; Beaver Pond, near by, is also an attractive sheet of water.

Purdy Station, on the Harlem Railroad, is situated near the junction of the Kitchawan or Croton and Mutighticoos rivers, in the western section of the town.

Croton Falls, also a station on the line of the Harlem Railroad, is in the north-west section of the town.

Salem Center and North Salem are also prosperous localities within the township.

The population of the town, according to the numerous census enumerations taken, has been as follows: In 1830, 1,276; in 1835, 1,178; in 1840, 1,161; in 1845, 1,228; in 1850, 1,335; in 1855, 1,528; in 1860, 1,497; in 1865, 1,522; in 1870, 1,754; in 1875, 1,583; in 1880, 1,693; in 1890, 1,730. The present population is estimated at 2,000.

The assessed valuation of land in the town is fixed by the town Assessors last year, was: Real, $1,341,428; personal, $326,983. The tax rate this year is $5.007 per $1,000 on assessed valuation. The rate the preceding year was $8.102 per $1,000. The town has

no indebtedness, and has no back taxes due. There has been for some time no occasion to sell property for non-payment of taxes.

The late Odle Close, as Supervisor, represented the town in the County Board of Supervisors for twenty-four consecutive years.

The present town officials are as follows: Isaac Purdy, of Purdy Station, Supervisor; Albert J. Lobdell, of Salem Center, Town Clerk; Elbert S. Wilson, Odle J Whitlock, Walter K. Ritch and Robert F. White, Justices of the Peace; Friend J. Palmer, of Brewster, Collector of Taxes.

TOWN OF OSSINING.

This town was formerly a part of the town of Mount Pleasant, which bounds it on the east and south, and was made a separate organization under the name of Ossinsing, on May 2, 1845, by an act of the Legislature. It was originally included in the Manor of Philipsburg. Historians in explaining the source from which the town received its name, say that Ossin-ing, the proper Indian orthography of the word, variously written Sin-Sing, Sing Sing, Sin-Sinck and Sink Sink, is derived from Ossin (a stone) and ing (a place) or "stone upon stone." The name is certainly characteristic of this beautiful town, whose shore is guarded by a vast munition of rocks and ancient boulders. In the early days the section now occupied by the town was in the possession of a strong Mohegan tribe called the Sint Sings.

The ancient boundary line of 1684, which divided the two colonies of New York and Connecticut, passed a short distance south of Sparta, in the lower part of this town.

By an act of the Legislature, passed March 14, 1846, the name of the town was changed from Ossinsing to that of Ossining.

At the first town meeting, after the organization of the town, Joseph Hunt was elected Supervisor and George Sherwood Clerk.

The town officials for 1897-8 are as follows: Supervisor, Gilbert M. Todd; Town Clerk, Robert P. Dennis; Justices of the Peace, Thomas Leary, Wm. G. Valentine, Stewart Baker and Alonzo McNeil; Assessors, Wm. F. Mezzer, A. J. Nowicki and Ebenezer Fowler; Receiver of Taxes, J. William Myers; Commissioners of Highways, Edgar F. Wheeler, Stephen Brown and Bouregard Van Cortlandt; Town Auditors, James A. Hart, John E. Barlow and James Bedell; Town Health Board, Town Officers and S. G. Ellegood, citizen member; Town Health Officer, Dr. Hiram Barber.

The population of the town, as shown by the several census enumerations, has been as follows: In 1845, 3,312; in 1850, 4,939; in 1855, 5,758; in 1860, 6,766; in 1865, 6,223; in 1870, 7,798; in 1875, 8,533; in 1880, 8,769; in 1890, 10,058.

But a small quantity of the land in the town is used for farming purposes, it being considered too valuable, especially that which commands any kind of a view of the Hudson River, on the banks of which the town is situated. Handsomely-laid-out villas, attractive country seats and other homes, of those who delight in the beauties of nature, are to be seen everywhere. A fair average price of land per acre is named as $1,000. The town tax rate of last year was $12.46 per $1,000, inside the village of Sing Sing, and $16.88 outside. The town tax rate this year is, in the village, $3.6644; outside, $4.48174.

The assessed valuation is: Real, $7,997,426; personal, $1,117,512. There is no town indebtedness.

Back taxes are payable to the Supervisor. Property sold for unpaid taxes is usually bought in by the town. The address of all town officers is Sing Sing, N. Y.

Sing Sing, within the town of Ossining, was incorporated as a village under an act of the Legislature passed April 2, 1813. The first village election was held on first Tuesday in May, 1813, when "seven discreet freeholders," resident within the said village, were elected trustees. The bounds of the village were fixed by the act of incorporation as "the district of country in the town of Mount Pleasant, contained within the following limits, that is to say: Beginning at the Hudson River, where a run of water, between the lands of Daniel Delevan and Albert Orser, empties into the said Hudson River, north of Sing Sing, from thence eastwardly on a straight line to the house occupied by Charless Yoe, and including the said house, thence southwardly on a straight line until it intersects the Highland turnpike road on the south line of Samuel Rhodie's land, from thence westwardly on the south line of William Street's land, to the Hudson River, and thence northwardly along the said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter be known and distinguished by the name of "The Village of Sing Sing."

The oldest book of records in possession of the present village authorities is the minutes of the Board of Village Trustees for 1853. Former records were unfortunately destroyed by fire. The first meeting mentioned in this book was that held by the Village Trustees on Monday evening, Nov. 21, 1853, in the office of A. H. Wells. President of the Village, Adrian K. Hoffman, father of the late ex-

Gov. John T. Hoffman, presided, and Trustees Stephen Todd, J. Clement Yoe, Malborough Churchill, David McCord and Stephen Ayles, and Thomas E. Bridger, Clerk, were present.

The site of the present village is supposed to be the same on which the ancient Indian settlement of Sing Sing stood, two hundred years ago. Its situation upon the banks of the Hudson, 180 feet above tide water, overlooking the magnificent scenery of the Tappan Bay, makes it one of the most charming spots along that majestic river. In early times, it is said, Sing Sing was a favorite landing place for shipping the various marketable produce raised in the interior, and through its post office residents of the interior towns receive their mail matter.

The State Prison, which has been the cause of several attempts on the part of citizens to have the name of the village changed, was erected under an act of the Legislature, passed March, 1824, and was completed in 1830; the present site was selected owing to its exhaustless bodies of marble, its healthy situation and its accessibility by water. A fire which occurred in Dec., 1855, did considerable damage to the prison buildings. The State Legislature on March 11, 1856, passed an act appropriating $14,000 to the reparation, alteration and rebuilding of the shops connected with the prison thus destroyed. Many new additions to the prison main building and outbuildings have been constructed quite recently, making it at the present time one of the most valuable pieces of prison property in the State. Many of the convicts belonging to the prison are now employed on the village streets, building redressed stone retaining walls, etc., without charge for their services to the village. The last State Legislature authorized the expenditure of $30,000 for improvements at Sing Sing Prison. Many residents of Sing Sing consider that the presence of the prison in their midst is detrimental to the growth of the village. They want the prison to retain the name of Sing Sing and the village to be given another title.

Mining operations were formerly carried on to a considerable extent in this vicinity, owing to the belief that silver ore lay buried in the earth near by. Old shafts sunk at the time are still visible.

Its population, according to the census enumeration, taken in January of this year, is 8,160. In 1880 a census gave the population at 6,578, and in 1890 as 9,352.

The act to provide a public water supply for Sing Sing was passed April 18, 1887.

For date of organization of local banks, see special article under head of "Banks" in this book.

The village officers for 1897-98 are as follows: President, William Brandreth; Clerk, John M. Terwilliger; Trustees, Bernard C. Feeny, Edwin T. James, Albert I. Tompkins, Seth G. Ellegood, Geo. H. Eldridge, Romaine Williams, J. Edward Holla, John Cuatt and Matthew McCabe; Corporation Counsel, John Gibney; Village Treasurer, William Terhune; Receiver of Taxes, J. William Myers; Police Justice, Milton C. Palmer; Chief of Police, George E. Carrigan; Chief of the Fire Department, James M. Jarvis; Village Health Board, Dr. E. B. Sherwood, Joseph Thompson and John E. Kinney; Village Health Officer, Dr. Hiram Barber; Postmaster, John I. Kane.

TOWN OF PELHAM.

The town of Pelham was formed March 7, 1788. The name, conferred upon the town by the Pells, is said to be derived from the lordship of Pelham, Herefordshire, England. The town is bounded on the east and north by the town of New Rochelle, on the west by the Hutchinson's (Aqueanouncke) river, and Eastchester, and on the south by Long Island Sound. The Hutchinson's river, which separates the town from Eastchester, was named in honor of the heroic Mrs. Anne Hutchinson, who was the leading spirit in a colony of sixteen persons which settled in the vicinity of Pelham Neck, and who was, with several of her friends, murdered by Indians.

The town is situated on the line of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad and on the Harlem branch road of same railroad, about fifteen miles from New York city.

Thomas Pell, said to have come from Fairfield, Connecticut, eleven years after the Hutchinson massacre, in 1654, succeeded in buying from the Indians a large tract of land covering a good part of what was afterward the town, and also the towns of East and West Chester. In 1666 a large portion of the Indian grant of 1654 was confirmed by Gov. Richard Nicholls, of New York.

The Pells, who succeeded each other as lords of the manor, were Thomas Pell, who died in 1669. John Pell, a nephew of the former, who represented the county in the Provincial Assembly, and was a judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1688 to 1695; he was drowned while sailing a pleasure boat which foundered in a gale off City Island; his eldest son, Thomas, succeeded him as lord of the manor, and died in 1739 at the manor house. Joseph Pell, grandson of Thomas, was the fourth and last lord of the manor, and

died in 1776. The town has an interesting history connected with the American Revolution.

City Island, a locality of considerable pretensions, with another section of the town, was annexed to the City and County of New York by an act of the State Legislature passed in 1895. Hart's Island, which lies to the east of City Island, is occupied by the Department of Charities and Correction of New York city for hospital purposes. High Island is located near the south shore of Pelham Neck. Pelham Bridge connects Pelham Neck and the Westchester shore. Pelham Bay Park, belonging to New York city, is situated within the old town limits.

The population of the township as shown by various census enumerations has been as follows: In 1830, 334; in 1835, 255; in 1840, 789; in 1845, 486; in 1850, 577; in 1855, 833; in 1860, 1,025; in 1865, 1,043; in 1870, 1,790; in 1875, 1,538; in 1880, 2,540; in 1890, 3,941. The present population of the town is estimated 1,600; the decrease can be credited to loss of territory recently annexed to Greater New York city.

The assessed valuation of property in the township, fixed by assessors last year, was as follows: Real, $2,161,259, personal, $59,950. The town tax rate this year is $12.98 per $1,000 of assessed valuation outside the villages, $12.80 per $1,000 in side village of North Pelham, $11.82 per $1,000 inside village of Pelham, $10.327 per $1,000 inside village of Pelham Manor. Last year the rate was, in the order given, $38.55, $18.27, $16.14, $12.77 per $1,000 of assessed valuation.

The present town officers are as follows: John M. Shinn, (of Pelham Manor,) Supervisor; Louis C. Young, Frank M. Lyon, Theodore M. Hill and A. G. C. Fletcher, Justices of the Peace; P. J. Marvil, (of North Pelham,) Town Clerk; John T. Logan, (of North Pelham.) Collector of Taxes.

Within the town's limits are three villages, Pelham Manor, Pelham and North Pelham. Each of these villages are distinctively residence localities, containing the choicest of residence sites, affording desirable homes for many prominent business men of New York city, as well as for others.

Pelham Manor was incorporated as a village in 1891. According to a census enumeration taken in January, 1898, it has a population of 436. The village is a station on the Harlem Branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, ten miles from New York city. Travers Island, on which is located the Club House and ground of the New York Athletic Club, is in this village. The

present village officers are: E. P. Gillaland, President; William K. Gillette, and W. B. Randall, Trustees; John Doty, Clerk; C. F. Rupert, Collector of Taxes, and John H. Day, Treasurer.

The village of Pelham was incorporated in 1896, and has a population, according to census of January, 1898, of 142. The village is a station on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, fifteen miles from New York city. The present village officials are: S. Cushman Caldwell, President; R. K. Hubbard and Howard Scribner, Trustees; George K. Perry, Clerk; William Webster, Collector of Taxes, and John Butler, Treasurer. This village is supposed to be the smallest in this country; it was incorporated by special act of the Legislature, at the request of seven persons.

The village of North Pelham was incorporated in 1896, and has a population, as shown by census enumeration of January, 1898, of 627. The village lies on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, fifteen miles from New York city; the villages of Pelham and North Pelham share the one and the same railroad station at Pelham. These two latter villages are connected with Mount Vernon by trolley cars.

TOWN OF POUNDRIDGE.

This town has the distinction of being one of the first organized in the county, the date of its creation being March 7, 1788. It gets its name, according to general belief, from the ancient "Indian Pound," which formerly stood at the foot of a "high ridge," a little south of the present locality known as Poundridge, and where the Indians set their traps for wild game.

By the first settlement of the boundary lines, on May 14, 1731, Poundridge was transferred from Connecticut to the Province of New York. In 1744 John Crawford, it appears, was appointed first Assessor; Joseph Lockwood was the first chosen Clerk at a town meeting held April 1, 1760.

Poundridge affords good farming land; the soil consists principally of a gravelly loam, and is well adapted to grass and pasturage, also excellent for orchard and fruit trees of all kinds. Hickory, chestnut, red, white and black oak trees abound. A fair average value of land is placed at $40 per acre. The rate of taxation in the town last year was $6.3567 per $1,000 of the assessed valuation. This year the rate is $6.99 per $1,000.

Property sold by the town for unpaid taxes is usually bought in

by the town. Information as to this subject will be furnished, on application, by the Supervisor.

Back taxes are collected by the Supervisor of the town.

The assessed valuation of property is: Real, $853,141; personal, $183,885. There is no town indebtedness.

The climate is announced by residents to be "perfectly delightful," and the town is so healthy that no physician has been able to find a lodgment here (but when real necessity demands physicians from neighboring towns can be readily summoned), and the town is so restful and peaceful that not even one lawyer is attempting to eke out an existence in this locality. The town has no banking institution nor newspaper within its borders.

The population, according to the census enumerations taken in the several years, was: In 1830, 1,437; 1835, 1,426; 1840, 1,407; 1845, 1,427; 1850, 1,486; 1855, 1,439; 1860, 1,471; 1865, 1,299; 1870, 1,194; 1875, 1,008; 1880, 1,034; 1890, 830.

The churches in the town are a Presbyterian Church, Rev. J. J. Moffatt, pastor, and a Methodist Church, Rev. Frank Wales, pastor, in Poundridge; Eastwood Methodist Pro. Church, Rev. I. B. Brown, pastor, East Poundridge; Great Hill Methodist Church, no regular pastor, South Poundridge.

The postmasters are: Frederick R. Scofield, at Poundridge; Sivori Selleck, at Scotts Corners; Joseph W. Waterbury, at Boutonville.

The town officials for the year 1897-98 are:

Supervisor, George I. Ruscoe, Scotts Corners; Town Clerk, William Jones, Poundridge; Justices of the Peace, George I. Ruscoe, Scotts Corners, W. A. Reichester, Poundridge, Charles H. Abbott, Boutonville, James H. Bedell, Long Ridge; Assessors, Henry C. Brown, Geo. N. Fancher and Henry W. Miller; Commissioners of Highways, Sivori Selleck, Russell Scofield and Gardner Marshall; Collector of Taxes, Elbert Barhite, Poundridge.

Collectors of School Taxes: District No. 1, Jared Potts, Long Ridge, Fairfield County, Conn.; District No. 2, John O. Waterbury, High Ridge, Fairfield County, Conn.; District No. 3, George H. Todd, Poundridge; District No. 4, Isaac Valien, Vista; District No. 5, Elbert Barhite, Poundridge; District No. 6, Charles H. Abbott, Boutonville.

The nearest railroad station to Scotts Corners and Poundridge is at New Canaan, Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

The Supervisor, Justice of the Peace and Town Clerk compose

the Town Health Board and the Board of Town Auditors. Dr. William G. Stowe, of Cross River, town of Lewisboro, is Town Health Officer.

TOWN OF RYE.

The present town of Rye dates its organization from March 7, 1788. Prior to this it included territory now forming the towns of Harrison and White Plains, and is one of the oldest settlements in the county. The town is bounded on the east by the State of Connecticut, on the south by Long Island Sound, on the west and north by the towns of Harrison and North Castle. It is named in honor of Rye, County of Sussex, England. The name the Indians gave the town was Peningoe, Peninggoe or Poningoe, supposed to be derived from Ponus, the name of the chief who controlled the territory in about 1640. The first grantees under the Indians of Poningoe were the Dutch West India Company, who secured in 1640 a grant of land extending from Norwalk, Conn., to the Hudson river, which gave the Dutch, up to the purchase and settlement by the English, full possession of Westchester County. For a period Rye was a part of the Colony of Connecticut, as was the town of Bedford. The Governor of the Colony of New York at the time protested against Connecticut's claim to possession of the said towns, and an appeal to the King had to be made; the latter decided that the towns properly belonged to the Colony of New York. On May 14, 1731, the town lines were established as we find them to-day.

Peter Disbrow, John Coe, Thomas Studwell and John Budd are named as the successors, in 1660, of the Dutch West India Company and the first settlers of the town; they came from Greenwich, Conn. They also arranged independent purchases of land from the Indians. These owners disposed of the land at the rate of forty shillings per lot, payable in cattle or corn. The first settlement of the town was effected in 1660, near the ford, at the southern end of Manursing Island. Here was established a village to which its inhabitants gave the name of Hastings, in honor of Hastings, County of Sussex, England. Other localities subsequently settled were considered as suburbs of the island village, the influence of the village extending as far north, on Poningoe Neck, as the present village of Port Chester. In 1692, by an act of the Assembly of the Province of New York, Rye was created a "Market town," entitled to the extraordinary privilege of holding a yearly fair, in the month of October. The first fair held under the act was in 1771.

The Courts of Sessions were held in this town during the Colonial period.

The County Board of Supervisors was first organized in this town.

In 1739 a ferry was established between this town and Oyster Bay, Long Island. The ferry was continued many years.

In 1745 Peter Jay became a landed property owner in the town; in 1797 he devised by will this property to his brother, Hon. John Jay; the latter by deed conveyed it to Peter Augustus Jay, on September 16, 1822.

The town's population as shown by the various census enumerations, has been as follows: In 1830, 1,602; in 1835, 1,607; in 1840, 1,803; in 1845, 2,180; in 1850, 2,584; in 1855, 3,468; in 1860, 4,447; in 1865, 4,675; in 1870, 7,150; in 1875, 5,936; in 1880, 6,576; in 1890, 9,477.

The present town officials are as follows: Charles Eldredge, Supervisor; George Grandison, Town Clerk; Stephen A. Marshall, Thomas M. Parker (of Port Chester), Bernard Baruch (of Rye) and Augustus L. Hains (of Rye Neck), Justices of the Peace; Thomas Jordan, Receiver of Taxes. Post office address, Port Chester, N. Y.

The town has but one village, that of Port Chester; though Rye Neck, a section of the town, is united with a section of the town of Mamaroneck in forming the village of Mamaroneck.

The present village of Port Chester was incorporated in 1868. Prior to 1837 the village was known as Sawpits, the name adopted April 23, 1823; the change of name was effected March 11, 1837. The village is situated on the west bank of the Byram (or Armonck) River, which forms the boundary between the States of New York and Connecticut, and which takes its rise from the Byram Lake. East Port Chester, which is an important and thickly settled suburb of the village of Port Chester, is situated on the east bank of the Byram River, in the State of Connecticut; the bridges connecting the two places were built at the expense of the County of Westchester and of the State of Connecticut jointly. Hawthorne Beach, in East Port Chester, is a favorite summer resort for residents of Port Chester and vicinity.

The population of the village was in 1880, 3,254; in 1890, it had increased to 5,274; according to a census taken in January, 1898, the present population is 7,257.

The village has a most excellent public library and reading-room, located in an imposing brick building, situated on Main Street, the whole the gift of the late Hon. Jared V. Peck. The act

incorporating the library and reading-room was passed by the State Legislature in 1877.

Port Chester is a manufacturing center of no mean pretensions. Its several industries give employment to many hundred persons. It has direct communication with New York city by water, a regular line of steamboats running daily.

The present officers of the village are as follows: John W. McCarty, President; Samuel Comly, William J. Foster, Joseph H. Marshall, James S. Merritt, John F. Mills and James Patterson, Trustees; J. Alvord Perk, Clerk; Thomas Jordan, Receiver of Taxes.

The unincorporated village of Rye is a station on the line of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, twenty-four miles from New York city. It abounds in beautiful scenery and is an ideal residence place. Rye Beach and Oakland Beach, quite famous as summer resorts, and noted for fine bathing, are located in this vicinity, and are connected with the local railroad station by a line of public stages. The Mockquams or Blink Brook, a never-failing stream, runs through the place. The locality known as Milton is near by, not far distant from the local railroad station.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM P. ABENDROTH.

William Philip Abendroth, a former President of the village of Port Chester, was born in Germany on December 18, 1818. In 1832 his parents came to this country and settled in New York city. Young Abendroth did not remain long in the latter city, for very soon after his arrival in this country he is found working industriously as an apprentice in the foundry belonging to Dr. Eliphalet Nott, in Albany. Here he remained two years. His opportunities for gaining an education had been limited, and as he had an energetic, inquisitive, inventive mind, which craved for knowledge, he determined to make the best of hours he could spare from his daily toil. Like other lads who have to work all day for their livelihood, he turned to the evening public school for the desired assistance. He was a hard-working student as he was a diligent, trustworthy apprentice. When Dr. Nott, in 1834, went to New York city and started the Novelty Iron Works he took young Abendroth with him. The latter finished his apprenticeship in 1836. Subsequently Mr. Abendroth was employed at his trade in Jersey City, New Orleans, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Stamford. In 1840 he formed a partnership with Philip Rollhaus and they began at Port Chester the manufacture of stoves, pipe, etc. Their business prospered and soon was recognized as one of the principal iron industries of the country. In 1842 the New York city warerooms of the firm were opened. In 1845 Philip Rollhaus retired from the firm and his place was taken by Augustus and John Abendroth, brothers of William P. Abendroth. Later John D. Fraser, a brother-in-law of the latter, was also made a member of the firm. In 1876 the firm was changed to a stock company, under the title of the Abendroth Brothers' Eagle Iron Works, with William P. Abendroth at its head. This company daily employs many hundred persons and is

WILLIAM P. ABENDROTH.

JOHN H. CLAPP.

a mainstay of the vicinity. Mr. Abendroth was one instrumental in the organization of the First National Bank of Port Chester, and was one of the first directors, which position he held up to the time of his death. He was president of the Port Chester Savings Bank from the date of its organization, and his death only terminated his tenure of office. He was one of the organizers of the Port Chester Mutual Loan and Building Association in 1853. He assisted materially in organizing the local fire department in 1854. For three years, commencing in 1857, Mr. Abendroth was foreman of Putnam Engine Company. In 1861 he was elected one of the Fire Trustees of Port Chester. In 1874 he was one of the organizers of the Firemen's Benevolent Fund Association. He was a life member of Armour Lodge, F. and A. M. As President of the village of Port Chester he proved to be a conscientious, fearless official, giving much of his valuable time to further the interests of his fellow-citizens. It was generally regretted when he announced that his business would not permit of his giving so much time to public service. In politics Mr. Abendroth was a Democrat. He subsequently was mainly instrumental in having introduced a public water supply for the village. It is an admitted fact that no one man contributed more than William P. Abendroth to the growth and present prosperity of the thriving village of Port Chester, and when he died, on January 29, 1898, there was genuine mourning among residents of that village and vicinity, who had been brought to realize their loss. Mr. Abendroth was married in October, 1843, to Miss Anna Maria Fraser, in Jersey City, N. J. Of the union there are now living five children—Mrs. John F. Mills, Mrs. M. R. Hoagland, Frank A. Abendroth, John W. Abendroth and Mrs. F. C. Dickson. Mrs. Abendroth survives her husband.

JOHN H. CLAPP.

John H. Clapp was born in White Plains on September 6, 1847, a son of John J. and Maria C. (Banta) Clapp. His father, who was a Supervisor of the town of White Plains in 1855 and 1856 and a recognized leader of the Westchester County bar, died in White Plains on February 6, 1866. His mother died in Port Chester on November 27, 1895. His great-grandfather, John Clapp, who resided at White Plains, was clerk of the first Colonial Assembly from 1691 to 1698, and clerk of Westchester County in 1708. He is of Dutch ancestry, his ancestors on both sides coming to this country from Holland about 1652. He was prepared for college in the schools of his native town and graduated from Union College in 1869, and later received the degree of Master of Arts. Immediately after graduation he began the study of law, entering the White Plains office of Hon. Jackson O. Dykman, now a Justice of the Supreme Court. Mr. Clapp was admitted to the bar in Poughkeepsie in June, 1870. Shortly after he formed a partnership with Hon. Amherst Wight, Jr., the firm establishing offices in Port Chester and New York city, and from the very start conducted a large and remunerative practice. Mr. Wight died in 1877, when Mr. Clapp succeeded to the business and still continues with offices at No. 141 Broadway, New York. His practice is general. He has been successful as counsel in many important cases involving sums aggregating millions of dollars. Mr. Clapp is prominent in the Masonic Order, being one of the oldest members and a former master of Mamaro Lodge, No. 653, F. and A. M., of Port Chester; a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Club, a member of the American Yacht Club, a member of the New York Athletic Club, and a member of the New York Republican Club. Mr. Clapp is a Republican and has long been recognized as one of the leaders of that party in the County of Westchester. He has received many honors at the hands of his party and is a familiar figure at Republican conventions in the capacity of a delegate. On November 5, 1874, Mr. Clapp was married to Mrs. Mary J. Purdy Ropes, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary Purdy, of Rye.

TOWN OF SCARSDALE.

The present township of Scarsdale was, in colonial times, a part of the manor of Scarsdale, as was what is now the towns of North Castle, New Castle and a part of the town of White Plains. It was created a town on March 7, 1788. The name was given in honor of Scarsdale, Derbyshire, England, the place from which came Colonel Caleb Heathcote, who purchased from the Indians the lands which the manor embraced. On March 2, 1701, the lands purchased by Colonel Heathcote were erected into the lordship and manor of Scarsdale, "to be holden of the king in free and common soccage, its lord yielding and rendering therefor annually, upon the festival of the Nativity, five pounds current money of New York, etc."

Colonel Caleb Heathcote, the first lord of the manor of Scarsdale, was born in England, March 6, 1665; he arrived in New York in 1692, and soon after became prominent in the affairs of the colony. He was judge of Westchester County, colonel of the militia of this county and of the West Riding, on Long Island, all his life, first mayor of the borough of Westchester; a councillor and surveyor-general of the province; mayor of New York for three years, commander of the colony's forces, and from 1705 to his death, in 1721, was receiver-general of the customs for all North America. The eldest daughter, Anne Heathcote, married Hon. James De Lancey, lieutenant-governor of the province of New York; their son, Major John Peter De Lancey, of Heathcote Hill, Mamaroneck, was the owner of the Scarsdale estates up to about 1824; he bequeathed the property among his five children. At the present time but a small portion of the estates remain in possession of the descendants of Caleb Heathcote. Scarsdale is also famous as the birthplace of Daniel D. Tompkins, the fourth Governor of this State, and subsequently Vice-President of the United States. He was the seventh son of Hon. Jonathan G. Tompkins. The middle letter "D" in his name was added simply to distinguish him from another Daniel Tompkins who attended the same college with him. The father of Daniel D. Tompkins served as a member of the State convention which adopted the Declaration of Independence and the first Constitution of the State; was a member of the State Legislature during the Revolutionary period; was a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of this county, and later a regent of the State University. He died shortly after his son was inaugurated Vice-President. A biographical sketch of Daniel D. Tompkins is published elsewhere in this volume. By suggestion of and through the agency of the Westchester County His-

torical Society, a tablet was very recently, in 1898, erected, in Scarsdale, to mark the birthplace of Daniel D. Tompkins; it was unveiled with appropriate exercises; the inscription is to the effect that the tablet was erected to mark the birthplace of a former Governor of the State of New York and Vice-President of the United States, and one of the most honored citizens of this county. The land on which the tablet is placed now belongs to Charles Butler.

The population of this township at the various censuses which have been taken is as follows: In 1830, 317; in 1835, 329; in 1840, 225; in 1845, 341; in 1850, 342; in 1855, 445; in 1860, 548; in 1865, 557; in 1870, 517; in 1875, 529; in 1880, 614; in 1890, 633.

The present town officials are as follows: Chauncey T. Secor, Supervisor (address, White Plains,); Joseph Morrell, Town Clerk (address, White plains,); C. W. Gaylor, Gilbert W. Dobbs, William Mercer and C. B. Fish, Justices of the Peace; Gilbert M. Dobbs, Collector of Taxes.

The assessed valuation of property in the town was in 1897 as follows: Real, $1,468,128; personal, $180,200. The tax rate this year is $5.83 on each $1,000 valuation.

TOWN OF SOMERS.

This town was organized on March 7, 1888. Prior to this date it formed a part of the town of Hanover, in the Manor of Cortlandt. At its formation it took the name of Stephentown, out of respect to Stephen Van Cortlandt, a large landed property owner, a descendant of Stephanus Van Cortlandt, who purchased the territory in 1699 from the Indians, and received a deed from Sachima Wicker, the chief of the Kightawonck tribe. The first town meeting held in Stephentown, according to the records, was on the first Tuesday of April, 1788, at the residence of Benjamin Green. Hachaliah Brown was elected Supervisor; William Horton, Town Clerk; Obadiah Purdy, Nathaniel Wright, Herman Hilliker and Samuel Green, Assessors; John Stedwell and Jacob Lent, Overseers of the Poor; Benjamin Green, Collector and Constable.

On April 6, 1808, the electors decided upon a change of name for the town. The name chosen, Somers, was given in honor of the young American naval officer, Lieutenant Richard Somers, who had become famous by acts of bravery displayed in the Tripolitan War that occurred in 1804. The American naval officer in charge of the assault upon Tripoli decided upon converting one of his vessels into

a floating mine and this mine or fire-ship, it was planned, was to be sent into the harbor, to explode before the walls of the fortress and in the midst of the enemy's cruisers. Young Somers volunteered to command a small number of men, as brave as he, on the desired expedition of destruction, even though it meant sure death to him and his comrades. They started on their dangerous mission on board of the floating mine, on the night of Sept. 4, 1804. With the explosion of the mine perished Somers and his courageous associates—a band of heroes worthy of a better fate. As an officer and a man, young Somers was well worthy of all the honor bestowed by grateful countrymen upon his name and memory.

The town is situated on the Harlem Railroad, fifty miles from New York City. The scenery in and about Somers is very attractive. It is considered a good farming country, the farms generally are large and very productive, the Croton River and other streams running through and close by furnish ample water supply. Lake Mahopac, a charming sheet of water, one mile in diameter, in which is embosomed two or three small islands, lies close to the borders of the town.

The population of the town, as shown by census enumerations in 1830 and since, has been as follows: In 1830, 1,997; 1835, 1,900; 1840, 2,082; 1845, 1,761; 1850, 1,722; 1855, 1,744; 1860, 2,012; 1865, 1,695; 1870, 1,721; 1875, 1,631; 1880, 1,630; 1890, 1,897.

By an act of the Legislature, passed May 12, 1846, that part of the town of Somers, lying on the southwesterly side of the Croton River, was annexed to the town of New Castle.

The present assessed value of real property in the town is $983,494; personal property, $221,450. The tax rate is $3.55 on $1,000, the lowest of any town in the county. Last year the rate was $5.19 on $1,000.

The present town officers are: Supervisor, Samuel M. Lounsbury, Somers; Town Clerk, Stephen F. Lane, Somers; Collector of Taxes, David E. Bassett, Baldwin Place (these officers were elected in March, 1898); Justices of the Peace, James Hyatt, Somers, Z. M. Knowles, Katonah, Joseph T. Griffin, Somers Centre, and H. G. Barrett, West Somers; Assessors, George E. Teed, Goldens Bridge, John Reynolds, Croton Lake, and R. Smith, Somers Centre. Supervisor Lounsbury succeeded James P. Teed, who served the town as Supervisor for eighteen years, continuously.

TOWN OF WHITE PLAINS.

This town is in the county seat of Westchester County, situated on the Harlem Railroad, 23 miles from the city of New York. It was purchased from the Indians in 1683, and was originally a part of the town of Rye. March 7, 1788, is the date of its creation, making it one of the early organized towns of the county. The town derives its name from the White Balsam (Gnaphalium Polycephalum of Linnoeus), Gnaphalium, signifying soft down or wool. The land was purchased from the tribe of Indians over which the Chief Orawaupum ruled.

From the year 1725 to the date of formation as a town, by an act of the Legislature, it was known as the White Plains Precinct. The precinct electors met annually, on the first Tuesday of April, to elect a Supervisor, a Clerk and other necessary officers. The first precinct election was held in April, 1727. Between the years 1776 and 1783, owing to White Plains at that period being a "seat of war," no elections were held. The Battle of White Plains was fought Oct. 28, 1776. The British, under Gen. Howe, defeated Gen. Washington at the head of the Continental forces. The loss on either side was reported to be similar, between 300 and 400.

This town is justly given a prominent place in the history of the American Revolution and the bravery of its early settlers is highly commended. Owing to the loyalty of its residents, the Fourth Provincial Congress was induced to hold a session in this town, at the Court House, from the 9th to the 27th of July, 1776; on the first day the Declaration of Independence was unanimously approved, and on the following day the Congress decided upon a change of name, to be known thereafter as the "Convention of the Representatives of the State of New York." Here and thus the Empire State was born. When the Congress was ordered to this town, "with all papers and money, all lead, powder and other military stores belonging to the State," the journey from New York was performed by the members on horseback, led by Pierre Van Cortlandt, its president. As orderlies from Gen. Washington overtook them, the Congress was called to order on horseback, and business was transacted.

No definite information as to the population of the precinct or town, in its earliest history, is obtainable. In 1830 the population of the town was 739; in 1835, 876; in 1840, 1,087; in 1845, 1,155; in 1850, 1,414; in 1855, 1,512; in 1860, 1,846; in 1865, 2,122; in 1870, 2,630; in 1875, 2,749; in 1880, 4,094; in 1890, 4,508.

The town, with its picturesque scenery, its historic associations and elegant building sites, is proving every year more attractive as a place of residence. Already many millions of dollars have been invested by distinguished citizens in the erection of the palatial abodes which may be seen in all parts of the town. Especially attractive is this place to men doing business in New York City. Trains on the Harlem Railroad are run at convenient hours, many of them through express trains, at an interval of 45 minutes. The local railroad station is situated within the business section of the town.

To a fire that occurred on Dec. 1, 1851, and consumed Crawford's Hotel and other buildings, opposite the old Court House, on South Broadway, is attributed the organization of the Fire Department in this village; on that very day a public meeting was held in the Court House, and the first steps toward organization were taken. In 1854 the department began to take shape, and on April 10, 1857, the department was incorporated.

An article relating to the three Court Houses erected in this village will be found elsewhere in this work.

The following are the names of residents who have served as Town Clerks, in this town, since 1727 to date:

Caleb Hyatt, Jr., 1727 to 1776.
Daniel Horton, 1783 to 1787.
Joseph Prior, 1787 to 1788.
William Barker, Jr., 1788 to 1800.
Stephen Barker, 1800 to 1804.
David Falconer, 1804 to 1806.
Stephen Barker, 1806 to 1810.
Josiah Horton, 1810 to 1812.
Minott Mitchell, 1812 to 1838.
Joseph S. Mitchell, 1838 to 1842.
John W. Mills, 1842 to 1844.
Schuyler C. Tompkins, 1844 to 1849.
Enoch Dick and Elias P. Purdy, 1849 to 1851.
Carlton Parmer, 1851 to 1852.
William H. Huestis, 1854 to 1857.
Caleb Morgan, Jr., 1867 to 1868.
Abram J. Hyatt, 1868 to 1871.
D. B. Stephens, 1871 to 1873.

Wm. H. Cutter, 1873 to 1875.

E. Baxter and Abram J. Hyatt, 1875 to 1876.

J. E. Underhill, 1876 to 1877.

Abram J. Hyatt, 1877 to 1879.

Henry A. Maynard, 1879 to 1885.

Charles P. Paulding, 1885 to 1886.

Francis H. Hessels, 1886 to 1889.

Chas. P. Paulding, 1889 to 1898.

Louis Platt, 1898, now acting.

The total assessed value of property in the town, according to official assessment just completed, is: Real estate, $7,344,176; personal, $2,699,077.

The present year's rate of taxation in town is $4.12 per $1,000, valuation inside corporate limits, and $5.81 per $1,000 outside incorporated limits.

Back taxes are payable to the Supervisor of the town. Property sold for the non-payment of taxes, at an advertised tax sale, is, as a general thing, bought in by the town, but individuals are not prevented from becoming purchasers.

The present town officials are: Frank G. Schirmer, Supervisor; Lewis C. Platt, Town Clerk; Minott M. Silliman, Ffarrington M. Thompson, George T. Capron and W. W. Ford, Justices of the Peace; E. G. Sutherland, Receiver of Taxes.

The village of White Plains lies mostly in the town of White Plains, a small portion, on the west side, lying in the town of Greenburgh. The village was incorporated April 3, 1866.

The population in 1880 was 2,381; in 1890 it was 4,042; the last census enumeration, taken in Jan., 1898, fixed the population at 7,363.

The present village officers are: Samuel C. Miller, President; W. B. Sutherland, Clerk; William Cromwell, Charles Deutermann, John Emberson, Christopher Harmon, George L. Miller, John T. Rehill, William S. Sterling, Charles P. Sherwood, Stephen C. Smith and David Verplanck, Trustees; William S. Verplanck, Tax Collector. The post office address of town and village officials, White Plains, N. Y.

Cars of the local trolley company connect the village with Tarrytown on the Hudson River, and with Mamaroneck on Long Island Sound.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GEORGE T. CAPRON.

George Truman Capron, Justice of the Peace of the town of White Plains, was born in the city of New York, on May 30, 1858, a son of Jacob and Jane E. (Ballenger) Capron. He was educated at the Friends' Seminary, New York city, and the Columbia College Law School. Was married on September 10, 1891, to Miss Phebe H. Carpenter, daughter of Jacob A. and Mary A. Carpenter, of Harrison, N. Y. In politics Mr. Capron has always been connected with the Republican party, and at the hands of his party he has received many honors. Since his removal to White Plains, which occurred in 1892, he has been actively associated with public affairs. In 1896 he was elected to his present office and in the same year was chosen Acting Police Justice of the village of White Plains. Mr. Capron is also regent of the White Plains Council, No. 1,762, R. A., in the organization of which he was the prime mover.

HENRY T. DYKMAN.

Henry Trowbridge Dykman, a former President of the village of White Plains, was born in Cold Spring, Putnam County, N. Y., on December 16, 1856, a son of Jackson O. and Emily L. (Trowbridge) Dykman. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and in Willis' Military Academy, White Plains. In 1866 he came to White Plains with his parents, and has resided there ever since. At an early age he began the study of law in the office of his father. In 1870, when only fourteen years old, he became connected with the New York City Water Supply proceedings, and assisted materially in perfecting searches and aiding counsel and commissioners engaged in acquiring land needed for the purpose in hand. In 1877, December 16, on the very day he became twenty-one years of age, he was admitted to the bar. Since 1879 Mr. Dykman has practiced law on his own account, having his offices at White Plains; besides caring for a large private practice, he has, since 1880, represented New York city in all special proceedings brought to acquire land by appraisement for water supply purposes, having sole charge of all matters pertaining to Westchester County, acting under the immediate direction of the Corporation Council of the city of New York. He is an indefatigable worker, devoted to the cause of his clients. He has always prepared his briefs and argued his own causes. No man is better known in the courts and his genial qualities insure him many friends. Legal victories gained and his long retention as counsel by New York city, through different political administrations, attest his value and worth. Politically Mr. Dykman has always been a Democrat, and has been active in the interest of his party, but has never been an aspirant for office, though his party friends have bestowed upon him, from time to time, many honors, electing him as delegate to judicial conventions, etc. He has held the non-political offices of President, Treasurer, Counsel of Village and Counsel of Water Board of the village of White Plains; the two latter offices he still holds. The official positions held came to him not through his seeking them, but because his ability to fill the same was recognized by his fellow-citizens, irrespective of party. He has recently been successful in what is commonly termed the Rockefeller assessment cases, succeeding in setting aside assessments levied by the town of Mount Pleasant and saving to his client many hundred thousands of dollars. Mr. Dykman was married in April, 1879, to Miss Ella Cline, daughter of John H. and Helen B. Cline, of Armenia, N. Y., and has three children, two daughters and a son.

JEREMIAH T. LOCKWOOD.

Jeremiah T. Lockwood, Water Commissioner, of White Plains,

was born on November 3, 1846, at New Canaan, Conn., a son of Jeremiah and Jane (Schuagar) Lockwood. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and at Bedford, in this county, to which place his parents had removed in June, 1859. It was while residing at Bedford, on August 28, 1862, when only sixteen years of age, that Mr. Lockwood enlisted for the late civil war. He was on the latter date sent to New York city on an errand by his father, when happening to pass a recruiting station on Franklin Street, he was attracted by the appeals of a man in uniform calling upon patriots to hasten and respond to their country's call for volunteers. The appeal proved too much for young Lockwood. The boy inscribed his name upon the list of raw recruits. He was attached to Company A, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, at Fort Franklin, Md. He was the youngest member of the company. He participated in all the battles in which his company was engaged, from the Wilderness to Petersburg, and was severely wounded. He was discharged August 28, 1865, just three years from date of enlistment. Mr. Lockwood is a member of McKeel Post, No. 120, G. A. R., and is president of the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery Volunteers' Association. He was elected Treasurer of School District No. 1, of White Plains and Harrison in 1888, and still holds that position. He was appointed a Water Commissioner of the village of White Plains in 1896 and continues in the office. He was appointed on March 16, 1898, by Governor Black, as a manager of the Women's Reformatory at Bedford. Was married on November 21, 1888, to Miss Louisa Carpenter, daughter of Franklin and Helen Carpenter, of White Plains. Mr. Lockwood takes an active interest in politics as a Republican. He is engaged in the furniture and undertaking business at White Plains, where he has resided twenty years.

EDWARD B. LONG.

Edward B. Long, a former Justice of the Peace, a former Village Trustee, and a present member of the Board of Education of White Plains, was born in Jamesburgh, N. J., on May 22, 1841, a son of William D. and Sarah L. (Bennett) Long. He was educated in the public schools of his native town. At the breaking out of the Civil War he enlisted in Co. G, 1st Regiment, N. J. Vols., in the Union Army; he took part in the first battle of Bull Run, and afterwards served in the Army of the Potomac, in Kearny's Brigade of the 6th Army Corps, and was commended for meritorious conduct on the battlefield. When discharged from the army, in 1865, he became a resident of White Plains, where he yet has his home. He has for many years been prominently identified with public affairs in the latter place. In 1876 Mr. Long purchased the Westchester News, which he still owns, and of which newspaper he is editor and publisher. He has succeeded in making this journal a recognized Republican organ of the county, exerting considerable influence. He was one most instrumental in organizing the James Cromwell Post, No. 466, G. A. R., of White Plains, and was the post's commander for many years. He was elected a Justice of the Peace for the town of White Plains and served in that office sixteen years. In 1885 he was elected a Trustee of the village of White Plains, and served in that capacity eleven years. He was elected a member of the Board of Education in 1875, and has continued in that office ever since. He has been frequently elected by his neighbors as a delegate to State and other conventions of his political party, and is recognized as a party leader; in 1882 he was the Republican candidate for Congress; his party being in the minority in the district he failed of an election. Recently his name was presented to the Republican County Nominating Convention for County Treasurer, and at another time for nomination for the office of Sheriff; in each instance he fell only a few votes short of the nomination. To his influence is due mainly the reorganization of the Westchester County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, which was effected in

1885, and of which he is the secretary. Mr. Long was married October 27, 1867, to Miss Sarah T. Thiell, daughter of John and Sarah Thiell, of White Plains.

WILLIAM P. MAYNARD.

William P. Maynard, former postmaster of White Plains, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., on September 7, 1843, his parents being E. A. and W. V. (Hart) Maynard. He was educated in the public schools of Buffalo. Mr. Maynard removed to White Plains in 1863, where he was engaged for sixteen years as a photographer. In 1879 he disposed of his business to his assistant, John Rosch. He then removed west, remaining in Springfield, Ohio, two years and in Chicago one year; has since resided in White Plains; was married May 14, 1867, to Miss Nettie C. Colburn, daughter of the late Amasa S. Colburn, of Hartford, Conn. Mrs. Maynard died June 27, 1892, less than a month after she and her husband, with numerous friends, had celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage. Mrs. Maynard had been an invalid for many years and a great sufferer, yet through it all she maintained a cheerful spirit, anxious not to be of trouble to her loved ones, especially her husband, whose principal desire was to meet her every wish and administer to her comfort and relief. In 1886 Mr. Maynard became the pioneer in the work of constructing the now one-hundred-feet-wide Mamaroneck Avenue in his village, an attractive resident street, as well as extending Court Street. He took the initiatory steps, purchased a large tract of ground lying between lines of both streets and inside of ten days from date of purchase had the street cut through, lots laid out, water and gas introduced and shade trees planted. Within two years he had succeeded in selling every lot, thus creating a new residence section and adding twenty-four new taxpayers to the tax assessment rolls. In commendation of his enterprise he was unanimously chosen a Village Trustee in 1889 and in 1890 his fellow-citizens urged upon him the acceptance of the appointment as postmaster of White Plains. He served in the office from April, 1890, to April 1, 1894. During his term the receipts of the office doubled and the grade was raised from a third to a second-class; on November 4, 1892, Mr. Maynard realized his ambition, when he was able to enter a handsome new post office located in an imposing brick building erected by F. H. Nowell for the purpose, and in answer to Mr. Maynard's urgings. Though a Republican, Mr. Maynard is in no sense a politician. At present he is engaged in the real estate and insurance business.

GEORGE L. MILLER.

George Leonard Miller, a Trustee of the village of White Plains, was born on January 6, 1849, in the said village, and has lived there all his life. He is a son of Leonard and Eliza Jane (Renoud) Miller, and is a descendant on the maternal side from the early Huguenots, who landed and settled in New Rochelle in 1686. He attended the public schools and finished his studies in the Alexandria Institute of his native town, after which he learned the trade of a carpenter. He is one of the best-known carpenters and builders in White Plains and vicinity, having commenced business on his own account in January, 1877, and is now giving employment to many men, and is one of the fairest and most conscientious employers of labor to be found anywhere. His popularity as a citizen has frequently suggested his availability as a candidate for public office, but he has never been prevailed upon to accept other than the office he now holds, that of Village Trustee, to which he was elected in 1895, and which office he has held since. Mr. Miller was married on October 18, 1876, to Miss Hettie A. Cole, daughter of James and Esther (Van Wart) Cole, of Greenburgh, and great-granddaughter of Isaac Van Wart, who was one of the three men who effected the capture of Major André during the American revolution.

JOHN P. MORAN.

GEORGE L. MILLER.

WILLIAM P. MAYNARD.

EDWARD B. LONG.

James Young, Jr.
WATER COMMISSIONER
Jeremiah T. Lockwood
WATER COMMISSIONER
Louis G. Platt, Jr.
TOWN CLERK
James W. Stafford
EX-SCHOOL TRUSTEE.
George T. Capron
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

STUART DEAN PLATT.

Aged seventeen months; son of W. Popham Platt, a former District Attorney; a grandson of the first elected Surrogate of Westchester County; a nephew of a former Deputy County Clerk; a nephew of a recent Deputy Clerk of the Surrogate and a present Town Clerk. He is not himself an office-holder, nor even a voter, but he is mounted to win in the not far distant He is here seen taking the first lesson necessary to be learned by a would-be successful politician—how to control a kicker.

JOHN P. MORAN.

John P. Moran, Police Justice and postmaster of White Plains, and one of that locality's best-known and most genial citizens, was born in White Plains on June 20, 1858, a son of Patrick and Maria (Haley) Moran. He was educated in the public schools of his native village and started out early in life on a business career. He has always resided in White Plains and for many years has been engaged actively and successfully as a real estate broker. He never married, which omission he explains by saying that he either lacked the courage to ask the all-important question or that he never thought he had time to give the matter of marriage due deliberation. Mr. Moran is an ardent Republican, a recognized party leader in the county and as a young man proved an apt pupil under the instruction of one of the cleverest in politics, his close friend, former Judge William H. Robertson. Mr. Moran's first political office was that of Collector of Taxes of the village of White Plains. He was for twelve years a trustee of the Union Free School of the joint district of the towns of White Plains and Harrison and clerk of that Board of Education for the same number of years. He is now serving his fourth year as Police Justice of the village of White Plains; is at present a member and secretary of the White Plains Board of Water Commissioners. He was appointed by President McKinley as postmaster of White Plains on March 17, 1898, and took possession of the office on May 2, following. In the first week of his administration he inaugurated a movement having for its purpose the introduction of free postal delivery.

LEWIS C. PLATT, JR.

Lewis C. Platt, Jr., Town Clerk of the town of White Plains, was born on September 20, 1862, at White Plains, a son of Judge Lewis Canfield and Laura (Sherbrook Popham) Platt. He was educated in the public schools at White Plains and has always resided in his native town. He was appointed by Surrogate Coffin on August 7, 1887, as Record Clerk to the Surrogate's Court, and continued in that office until March 1, 1896; from January 1, 1895, to March 1, 1896, serving under Surrogate Silkman, being succeeded on latter date by a Republican. Mr. Platt was admitted to practice at the bar on December 11, 1894, and soon after became attached to the law offices of Platt & Thompson. At the town election held March 29, 1898, he was elected on the Democratic ticket as the representative of the younger Democracy to the office of Town Clerk. He is also treasurer of the Democratic Committee of his town. He served as chief engineer of the White Plains Fire Department in 1886-87. He is a member of White Plains Lodge, No. 473, F. and A. M. Mr. Platt was married on June 15, 1892, to Miss Fannie A. Armbruster, daughter of John and Elizabeth Armbruster, of White Plains.

JAMES W. STAFFORD.

James Ward Stafford, former School Trustee, was born in Canajoharie, N. Y., on April 8, 1862, of American parentage, a son of Joab and Maria (Swart) Stafford. He was educated in the schools of his native town, graduating from the Canajoharie High School and also from the Clinton Liberal Institute at Fort Plain, N. Y.; subsequently he graduated from the Albany College of Pharmacy in 1885, being the valedictorian of his class. He was married on June 7, 1886, to Lillian M. Terhune, daughter of Henry C. Terhune, of Red Bank, N. J. His wife died in 1890. His second marriage occurred January 27, 1892, to Miss Cornelia A. Slauson, daughter of Austin M. and Elizabeth Slauson, of New York city. Mr. Stafford is engaged in business as a prescription druggist. In politics he is a Republican, and though he has ever taken an active interest in public affairs he has held, from preference, only one office, that of a School Trustee of the White Plains School District. He is a member of the White Plains Lodge, No. 473, F. and A. M., and is a member of Court White Plains, No. 249, F. of A. M.

JAMES YOUNG, JR.

James Young, Jr., a Water Commissioner and ex-Trustee of the village of White Plains, was born on February 8, 1858, in the city of New York, a son of James and Margaret (Mills) Young. When four years of age his parents removed to Sing Sing, and there he resided until his removal to White Plains in 1882. He received the advantages of good public schools in Sing Sing village. Mr. Young was married on August 18, 1886, to Miss Ella M. Fick, daughter of William Fick, of Carryville, N. Y. His wife died February 6, 1891. His second marriage occurred on June 4, 1894, when he married Miss Jane B. Archibald, daughter of James B. and Susan (Saul) Archibald, of Yonkers. Mr. Young is extensively engaged in the livery business. He was elected as a Republican to the office of Village Trustee and served in the years 1894-95-96. He was unanimously appointed in March, 1898, by the Board of Village Trustees as a Water Commissioner of the village.

CITY AND TOWN OF YONKERS.

Yonkers is one of the oldest towns of the State, having been settled but a few years after New York and Albany. Was incorporated as a township in 1788. The excellent water power, so convenient to navigation, was probably the reason of this preference. The first settler of whom we have any authentic accounts was Adrian Vanderdonck, who purchased lands at the north of the Saw Mill River and erected houses and mills. The date of his death is uncertain, but must have occurred about 1654. His wife was named Mary Doughty, a native of Maspeth, Long Island. After his death she married Hugh O'Neil, and in 1666 obtained a grant from Governor Nichols, confirming them in the possession of the property. In 1677 she sold it to her brother, Elias Doughty, who in turn sold it, in 1685, to Frederick Philipse. These sales include about seven thousand acres, adjacent to the mouth of the Saw Mill.

Philipse added greatly to the extent of this property, and created the manor of Philipsburg in 1693; at his death the manor embraced about forty thousand acres, covering the greater part of Yonkers, all Greenburgh and Mount Pleasant, and parts of Ossining and New Castle. He died in 1702, at an advanced age, and by his will divided his estate between his second son, Adolphus, and his grandson, Frederick, the representative of his eldest son, who had died a year or two before in Barbadoes. Adolphus died without children, in 1749, and thus the whole estate became vested in Frederick Philipse, who died in 1751, leaving the manor to Frederick Philipse, his eldest son.

During the War of Independence, this gentleman, after much hesitation, joined the English side, and his estate was, consequently,

confiscated in 1779, after having remained in the family for ninety-four years. After the war, Frederick Philipse removed to England, where he died at Chester, in 1785, aged sixty-five years. The British Government granted him a compensation of £60,000 for his losses.

The manor was sold in small parcels by Commissioners of Forfeiture appointed by the Legislature. The price obtained was very low, owing to the scarcity of money occasioned by the war. Good farming land within the limits of the old village incorporation brought only $1.88 an acre. The Manor House, water privileges and three hundred and twenty acres of ground adjacent were bought by Cornelius P. Lowe. After passing through several hands, this property was finally bought by Lemuel Wells, after whose death it was divided among his heirs, and later came in possession of a large number of proprietors.

During the Revolutionary War, Yonkers was liable to be ravaged by parties from both the contending armies. No action, however, of any important influence on the final result took place within its limits. A party of Stockbridge Indians were badly cut up by Simcoe's Refugee Horse in the valley of Tibbitt's Brook, about two miles south of the old village line, in 1778, and there was a skirmish, accompanied with a cannonade, near Spuyten Duyvil, in January, 1777, which resulted in forcing back the British advanced posts from Westchester to New York Island.

Yonkers is the southwestern township of Westchester County, and is bounded on the north by Greenburgh, on the east by the River Bronx, which separates it from East Chester and Mount Vernon; on the south by New York city, and on the west by the Hudson River. Few towns of equal extent are better supplied with springs, brooks and running water. The Saw Mill River, which waters the northern half of the township, rises in the town of New Castle, this county, near Chappaqua station. The Sprain rises in the town of Greenburgh, and empties into the Bronx about a mile north of Hunt's Bridge. Tibbett's Brook rises in the high ground immediately south of the Bronxville road, and runs thence about five miles nearly due south, to Spuyten Duyvil Creek. The highest point in the town has been determined by the United States Coast Survey to be 516 feet above the level of the sea.

The population of the township at the various censuses which have been taken is as follows: In 1790, 1,125; in 1800, 1,176; in 1810, 1,365; in 1815, 954; in 1820, 1,586; in 1825, 1,621; in 1830, 1,761; in 1835, 1,879; in 1840, 2,968; in 1845, 2,517; in 1850, 4,160;

in 1855, 7,554; in 1860, 11,848; in 1865, 12,756; in 1870, 18,357; in 1875 (as a city), 17,232; in 1880 (the city), 18,892; in 1890 (the city), 30,033. The decrease between 1810 and 1815 was owing to the war with England.

The Croton aqueduct, to supply New York city with water, was constructed through this town between 1840 and 1845.

The village of Yonkers was incorporated on April 12, 1855. Its first elected officers were: William Radford, President; William C. Waring, Jacob Read, Lemuel C. Wells, Thomas O. Farrington, Reuben W. Van Pelt and Fielding S. Gant, Trustees; William H. Post, Clerk; John M. Stillwell, Treasurer, and Lyman F. Bradley, Collector. The number of votes cast at this village election was 504. The succeeding Village Presidents were: William W. Woodworth, Robert P. Getty, Thomas F. Morris, John T. Waring, Everett Clapp, James C. Bell, Justus Lawrence, I. H. Knox, Robert P. Getty.

The local Fire Department was organized in 1853; Daniel Blauvelt served as its first Chief Engineer. The department, one of the best, in the State, has now fifteen fully equipped companies. It is in part a paid department, directed by Fire Commissioners. The Fire Department Association, to increase the department's efficiency and aid sick and disabled firemen, was organized July 7, 1858, with Thomas Smith as its first president.

On invitation of the local Fire Department and citizens, the New York State Firemen's Association will hold its annual convention of 1899 in this city.

The first newspaper, the Yonkers Herald, was established in Yonkers on June 19, 1852, by Thomas Smith and Thomas Towndrow; a few weeks later Mr. Smith became the sole proprietor of the newspaper, and continued its publication many years. Mr. Smith subsequently issued the first daily newspaper published in the county.

The churches in the village were organized in the following order: St. John's Episcopal, in 1753; First Methodist Episcopal, in 1828; Reformed Church, in 1842; St. Mary's Catholic, in 1848; Mt. Olivet Baptist (afterward the Warburton Avenue Baptist), in 1849; First Presbyterian, in 1852; Unitarian, in 1853; Westminster Presbyterian, in 1858; St. Paul's Episcopal, in 1858; Methodist Congregational, in 1858. Churches organized more recently are the African Methodist, Christ Episcopal, Dayspring Presbyterian, German Methodist, Immanuel Presbyterian Chapel, Messiah Baptist, Nepperhan Avenue Baptist, Parkhill Reformed, St. Andrew's Memorial, St. John's German Evangelical Lutheran; St. Joseph's Catholic.

A union free school district was established in 1858, and John Hobbs, Thomas Smith, J. F. Williams, Josiah Rich, W. N. Seymour and J. H. Monckton were elected members of the Board of Education.

Mention of the Yonkers banks is made elsewhere in this volume.

Gas was first introduced in the village during the year 1854. The act to provide Yonkers with water was passed February 28, 1873.

Philipse Manor House, which was erected in 1862, was occupied as a private residence, its last occupant being ex-Judge William W. Woodworth, until 1868, when it was purchased by the village authorities for use as a village hall. It is at present used as a City Hall, in which the Common Council holds meetings, and in which various city officials have offices. The building preserves its old appearance excepting such alterations as had to be made to render it available for present service. A new municipal building was erected in 1897.

The town and village of Yonkers was incorporated as a city on June 1, 1872, by act of the State Legislature, under the name of the city of Yonkers, and was divided into four wards. The first city officers elected were: James C. Courter, Mayor; John Brennan, E. L. Seger, Albert Keeler, William MacFarlane, Ethan Flagg, H. L. Garrison, Henry R. Hicks and Z. H. Brower, Aldermen. The succeeding Mayors were: Joseph Masten, William A. Gibson, Joseph Masten, Norton P. Otis, Samuel Swift, W. G. Stahlnecker, J. Harvey Bell, James Millward, James H. Weller, John G. Peene and Leslie Sutherland.

The city is justly famous for its beautiful, shaded streets, paved or asphalted, complete sewerage and general modern equipments As a residence place it has few superiors; the costly dwellings erected on desirable sites, commanding charming river and land views, attest this. Its many attractions have earned for it the title of the "Queen City."

The present population of the city is estimated at 40,000.

As a manufacturing city it is well known. Here are located the factories of the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company, which gives daily employment to about 7,000 persons; the shops of the Waring Hat Manufacturing Company, the largest in the country, employ at least 2,000 persons daily; the extensive elevator and electric plant of Otis Brothers & Co.; the refinery of the

National Sugar Refining Company, and industries of almost every description.

The following named persons are officials of the city: Leslie Sutherland, Mayor; John H. Southwick and William H. Costello, First Ward; E. A. Houston and John H. Schlobohm, Second Ward; Hyatt L. Garrison and George H. Kaler, Third Ward; John J. Loehr and Michael J. Walsh, Fourth Ward; Robert Ferguson and Abraham H. Tompkins, Fifth Ward; John J. Broderick and Patrick J. Curren, Sixth Ward; Edgar U. Reynolds and Francis J. Hackett, Seventh Ward, Aldermen. John Pagan, City Clerk; Henry B. Archer, Receiver of Taxes; Robert P. Getty, City Treasurer; Charles F. Brown, City Auditor; William C. Kellogg, City Judge; James M. Hunt, City Attorney; Samuel L. Cooper, Commissioner of Public Works; William P. Constable, Commissioner of Charities; John C. Shotts, President Board of Water Commissioners; Charles H. Fancher, President of the Board of Education; Charles E. Gorton, Superintendent of Schools; Francis P. Treanor, President Board of Police; James McLaughlin, Captain of Police; Caleb F. Underhill, President Board of Assessors; Edgar M. Hermance, M. D., President Board of Health; John Rowland, President Board of Fire Commissioners; Edwin L. Thomas, President Civil Service Commission; Augustus Kipp, Inspector of Buildings; David Chambers, Inspector of Boilers.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JAMES M. HUNT.

James Monroe Hunt, Corporation Counsel, City of Yonkers, and Counsel to the Board of Supervisors, was born in Clarence, N. Y., on April 6, 1858; a son of Rev. Harrison P. and Caroline (Holmes) Hunt. His preparatory education was received in the public schools and at the Brockport State Normal School. In 1880 he was graduated from the University of Rochester, subsequently receiving the degree of Master of Arts. After graduating, he began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in New York city in November, 1882. Since his admission he has practiced continuously in this city, building up a lucrative business. Confining himself to no particular specialty, his work has covered a broad field. He has appeared as counsel in many important cases, including that of Uppington vs. Keenan, in which a verdict of $80,000 was secured for the plaintiff in the first trial. A notable case in the Court of Appeals, the Board of Health of Yonkers vs. Copcutt, clearly defined for the first time in this State the powers and liabilities of boards of health. Mr. Hunt became a resident of Yonkers in 1882. Since 1892 he has been Corporation Counsel of that city. In 1897 he was chosen counsel to the Westchester County Board of Supervisors. He is the representative of the Comptroller of the State in many important legal matters. He is an acknowledged leader of the Republican party in Westchester County, and for many years served as chairman of the Republican Central Committee

of Yonkers, in which position he displayed special ability as an executive officer and organizer. To him is greatly due the present efficient organization of the party in that ity. Mr. Hunt was married on June 5, 1883, to Miss Normie L. Fanning, daughter of A. M. Fanning, of New York city.

WALDO G. MORSE.

Waldo Grant Morse, a Palisade Commissioner, was born in Rochester, N. Y., on March 13, 1859, a son of Adolphus and Mary E. (Grant) Morse, seventh in descent from Samuel Morse, who settled in Dedham, Mass., in 1635, and, on the maternal side, sixth in descent from Christopher Grant, one of the founders of Watertown, Mass. He was educated in Rochester and entered the University of Rochester, but owing to ill health left before completing the course, spending two years in rest and travel. He read law with Martindale & Oliver, of Rochester, and was admitted to the bar at Buffalo in 1884. In 1888 he removed to New York city and opened law offices, and has been in his present location, at No. 10 Wall Street, since 1890. As a public speaker Mr. Morse is eloquent, sincere and impressive, and has been in demand on important occasions outside of his general duties as a lawyer. In his practice he has had charge of many cases involving important interests and made a special study of the laws involved in corporate and financial transactions. He has taken a special interest in the movement to preserve the Palisades of the Hudson from defacement. He drafted and secured the passage of the bill in the State Legislature for the appointment of the Palisade Commissioners of the State of New York in 1895, and drew the Palisades National Reservation bills passed by the States of New York and New Jersey in 1896. He also drafted the act on the subject now before Congress. Upon the passage of the legislative bill he was appointed by Governor Morton one of the three Palisades Commissioners to act conjointly with three appointed by Governor Werts, of New Jersey, and was made secretary and treasurer of the joint Commission for the States of New York and New Jersey. He is now president of the Morse Society, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, of the American Bar Association, of the New York State Bar Association, of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, of the Westchester County Bar Association, of the Society of Colonial Wars, of the Sons of the Revolution, of the Lawyers' Reform, Quill, Amackassin Seagkill Golf and other clubs. He is a resident of the city of Yonkers. Mr. Morse was married June 22, 1886, to Miss Adelaide P. Cook, daughter of Albert Cook, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

JOHN G. PEENE.

John G. Peene, former Mayor of Yonkers, was born February 23, 1843, in Yonkers. He is a son of Joseph and Caroline A. T. (Garrison) Peene. He was educated in the public schools of his native town. When quite young he became associated in business with his father, who had, in company with his uncle, Hyatt L. Garrison, established the first line of freight boats between Yonkers and New York city. During the civil war he served his country as a private in the Fifth Duryea Zouave Regiment, enlisting in 1861 and serving two years. At the commencement of his career he exhibited a great business capacity, and to his energy is due much of the success of the Ben Franklin Transportation Company, the main freight line between Yonkers and New York, at the head of which he is at the present time, associated with his brothers, Joseph and George. For many years he has been connected with public affairs as a business man, though an active Republican, his large business interests prevented his yielding to the urgings of political friends and accepting public office. In 1872 Governor Dix appointed Mr. Peene a Harbor Master at New York; this

position he held but a short time, as business required him to relinquish it. He was subsequently appointed one of the Water Commissioners of the city of Yonkers. He was elected as the Republican nominee as Mayor and served from 1894 to 1898. For years Mr. Peene has been recognized as one of the leaders of his party in the county, and was a prominent figure at all the party conventions—national, State and local. With Hon. William H. Robertson he attended as a delegate the National Convention which nominated William McKinley for President. He is a member of the Republican League and has attended its national conventions as a delegate. He is a member of the Yonkers Board of Trade. Mr. Peene was married on November 24, 1864, to Miss Jeannette A. Starr, daughter of Benjamin A. Starr, of Yonkers. His wife died on May 22, 1882. He was again married on August 1, 1884, to Miss Ava L. Holder, daughter of F. T. Holder, of Yonkers.

JOHN H. SCHLOBOHM.

John H. Schlobohm, Alderman, of the city of Yonkers, was born at Holstein, Germany, in 1843, and came to America in 1860. Seven years after his arrival in the United States he became a resident of Yonkers. He has been many years a hotel proprietor in that city, and with the years he grew successful and popular among his fellow-citizens. He was married on August 8, 1867, to Charlotte Budendick; his wife died in 1877. He remarried in 1879 to Frederica Lange, of Yonkers. Mr. Schlobohm is actively identified with the Republican party and has received many honors from his party. He has served as an Alderman of Yonkers for twelve years, three years of which time he served as president of that body and acting Mayor, which positions he now holds. He has been for five years president of the Yonkers Teutonia Singing Society; is a prominent Mason, a member of Rising Star Lodge, No. 450, F. and A. M., during the last twenty-five years; is a charter member of Holsalica Lodge, No. 297, D. O. H.; a member of the Yonkers Turn-Verein; is chairman of the Second Ward Republican Club, and member of the Republican City Committee; was grand master of Grand Lodge of the State of New York of the Order of Harugary for 1884-85; also grand master of the same order for the United States, 1890-92, with a membership of 25,000. During the civil war Mr. Schlobohm served in the United States Navy two years.

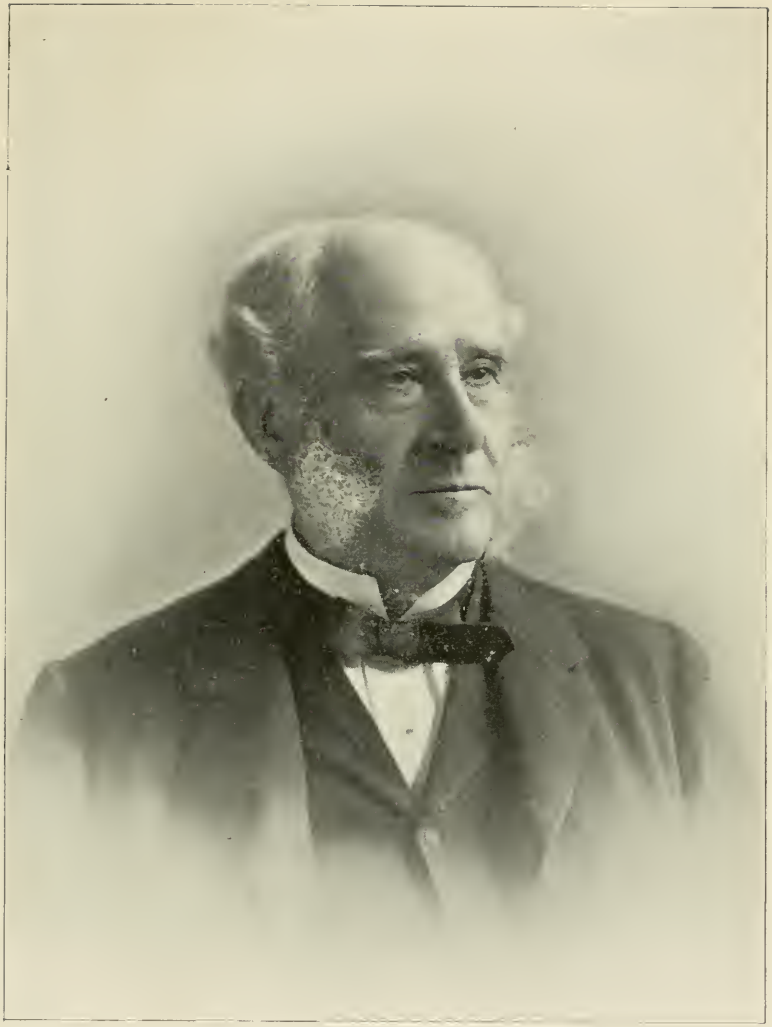
THOMAS SMITH.

Thomas Smith, editor and proprietor of the first weekly and daily newspaper published in Yonkers, Justice of the Peace, etc., was born in the city of New York in 1816, the son of James and Mary Smith, and was of Scotch descent. He attended the best schools accessible at that time, but the better part of his education was obtained in the printing office to which he was apprenticed at an early age. He gave much of his leisure hours to study, and, being endowed with great natural talent, he was not slow to learn. When quite young and at an age when most boys would desire to play, he found recreation in reading and solving difficult problems. As a writer he was both forcible and logical. Several years before coming to Yonkers he was engaged as an editorial writer on some of the leading journals of New York city. He also was the owner of one of the largest job printing establishments in the latter city, his place of business being on Spruce Street. He went to Yonkers in 1852, when the place was but an insignificant hamlet. He had built for his use the first brick building erected on Main Street and one of the first in the place, and in other ways he endeavored to inspire a boom that might benefit the locality. He started the Yonkers Herald, the first newspaper pub-

lished in the place, immediately after his arrival, the publication office being located on North Broadway, two doors north of Main Street, and two doors south of the Broadway House, one of the principal hotels in the place. He early advocated the incorporation of Yonkers as a village, personally and through his newspaper. At public meetings held to consider the proposition he was one of the principal speakers in favor. Subsequently, when it became apparent that the old village hall, on Factory Street (Palisade Avenue), had outgrown its usefulness and something more spacious was needed for village purposes, Mr. Smith, in 1867, he being a Village Trustee at the time, proposed that the village purchase Manor Hall, then belonging to James C. Bell, Esq., and thereby accomplish two desirable objects—securing the accommodations the village needed and at the same time properly providing for the care and maintenance of one of the most illustrious of historic structures in this State. His suggestion was adopted and the necessary arrangements for the purchase of the building and adjacent land were commenced forthwith. Mr. Smith took an active interest in educational matters and was a firm advocate for good public schools. It was on his motion, while a member of the Board of Education, that the school district first decided to purchase books needed by pupils in the schools. His idea was to prevent children of poor parents from being hindered in their studies owing to inability to purchase the necessary class books, and to put all pupils of the schools on the same footing as to the securing of books. In 1858 a Union Free School was established and Mr. Smith was elected one of the first Trustees. For many years he was president of the Board of Education and under his administration many modern ideas were introduced and permanent improvements made. Finding it impossible to obtain all the benefits desired by the local Fire Department, without a more compact organization than had hitherto been obtained, representatives from the various fire companies met on July 7, 1858, and organized the Fire Department Association, and chose Mr. Smith as its first president. He was elected a Justice of the Peace and held the position sixteen years, most of that time presiding over all sessions of Justice's Court held in that town. As a Judge he was fair and just. He did not encourage litigation, but prevented it where an amicable settlement was possible. His kindly disposition attracted him to every person in need. He was charitable beyond his means; he dispensed charity with an open hand to all and held malice toward none, not even to those who endeavored to injure him. He detested hypocrisy and underdealing and did not hesitate in condemning its practice on all occasions. He was democratic in principle and manner of living. He avoided all show and ostentation, preferring being considered an every-day man. He was ever popular with the voters, especially with wage earners, who recognized no party lines when he was a candidate for office. They had reason to know that in him they had a friend who was not influenced by hopes of making money as the result of their confidence; that he never tired in serving their interests, even though there was no prospect of reward. He was a member of the Fire Department from the date of its organization; he served as a Village Trustee for several years, was a member of the Town Health Board, and in fact held, at different times, most of the public offices in his town and village. In 1862 he was tendered by State Democratic leaders the nomination of that party for Lieutenant-Governor of this State, in a year when the nomination was equivalent to an election. He declined the honor, replying that his town was willing to give him all the offices he desired to hold. He was always an aggressive Democrat, from his youth up. He was several times a delegate to National Democratic Conventions and regularly was sent as a delegate to State and local conventions. He doubtlessly was one of the best-known men in public affairs in Westchester County. He died in August, 1874.

JOHN T. WARING.

John T. Waring was born at Southeast, Putnam County, November 7, 1820, and passed his boyhood till 1834 with but little experience of change at his father's home. Meanwhile, in 1828, his brother, William C., and Hezekiah Nichols, had come down to Yonkers and begun the hatting business in the "Glen," on the spot now taken up by Copcutt's Silk Factory. Reverses and changes came over this firm and its business during the next six years. In the spring of 1834, however, Mr. William C. started upon the same spot the new firm of Paddock & Waring. It was about the opening of this firm's experience that John T. Waring entered its employ and began to learn the hatting business. From 1844 to 1849 he had business interest in the firm. In 1849 he began hatting on his own account on "Chicken Island." Until 1876 his business career was a growing success. In 1857 he bought William C.'s factory on Elm Street and enlarged it. In 1862 he built a factory on the opposite side of the street. He employed 800 men and made 800 dozen hats per day, and by 1876 the invested capital of $45,000 had grown to nearly $1,000,000. In 1868 he bought a site in North Yonkers and developed "Greystone," which cost him nearly one-half million dollars. In 1876 he lost all and "Greystone" came in possession of Samuel J. Tilden. In 1884 Mr. Waring returned to Yonkers, after filling contracts for making hats by convict labor in prisons, and bought large property on Vark Street, the building once known as "Star Arms Works." Mr. Waring was told that this building would prove much too large for his purposes, but he thought differently; time has proven his judgment correct, as recently he had to increase his facilities by erecting additional buildings. His business gives employment to many thousand persons. Mr. Waring is the inventor of valuable hat manufacturing machinery. In politics he was a staunch Republican and a strong supporter of the Union cause during the civil war. In 1861 he was elected President of the village of Yonkers. In the same year a company of 75 men was formed in Yonkers to go to the front, the village agreeing to care for their families while they were gone. When everything was in readiness the men refused to go unless the President of the village would be personally responsible for their families' welfare. This responsibility he accepted, and upon investigation it was found that 65 families would have to be cared for. John T. Waring married Jeannette P., daughter of the late Anson Baldwin. Their children were Arthur B., Grace (married Lewis Roberts), John T. Jr., (deceased), John T., Jr., Cornelia B., Pierce C., Susan B., Anson (deceased), James Palmer and Janet. He is connected with St. John's Episcopal Church and for many years has held office therein.



JOHN T. WARING.

JAMES M. HUNT.

Waldo G. Morse.

JOHN G. PEENE.

JOHN H. SCHLOBOHM.

TOWN OF YORKTOWN.

Yorktown is another of the original towns of the county, having been organized March 7, 1798. Early historians maintain that the town was formerly given the Mohegan name "Appamaghpogh." The land on which the town is erected is part of a tract purchased from the Indian Sachems Pewemind and Oskewans, by Stephanus Van Cortlandt, in 1683.

The town was in the very center of activity during the American Revolution, and many a hard-fought battle waged between the American and British forces. It is an historical town and the reminiscences related by its old residents are of a most interesting character.

The great dam of the old Croton Acqueduct is situated in the southeast corner of this town. Croton Lake and Mohansic Lake, among the prettiest bodies of water in this State, are also within the town's borders.

As a general geographical description of the town, it is mentioned "that the north is broken by the hills of the southern border of the Highlands, and the general surface is hilly, though its hills are of a moderate height in the south." Numerous springs of water run through the town and assist manufacturing. The soil is productive and the town abounds in fine farm lands. Walnut, oak, hickory, chestnut, maple, black birch and hemlock trees are quite plentiful. The town is rectangular in shape and is the largest as to acreage in the county, having 23,620 acres.

A fair average valuation of land per acre is $64. Last year's rate of taxation was $5.64 per $1,000, on assessed valuation. The tax rate this year is $4.64 per $1,000. This rate is the lowest of any town except Somers. The assessed valuation is: Real, $1,258,617; personal, $106,615.

The town has no indebtedness. Back taxes are collected by the Supervisor. Property sold for unpaid taxes is bought in by the town.

The town is situated on the New York and Putnam Railroad, distant 42 miles from New York City. The population, according to last census, 1890, was 2,378.

The churches in the town are: The Presbyterian Church, Rev. W. J. Cummings pastor, Yorktown; Hicksite Friends' Meeting House, no pastor, Amawalk; Mohansic Methodist Church, Rev. C. B. Langdon pastor, Yorktown Heights; Methodist Church, Rev.

Henry Sheldon pastor, Lower Yorktown; Episcopal Church, Kitchawan, open in summer, Rev. Dr. Parker Morgan, of New York pastor; Yorktown (Orthodox) Friends' Meeting House, Rev. E. L. Requa pastor, Yorktown Heights; Methodist Church, Rev. Henry Sheldon pastor, Pines Bridge, Croton Lake; Catholic Church, Shrub Oak, and St. Peter's Catholic Church, Yorktown Heights, Rev. John McIlvoy pastor; Methodist Church, Rev. John O'Neil pastor, Shrub Oak; Episcopal Church, Rev. Cortlandt de Peyster Field, pastor, Shrub Oak; St. Catherine's Episcopal Church, at the Field Home, was built by the Rev. Cortlandt de Peyster Field, who conducts the services regularly, and from his own purse pays all expenses; the Baptist Church edifice, west of Yorktown Station, has been unoccupied about seven years.

The physicians of the town are: Dr. James H. Curry, Dr. H. F. Hart and Dr. J. H. Jenkins, of Shrub Oak; Dr. Chas. Rich and Dr. E. Scholderfer, of Yorktown Heights.

There are no lawyers resident of the town, the town has no banking institutions, no newspaper, nor organized police or fire departments.

The postmasters in the town are: Garwood Peet postmaster, and Merritt L. Peet assistant, Yorktown Heights; George Palmer postmaster, Charles Conklin assistant, Croton Lake; Silas Gregory postmaster, Kitchawan; Edmund J. Travis postmaster, Amawalk (the building containing this post office was destroyed by fire March 1, 1898); Miss Minnie Peterson postmistress, Yorktown; Frank Darrow postmaster, Shrub Oak; John W. Birdsall postmaster, Jefferson Valley.

The section composing this town was, up to date of organization, a part of the Manor of Cortlandt.

The officials of the town for 1897-8 are: Supervisor, Edward B. Kear, Yorktown Heights; Town Clerk, George J. Purdy, Yorktown Heights; Justices of the Peace, Richard W. Horne, Mohegan, James V. Irish, Yorktown Heights; Thomas J. Bushell, Croton Lake, Hiram Farrington, Kitchawan; Assessors, Jesse Ryder, Kitchawan, Chauncey D. Griffin, Croton Lake, Albert Lee, Yorktown; Collector of Taxes, Leverett H. Baker, Kitchawan. School District Collectors—District No. 1, Oscar Odell, Shrub Oak; District No. 2, Joseph Pierce, Jefferson Valley; District No. 3, Theodore Purdy, Yorktown Heights; District No. 4, Edward Titus, Yorktown: District No. 5, Edmund Requa, Peekskill; District No. 6, Jacob Bennett, Yorktown Heights; District No. 7, Henry J. Griffin, Yorktown Heights: District No. 8. Fred Reynolds, Croton Lake; District No. 9,

Chas. Twiggar, Kitchawan; District No. 13, Wm. Brown, Mohegan, joint district. Commissioners of Highways—H. Frost Horton, Sing Sing; Constant F. Whitney, Yorktown Heights; Peter B. Curry, Jefferson Valley. The road tax is worked out by districts, each taxpayer is assessed one day for each $500 of his assessment. The Supervisor, Justices of the Peace and Town Clerk compose the Board of Town Auditors; the same officers, with citizen George J. Griffin, form the Town Health Board. Dr. E. Scholderfer, Town Health Officer.

School Trustees—District No. 1, Robert L. Knapp, Shrub Oak; District No. 2, Oscar C. Barger, Jefferson Valley; District No. 3, Henry C. Kear, Yorktown Heights; District No. 4, Ira D. Strang, Nathaniel C. Strang, Yorktown; District No. 5, Stephen L. Hart, Field Home, Peekskill; District No. 6, Charles I. Purdy, Yorktown Heights; District No. 7, Chauncey D. Griffin, Croton Lake; District No. 8, John Reynolds, Charles Crawford and Daniel Birdsall, Croton Lake; District No. 9, Chas. Halstead, Sing Sing.

The town's population, as shown by census enumerations of several years was: In 1830, 2,141; in 1835, 2,212; in 1840, 2,819; in 1845, 2,278; in 1850, 2,273; in 1855, 2,415; in 1860, 2,487; in 1865, 2,198; in 1870, 1,996; in 1875, 1,961; in 1880, 1,818; in 1890, 1,475.

GOVERNORS OF THE STATE.

George Clinton, Ulster County, elected in 1777.
John Jay, New York city, elected in 1795.
George Clinton, Ulster County, elected in 1801.
Morgan Lewis, Dutchess County, elected in 1804.
Daniel D. Tompkins, Richmond County, elected in 1807.
John Tayler, Albany, elected in 1817.
De Witt Clinton, New York city, elected in 1817.
Joseph C. Yates, Schenectady, elected in 1822.
De Witt Clinton, New York city, elected in 1824.
Nathaniel Pitcher, Sandy Hill, elected in 1828.
Martin Van Buren, Kinderhook, elected in 1828.
Enos T. Throop, Auburn, elected in 1829.
William L. Marcy, Troy, elected in 1832.
William H. Seward, Auburn, elected in 1838.
William C. Bouck, Fultonham, elected in 1842.
Silas Wright, Canton, elected in 1844.
John Young, Geneseo, elected in 1846.
Hamilton Fish, New York city, elected in 1848.
Washington Hunt, Lockport, elected in 1850.
Horatio Seymour, Deerfield, elected in 1852.
Myron H. Clark, Canandaigua, elected in 1854.
John A. King, Queens County, elected in 1856.
Edwin D. Morgan, New York city, elected in 1858.
Horatio Seymour, Deerfield, elected in 1862.
Reuben E. Fenton, Frewsburgh, elected in 1864.
John T. Hoffman, New York city, elected in 1868.
John A. Dix, New York city, elected in 1872.
Samuel J. Tilden, New York city, elected in 1874.
Lucius Robinson, Elmira, elected in 1876.
Alonzo B. Cornell, New York city, elected in 1879.
Grover Cleveland, Buffalo, elected in 1882.
David B. Hill, Elmira, elected in 1885.
Roswell P. Flower, Watertown, elected in 1891.
Levi P. Morton, Rhinecliff, elected in 1894.
Frank S. Black, Troy, elected in 1896.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

George Washington, of Virginia, born Feb. 22, 1732; first inaugurated April 30, 1789, served two terms, refused a third; died Dec. 12, 1799.

John Adams, of Massachusetts, born Oct. 30, 1735; inaugurated March 4, 1797, served one term; died July 4, 1826.

Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, born April 2, 1743; inaugurated March 4, 1801, served two terms; died two hours before John Adams, July 4, 1826.

James Madison, of Virginia, born March 5, 1751; inaugurated March 4, 1809, served two terms; died June 28, 1836.

James Monroe, of Virginia, born April 28, 1758; inaugurated March 4, 1817, served two terms; died July 4, 1831.

John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, born July 11, 1767; inaugurated March 4, 1825, served one term; died Feb. 21, 1848; was stricken with paralysis on the floor of Congress and died in the Capitol.

Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, born March 15, 1767; inaugurated March 4, 1829, served two terms; died June 8, 1845.

Martin Van Buren, of New York, born Dec. 5, 1782; inaugurated March 4, 1837, served one term; died July 24, 1862.

William H. Harrison, of Ohio, born Feb. 9, 1773; inaugurated March 4, 1841, died one month after becoming President.

John Tyler, of Virginia, born March 29, 1790; Vice-President, inaugurated April 4, 1841; served out the term of President Harrison; died Jan. 18, 1862.

John Knox Polk, of Tennessee, born Nov. 2, 1795; inaugurated March 4, 1845, served one term; died of cholera, June 18, 1849.

Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana, born Nov. 24, 1784; inaugurated March 5, 1849; after serving as President one year and four months he died July 9, 1850.

Millard Filmore, of New York, born Jan. 7, 1800; Vice-President, became President July 9, 1850, and served out President Taylor's term.

Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, born Nov. 23, 1804; inaugurated March 4, 1853; served one term; died Oct. 1, 1869.

James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, born April 23, 1791; inaugurated March 4, 1857, served one term; died June 1, 1868.

Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, born Feb. 12, 1809; inaugurated March 4, 1861; elected for two terms; was assassinated April 14, 1865, and died next day.

Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, born Dec. 29, 1808; Vice-President, inaugurated April 15, 1865, and served out President Lincoln's term; died July 31, 1875.

Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois, born April 29, 1822; inaugurated March 4, 1869, served two terms; died July 23, 1885.

Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, born Oct. 4, 1822; inaugurated March 5, 1877, served one term; died Jan., 1893.

James A. Garfield, of Ohio, born Nov. 19, 1831; inaugurated March 4, 1881; July 2, 1881, he was shot in the Baltimore Railroad Station at Washington, and died Sept. 19, 1881.

Chester A. Arthur, of New York, born Oct. 17, 1830; Vice-President, was inaugurated President Sept. 20, 1881, and served out the term of President Garfield; died Nov. 18, 1886.

Grover Cleveland, of New York, born March 18, 1837; was inaugurated, first term March 4, 1885, second term March 4, 1893; still living.

Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, born Aug. 30, 1833; inaugurated March 4, 1889, served one term; still living.

William McKinley, of Ohio, born Jan. 29, 1843; inaugurated March 4, 1897; now in office.

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

John Adams, Massachusetts, inaugurated 1789-93.
Thomas Jefferson, Virginia, inaugurated 1797.
Aaron Burr, New York, inaugurated 1801.
George Clinton, New York, inaugurated 1805-9.
Eldridge Gerry, Massachusetts, inaugurated 1813.
Daniel D. Tompkins, New York, inaugurated 1817-21.
John C. Calhoun, South Carolina, inaugurated 1825-29.
Martin Van Buren, New York, inaugurated 1833.
Richard M. Johnson, Kentucky, inaugurated 1837; the only Vice-President ever elected by the Senate.
John Tyler, Virginia, inaugurated 1841.
George Mifflin Dallas, Pennsylvania, inaugurated 1845.
Millard Filmore, New York, inaugurated 1849.

William R. King, Alabama, inaugurated 1853; died one month and fourteen days after taking office; office vacant remainder of term.

John C. Breckenridge, Kentucky, inaugurated 1857.

Hannibal Hamlin, Maine, inaugurated 1861.

Andrew Johnson, Tennessee, inaugurated 1865.

Samuel Colfax, Indiana, inaugurated 1869.

Henry Wilson, Massachusetts, inaugurated 1873; died in office Nov. 22, 1875.

William A. Wheeler, New York, inaugurated 1877.

Chester A. Arthur, New York, inaugurated 1881.

Thomas A. Hendricks, Indiana, inaugurated 1885; died in office Nov. 22, 1885.

Levi P. Morton, New York, inaugurated 1889.

Adlai E. Stevenson, Illinois, inaugurated 1893.

Garret A. Hobart, New Jersey, inaugurated 1897.

The following Presidents pro tem. of the Senate, acted as Vice-Presidents, in the year given, vacancies in the office of Vice-Presidents being caused by death:

Samuel L. Southard, New Jersey, 1842.

William R. King, Alabama, 1851.

David R. Atchison, Missouri, 1853.

Jesse D. Bright, Indiana, 1855.

Lafayette C. Foster, Connecticut, 1865.

Thomas W. Ferry, Michigan, 1875.

John Sherman, Ohio, 1886.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Section 33 of the Election Law makes personal registration a prerequisite to voting in "cities and villages having 5,000 inhabitants or more."

St. John's College, at Fordham, was incorporated by act of the Legislature passed April 10, 1846.

Woodlawn Cemetery organized under act of April 27, 1847, was incorporated by act of the Legislature passed April 23, 1864.

The Legislature of 1898 adjourned finally on April 31.

Under the State Constitution no State officers are to be elected by the people next year, 1899.

The last Legislature passed a bill authorizing the expenditure of $30,000 for improvements at Sing Sing prison .

The Good Roads bill passed by the last Legislature divides the cost of building roads between the State, the counties and the taxpayers benefited.

The money appropriated by the Legislature as a war fund does not figure in the State tax rate. The amount used will be levied as a separate tax.

The last Legislature passed a bill authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission to look into the causes of New York's loss of commerce and suggest a remedy. Alexander Smith, of New Rochelle, this county, was appointed one of the Commissioners.

The act authorizing the construction of the Hudson River Railroad, from New York to Albany, was passed by the Legislature May 12, 1846. Aaron Ward and Fortune C. White, of Westchester County, were named in the act among those composing the first Board of Directors of the railroad company.

An amendment to the Constitution authorizing biennial sessions of the Legislature was adopted by the last Legislature. If passed by the Legislature of 1899 it will come before the people at the election that year, and, if approved, will go into effect in 1902. It lengthens the terms of State Senators to four years and those of Assemblymen to two years, and decreases their yearly compensation from $1,500 to $1,000.

MEMORABLE EVENTS.

September 16, 1609—The Hudson River was discovered.

January 9, 1614—Settlement of New Amsterdam by the Dutch.

December 11, 1620—The Pilgrims landed.

February 25, 1643—Indians massacred by the Dutch on Manhattan Island.

February 26, 1644—Indians defeated by the Dutch in Westchester County.

February 2, 1653—New York City incorporated.

August 16, 1654—Onondaga Salt Springs discovered.

August, 1658—So much sickness prevailed in the State that the harvests in some sections remained uncut through inability to reap it.

February 5, 1663—The shock of an earthquake was felt in the county; later earthquakes were on Oct. 9 and 29, 1727; Nov. 18, 1755; March 12, 1761; Nov. 29, 1783, and Jan. 25, 1841.

September 8, 1664—New Amsterdam surrenders to the English, who renamed it New York.

December 9, 1680—Comet appears.

November 1, 1683—Westchester County erected.

March 25, 1693—Printing ordered to be introduced into New York.

February 5, 1694—Bradford, the first New York printer, gets paid for printing his first book.

September 2, 1701—Court of Chancery established.

April 24, 1704—The first newspaper is published in America.

January 17, 1706—Benjamin Franklin born; died April 17, 1790.

June 8, 1709—Bills of credit, or paper money, first authorized by law.

August 30, 1718—William Penn died; born Oct. 14, 1644.

October 16, 1725—First newspaper published in New York.

April 22, 1730—Public Library in New York founded.

May 14, 1731—Boundary line between the State of New York and the State of Connecticut established.

March 8, 1738—Bishop Wesley comes to America.

December 1, 1745—John Jay was born; died at Bedford, in this county, June 17, 1829.

July 8, 1752—Liberty Bell at Philadelphia first rung.

August 23, 1756—First stone of Columbia College was laid.

January 18, 1771—The battle of Kingsbridge was fought.

May 18, 1773—Boundary line between the State of New York and the State of Massachusetts established.

December 16, 1773—Boston Tea Party.

November 6, 1774—Boundary line between the State of New York and the State of New Jersey settled.

June 16, 1775—Battle of Bunker Hill.

July 4, 1776—The Declaration of Independence was signed at Philadelphia.

August 22, 1776—The British landed on Long Island; the battle of Long Island was fought August 27.

September 15, 1776—Washington evacuates New York City.

September 16, 1776—Battle of Harlem Plains.

October 28, 1776—The Battle of White Plains was fought.

March 23, 1777—The British take possession of Peekskill.

April 2, 1743—Thomas Jefferson born.

April 20, 1777—The first State Constitution was adopted.

June 20, 1777—United States Flag adopted.

September 23, 1780—Major Andre was captured at Tarrytown and executed Oct. 2, 1780.

May 12, 1781—Fort Schuyler was burned.

November 30, 1782—Revolutionary War ends.

September 23, 1783—Peace with Great Britain.

November 25, 1783—The British evacuated New York City.

December 5, 1783—Washington takes leave of his army.

January 4, 1784—Treaty of peace ratified by Congress.

April 17, 1784—Universal Religious Equality enacted by a special law.

January, 1785—John Adams, first Ambassador to England.

April 3, 1787—Board of State Regents established.

April, 1789—George Washington elected first President.

April, 1792—Washington City chosen as the Capital of the United States.

February 19, 1795—First National Thanksgiving Day.

April 9, 1795—Act passed for the encouragement and maintenance of public schools.

January 2, 1798—The State Legislature decides to hold its annual sessions in Albany.

February 23, 1798—Rockland County was erected.

April, 1800—The government removed to Washington.

July 11, 1804—Alexander Hamilton killed in a duel by Aaron Burr.

October 1, 1807—First steamboat taken to Albany by Fulton.

June 12, 1812—Putnam County was erected.

June 18, 1812—War declared against Great Britain.

January 8, 1815—Battle of New Orleans was fought.

November 5, 1816—Gouverneur Morris, of this county, died.

March 31, 1817—It was decided that slavery be abolished in this State in ten years.

July 4, 1817—Ground was broken for the Erie Canal.

April 21, 1818—The State Library was established.

August 24, 1818—Foundation laid for new Capitol building at Washington.

August 15, 1824—Lafayette revisits the United States.

April, 1825—Andrew Jackson elected President.

May 15, 1826—The erection of Sing Sing State Prison was commenced.

July 4, 1826—Death of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams.

July 4, 1827—Slavery was abolished in this State.

March 4, 1829—Andrew Jackson inaugurated President.

April 18, 1830—Manors were created in this county.

April 26, 1831—Imprisonment for debt was abolished in the State.

June 27, 1832—Cholera appeared in New York City.

September 26, 1832—New York University organized.

July 16, 1833—Corner-stone of the New York University building was laid.

May 20, 1834—Lafayette died.

July 10, 1834—Abolition riots in New York City.

November 7, 1835—Work on the construction of the Erie Railroad commenced.

October 26, 1837—The Harlem Railroad completed.

April 18, 1838—The General Banking Law enacted.

October 14, 1842—The Croton Water Works finished.

June, 1845—War with Mexico declared.

July 29, 1848—Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge completed.

July, 1848—Peace declared with Mexico.

December, 1848—Cholera appeared in New York; again in 1853, in 1866 and in 1873.

October 1, 1849—Hudson River Railroad opened to Peekskill; opened to Poughkeepsie Dec. 31, same year.

November 5, 1850—Free schools sustained by a majority of 25,005, at a State election.

December 24, 1851—Congressional Library at Washington destroyed by fire.

March 31, 1850—John C. Calhoun died; born March 18, 1782.

June 29, 1852—Henry Clay died; born April 12, 1777.

October 24, 1852—Daniel Webster died.

August 28, 1858—First cable message.

February 26, 1859—General Sickles tried for shooting Keys and acquitted.

November 28, 1859—Washington Irving died at his home in Tarrytown.

October 11, 1860—Prince of Wales arrived in New York.

December 20, 1860—South Carolina first State of the Union to secede.

March 4, 1861—Abraham Lincoln inaugurated President.

April 12, 1861—Fort Sumter bombarded.

April 15, 1861—First call for troops.

July 21, 1861—First battle of Bull Run.

July 24, 1861—Martin Van Buren died; born Dec. 5, 1782.

November 1, 1861—General Scott resigns command of the army; succeeded by General McClellan.

November 8, 1861—Mason and Slidell seized.

March 9, 1862—The Monitor destroys the Merrimac.

September 29, 1862—Draft in New York.

January 1, 1863—Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln goes into effect.

July 13, 14, 15, 1863—Anti-draft riots in New York city.

December 8, 1863—President Lincoln issues Amnesty Proclamation.

February 1, 1864—Draft of 500,000 men ordered.

March 12, 1864—Gen. U. S. Grant made commander of the United States Army.

March 15, 1864—President calls for 200,000 men.

November 14, 1864—Sherman's march to the sea.

April 9, 1865—General Lee surrenders.

April 14, 1865—President Lincoln shot; died April 15; born February 12, 1809.

April 15, 1865—Vice-President Johnson becomes President.

May 10, 1865—President Davis (S. C.), with part of his Cabinet captured.

May 29, 1865—President Johnson's Amnesty Proclamation.

July 7, 1865—Mrs. Surratt and others hanged.

May 29, 1866—Death of Gen. Winfield Scott.

May, 1868—Impeachment, trial and acquittal of President Johnson.

November, 1868—Gen. U. S. Grant elected President.

August 14, 1870—Admiral Farragut died.

October 8, 1870—Great fire in Chicago; 17,450 buildings destroyed; loss about $196,000,000.

October 12, 1870—Gen. Robert E. Lee died.

January, 1872—Congress removes political disabilities of Southern people.

October, 1872—Ex-Gov. W. H. Seward died; born May 16, 1801.

November 9, 1872—Great fire in Boston; loss $75,000,000.

April 10, 1873—Modoc Indian Massacre.

July 14, 1874—Second Chicago fire.

July 31, 1875—Ex-President Andrew Johnson dies.

June 25, 1876—Gen. Custer killed by Indians.

July 2, 1881—President Garfield shot; died Sept. 19, same year; born Nov. 19, 1831.

March 24, 1882—Longfellow died; born Feb. 27, 1807.

May 24, 1883—Brooklyn Bridge opened.

March 12, 1888—The big snow blizzard.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

The originating of circulating libraries is credited to the wisdom of Benjamin Franklin.

Lewis Morris, of Westchester, was one of the four representatives from this State who signed the Declaration of Independence, at Philadelphia, July 4, 1776.

Charles B. Rouss has offered to present to the City of New York a duplicate statue of the one presented to Paris, representing Washington and Lafayette grasping hands.

Harvard College was established in 1638 and named in honor of its first benefactor, Rev. John Harvard, who died in that year, leaving his library and eight hundred pounds sterling to assist a proposed college.

George W. Ferris, the inventor and constructor of the great Ferris Wheel, exhibited at the World's Fair at Chicago, died penniless. The body was cremated, but a Pittsburg undertaker refuses to give up the ashes until the funeral expenses are paid.

Yale College was established at New Haven in 1718. It was named in honor of Elihu Yale, a gentleman of English parentage who was born in New Haven, and who proved a munificent patron of the college. Elihu Yale died, at the age of 73 years, in 1721.

Miss Frances E. Willard, President of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, died in New York City on Feb. 18, 1898, aged 59 years. She was born at Churchville, N. Y., but at the age of three was taken by her parents to reside at Oberlin, Ohio. She first appeared prominent when elected, in 1878, President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Illinois. She then resided at Evanston, Ill., where she was buried.

William Ewart Gladstone, who was born at Liverpool, England, on Dec. 29, 1809, died on May 19, 1898. The English Parliament voted a public funeral and monument in his honor. The only precedents for Parliament voting funerals and monuments are the cases of Chatham, in 1778, and Pitt, in 1806.

Hiram W. Sibley, of Rochester, recently presented to Cornell University for preservation in the museum of the Sibley College of Mechanical Engineering an interesting relic. It is the original telegraph receiver on which was taken the first message over Morse's line from Baltimore to Washington. Cornell is an appropriate repository for this old instrument, since Ezra Cornell (a native of

Westchester County) put up that first telegraph line, and made out of subsequent lines the money with which he afterward endowed the university.

On March 15, one hundred and thirty-one years ago, a boy was born in a log cabin. As a major-general that boy defeated the British at New Orleans on Jan. 8, 1815. The same boy, then in command of the Department of the South, followed the Creek Indians, who were murdering Americans, into the Spanish province of West Florida. There the Creeks joined the Seminoles, and, secretly aided by the Spaniards, the butchering of helpless Americans was continued. Then this boy, with his troops, swept Spanish territory and crushed the Indians and dismayed the Spaniards. In 1828 the boy was made President of this United States, and was re-elected in 1832. He was Andrew Jackson, or "Old Hickory."

The first uprising of the Cubans, in their present strife against Spain, took place Feb. 24, 1895. Gomez, Garcia and others of the insurgent military leaders, met in Key West and formulated their plans of operation.

The United States warship Maine, on the night of February 15, 1898, was destroyed in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, by an explosion. Persons on board, to the number of 248, were killed. Cause of the explosion unknown. An investigation, conducted by a Court of Inquiry, appointed by the United States, was ordered, to ascertain whether the explosion was caused by an accident or by design of enemies.

The war between the United States and Spain was declared April 21, 1898.

On May 1, 1898, the battle of Manila was fought.

On June 4, 1898, Lieutenant R. P. Hobson sank the Merrimac across the channel at the entrance to the bay of Santiago de Cuba.

On July 1, 1898, Cervera's Spanish fleet was destroyed while attempting to escape from the bay of Santiago de Cuba.

On July 3, 1898, the battle of Santiago de Cuba was fought; the city surrendered to the United States forces.

On August 12, 1898, the Peace Protocol was signed by representatives of the United States and Spain. President McKinley for the former and the French Ambassador for the latter.

The War Department at Washington reports that the recent war between the United States and Spain has cost the United States 2,910 lives out of a total force of 274,717 officers and men, a percentage of 1.059. The killed were, 23 officers, 257 men; died of wounds, officers 4, men 61; died of disease, 80 officers, 2,485 men.

PRACTICING LAWYERS

Resident of Westchester County.

BEDFORD.

Emory T. Clocke.
G. D. W. Clocke.

BEDFORD STATION.

Charles Haines.
John B. Robinson.

BRONXVILLE.

Charles F. Bates.
James F. Horan.
Walter L. McCorkle.
Alfred E. Smith.

CHAPPAQUA

Elliott Williams.
R. H. Williams.

DOBBS FERRY.

Frederick Allis.
Wilder S. Buffun.
Charles P. McClelland.
Louis F. Murray.

HARRISON.

William Porter Allen.
S. W. Collins.

HASTINGS.

Melvin G. Pallisser.

HARTSDALE.

Willard P. Butler.
A. B. Crane.
Alonzo J. Hart.

KATONAH.

Henry R. Barrett.
William H. Robertson.

LAKE MAHOPAC.

Monmouth S. Buckbee.

MAMARONECK.

Edward F. Delancy.
W. E. Delancy.
Joshua M. Fiero.
George Gardiner Fry.
William S. Johnson.
Morris F. Kane.
Jacob Halstead.
Burton C. Meighan.
Rawson L Smith.

MOUNT KISCO.

A. J. Adams.
Joseph C. Crane.
Reginald Hart.
E. Clarence Hyatt.
Harrison J. Slosson.

MOUNT VERNON.

Walter T. Allerton.
Howard Allison.
George C. Appell.
H. J. Appell.
Eugene Archer.
Rolland B. Archer.
Richard M. J. Armstrong.
Cotton W. Bean.
J. Mortimer Bell.
John J. Becker.
Frank A. Bennett.
Charles C. Bigelow.
Edgar K. Brown.
Frank M. Buck.
E. J. Cadwell.
Albert L. Cohn.
William L. Conklin.
George B. Crawford.
Charles Demond.
F. H. Denman.
W. N. Denman.
J. A. Du Mont.
B. D. Eisler.

Arthur Furber.
Edward Foggin.
Louis L. Ford.
William F. Gay.
Albert F. Gescheidt, Jr.
Frank N. Glover.
John M. Gorham.
Edward Hartley.
Horace Hollister.
John Colgate Hoyt.
David H. Hunt.
J. A. Hudson.
George W. Hunt.
Herbert T. Jennings.
Arthur M. Johnson.
Frank C. Kingsland.
William D. Landray.
Herbert D. Lent.
Charles H. Lovett.
Addison J. Lyon.
James G. McClelland.
Daniel McKeever.
John C. McNeilly.
W. S. McPheeters.
William B. Magrath.
William J. Marshall.
William H. Millard.
Isaac N. Mills.
Harry V. Morgan.
A. Livingston Norman.
Charles H. Ostrander.
H. M. Parr.
Robert D. Paskett.
Adam Pearson.
William H. Pemberton.
William W. Penfield.
George W. Perkins.
Rodman F. Pugh.
Hugh Reavey.
Julian G. Roberts.
Jared Sandford.
Adam E. Schatz.
Roger M. Sherman.
James M. Simpson.
Elmer P. Smith.
Samuel B. Smith.
Stephen W. Stillwell.
David Swits.
Frank M. Tichenor.
Charles Vander Roest.
John A. White.
Milo J. White.
Odle J. Whitlock.
David O. Williams.
Joseph S. Wood.

NEW ROCHELLE.

Lincoln G. Backus.
Charles G. Banks.
Richard V. Boyd.
John W. Boothby.
Joseph T. Brown, Jr.
Herbert S. Carpenter.
Charles D. Burrill.
George L. Carlisle.
Arthur L. Clark.
Quinton Corwine.
Frederick Cowdrey.
S. F. Cowdrey.
John J. Crennan.
C. Temple Emmet.
Richard S. Emmet.
William T. Emmet.
W. B. Greeley.
J. A. S. Gregg.
Francis Griffin.
Hugh M. Harmer.
H. A. Harold.
Henry C. Henderson.
John Holden.
Cornelius E. Kene.
Martin J. Keogh.
William J. Lacey.
John F Lambden.
N. D. Lawton.
W. S. Lamberton.
C. H. Noxon.
P. E. O'Connor.
J. Harrison Power.
R. Mackinley Power.
Timothy Power.
John E. Risley.
Charles H. Roosevelt.
Elbert C. Roosevelt.
Frederick H. Seacord.
Samuel F. Swinburne.
Michael J. Tierney.
Walter L. Thompson.
John A. Van Zelm.
Arthur E. Walradt.
Louis Wertheimer.
Charles H. Young.
J. Addison Young.

PEEKSKILL.

Alban H. Anderson.
William M. Barton.
Henry W. Bates.
Nathan P. Bushnell.
John H. Baxter.

Owen T. Coffin.
Franklin Couch.
Leverett F. Crumb.
James Dempsey.
S. Loder Fowler.
Clinton F. Ferris.
Clarence H. Frost.
Elihu B. Frost.
Thomas D. Husted.
James W. Husted.
Edward G. Halsey.
Dwight S. Herrick.
Cyrus W. Horton.
Elbert P. James.
William N. Johnson.
Sanford R. Knapp.
Stephen Lent.
Robert McCord.
Frank Manser.
Silas J. Owens.
Charles C. Paulding.
Charles F. Smith.
Marvin R. Smith.
John J. Torpey.
David W. Travis.
Eugene B. Travis.
Charles N. Wells.
Edward Wells, Jr.

PELHAM.

F. H. Ernst.
Ben L. Fairchild.
Henry W. Taft.

PELHAM MANOR.

Henry G. K. Heath.
Jabish Holmes, Jr.
John Hunter, Jr.

PLEASANTVILLE.

Daniel P. Hays.

PORT CHESTER.

John H .Clapp.
Maurice Dillon.
Daniel Haight.
Hanford M. Henderson.
Noah Loder, Jr.
De Witt H. Lyon.
J. Alvord Peck.
George A. Slater.

RYE.

Charles P. Cowles.
Justus A. B. Cowles.
David B. Porter.
Frederick W. Sherman.

SCARBOROUGH.

Charles T. Titus.

SHRUB OAK.

John C. Darrow.

SING SING.

Nelson H. Baker.
Stuart Baker.
Benjamin Fagan.
John Gibney.
Francis Larkin.
Francis Larkin, Jr.
Smith Lent.
Henry C. Nelson.
Cornelius B. Palmer.
Milton C. Palmer.
Pierre Reynolds.
Edgar L. Ryder.
L. W. Searle.
J. M. Terwilliger.
A. S. Underhill.
William G. Valentine.
Samuel Watson.
Frank L. Young.

SOMERS.

E. C. Neil.

TARRYTOWN.

George C. Andrews.
J. E. Carpenter.
Charles A. Clapp.
C. S. Davison.
W. H. H. Ely.
William H. Gibson.
Henry C. Griffin.
James T. Law.
John P. Lee.
Alonzo Leonard.
Edward T. Lovatt.
Oliver H. P. Merritt.
Joseph W. Middlebrook.
Frank V. Millard.
C. D. Millard.
Harold E. Spencer.
William J. Townsend.
Frederick E. Weeks.

NORTH TARRYTOWN.

Cyrus A. Bishop.
William G. Given.
Howard H. Morse.
John Webber.
John Webber, Jr.
Morris Webber.

TUCKAHOE.

William H. Clopton.
Herbert D. Lent.

WHITE PLAINS.

George H. Baldwin.
Frederic S. Barnum.
August C. Beyer.
William Reynolds Brown.
Wilson Brown, Jr.
Monmouth S. Buckbee.
George T. Capron.
Frederick W. Clark.
John M. Digney.
William M. du Bois.
Henry T. Dykman.
Charles A. Dryer.
Robert E. Farley.
William P Fiero.
H. P. Griffin.
Charles Haines.
Charles D. Horton.
T. D. & J. W. Husted.
J. M. Hunt & A. E. Smith.
James B. Lockwood.
Stephen S. Marshall.
James H. Moran.
Arthur C. Palmer.
Hiram Paulding.
Lewis C. Platt.
William P. Platt.
Robertson & Barrett.
William Romer.
Minott M. Silliman.
William M. Skinner.
Ebenezer H. P. Squire.
Ffarrington M. Thompson.
Irving N. Tompkins.
F. B. Van Kleeck, Jr.
David Verplanck.
S. L. H. Ward.
Charles Wesley.
William A. Woodworth.
James D. Wright.

YONKERS.

John W. Alexander.
Astley T. Atkins.
Henry Archibald.
Fisher A. Baker.
Isadore J. Beaudrias.
John F. Brennan.
Arthur J. Burns.
William Allen Butler.
William Allen Butler, Jr.
Thomas F. Curran.
James Cuddy.
Joseph F. Daly.
John C. Donohue, Jr.
Francis X. Donoghue.
Charles P. Easton.
Hampton D. Ewing.
Morris P. Ferris.
John H. Ferguson.
Theodore Fitch.
Hedding S. Fitch.
James S. Fitch.
John T. Geary.
Robert P. Getty, Jr.
G. V. B. Getty.
Charles E. Gorton.
John C. Harrigan.
David Hawley.
James M. Hunt.
Edgar Logan.
F. W. Holls.
William McAdoo.
Waldo G. Morse.
Cyrus A. Peake.
Adrian M. Potter.
Ralph Earl Prime.
Ralph E. Prime.
Alanson J. Prime.
William C. Prime.
Gabriel Reevs.
William Riley.
Henry J. Rowan.
James P. Sanders.
W. W. Scrugham.
Theodore H. Silkman.
John C. Small.
Duncan Smith.
Stephen H. Thayer.
Stephen F. Thayer.
L. A. Willis.

Names that Appear in the County's

CIVIL LIST.

Abendroth, William P., Port Chester, (see biography).
Adams, William, Bedford, Assemblyman, 1798-99.
Anderson, Jeremiah, Harrison, Assemblyman, 1825; Elector, 1825.
Anderson, Joseph H., Harrison, Assemblyman, 1833-34; Sheriff, 1835-38; Congressman, 1846-47.
Andrews, George C., Tarrytown, (see biography.)
Apgar, Joseph A., Peekskill, Coroner, (died in office).
Apgar, Charles S., Peekskill, Coroner.
Archer, Henry B., Yonkers, Register; Excise Commissioner; Receiver of Taxes.
Baird, Edward P., Yonkers, City Judge, 1872 to 1880.
Baker, Nelson H., Sing Sing, Supervisor; District Attorney.
Banks, Charles G., New Rochelle, (see biography).
Banning, Dr. Archibald T., Mount Vernon, Coroner.
Bard, James M., Pleasantville, Register, (died in office).
Barker, Benjamin, Scarsdale, Assemblyman, 1807.
Barker, John, Scarsdale, Assemblyman, 1798.
Barker, William, Scarsdale, Assemblyman, 1808-9-10-12-13.
Barrett, Edward N., Bedford, School Commissioner.
Barrett, Joseph, Bedford, School Commissioner.
Barrett, William G., Bedford, School Commissioner.
Barretto, Francis, West Farms, Assemblyman, 1838.
Barstow, John, Pelham, County Clerk, 1760 to 1777.
Barton, John, Westchester, Surrogate, 1754 to 1761.
Bates, James M., Bedford, Sheriff, 1846.
Bates, John S., Bedford, District Attorney, 1866; School Commissioner.
Bates, Nehemiah S. Bedford, County Clerk, 1821 to 1828.
Baxter, Charles M., Mamaroneck, (see biography).
Bayles, Nathaniel, Tarrytown, County Clerk, 1828 to 1834.
Beers, James E., Port Chester, Assemblyman, 1847.
Bell, J. Harvey, Yonkers, Mayor, 1886 to 1890.
Benedict, Joseph, Tarrytown, Assemblyman, 1778.
Benedict, Theodore H., Tarrytown, Assemblyman, 1851.
Besson, John, Dobbs Ferry, (see biography).
Bigelow, Charles C., Mt. Vernon,
Bills, Orrin A., Yonkers, Assemblyman, 1866.
Birch, Dr. Charles E., White Plains, Coroner, (see biography).
Bird, Seth, Tarrytown, (see biraphy).
Bird, James, Tarrytown, (see biography).
Bleakley, William, Cortlandt, Supervisor; Sheriff.
Bowne, Thomas, Westchester, Assemblyman, 1795.
Boyd, William A., Mamaroneck, (see biography).
Boyce, Wesley J., Yorktown, (see biography).
Bradley, David O., Dobbs Ferry, Assemblyman, 1879-80.
Brett, John H., Mount Vernon, (see biography).
Briggs, Daniel C., Peekskill, Assem-

blyman, 1851; District Attorney, 1872.

Briggs, William H., Peekskill, Sheriff, 1844.

Brower, Casper G., Tarrytown, School Commissioner.

Brown, Coffin S., Peekskill, Supervisor 1861 and 14 years following.

Brown, Edgar K., Mount Vernon, (see biography.)

Brown, Joseph, Somers, Assemblyman, 1790.

Brown, Nehemiah, Jr., Somers, Assemblyman, 1823-24.

Browne, Thomas A., Yonkers, (see biography.)

Browne, Thomas, Westchester, Assemblyman, 1690.

Brundage, Robert F., Port Chester, Sheriff, 1871 and 1877.

Budd, Joseph, Yonkers, Assemblyman, 1716-22, (died while in office, June 20, 1722).

Burling, Ebenezer S., Eastchester, Assemblyman, 1785.

Burns, J. Irving, Yonkers, (see biography.)

Burns, John J.. Yonkers, Supervisor.

Bussing, John, Fordham, Supervisor; Excise Commissioner; Sheriff.

Capron, George T., White Plains, (see biography).

Carlisle, George L., New Rochelle, (see biography).

Carpenter, Francis M., Mt Kisco, (see biography.)

Carpenter, Joseph, Sing Sing, Assemblyman, 1796-1797.

Carpenter, Joseph T., New Castle, Assemblyman, 1841-42.

Carpenter, Ziba, White Plains, (see biography.)

Catlin, William H., Rye, Assemblyman, 1880-81-82.

Cauldwell, William, Morrisania, State Senator; Assemblyman; Supervisor, 1852 to 1870, 1871, 1873.

Chambers, Joseph J., Sing Sing, Engineer in Chief on Governor's staff, 1855; Harbor Master, 1855.

Clapp, John, White Plains, Clerk of first Colonial Assembly, 1691 to 1698; County Clerk, 1708.

Clapp, John H., Port Chester, (see biography).

Clark, Daniel, Peekskill, County Clerk, 1711.

Close, Odle, Croton Falls, (see biography).

Cochran, Robert, White Plains, Supervisor; Constitutional Convention; County Judge; District Attorney.

Comb, George, Westchester, Assemblyman, 1800.

Coles, Robert H., New Rochelle, Supervisor; Surrogate, 1856.

Collier, Benjamin, Sing Sing, first Sheriff; County Clerk.

Collier, Edward, Sing Sing, County Clerk, 1688.

Constant, I. Anthony, Dobbs Ferry, Assemblyman, 1845.

Constant, St. John, Peekskill, Assemblyman, 1823; Sheriff, 1808.

Cook, Lyman, Peekskill, Sheriff, 1812 and 1818.

Cooper, Nicholas, Westchester, Sheriff, 1733.

Couch, Franklin, Peekskill, Supervisor.

Courter, James C., Yonkers, first Mayor, 1872; Sheriff, 1880.

Crane, James F. D., Yonkers, County Clerk, 1883.

Crane, Thaddeus, Upper Salem, Constitutional Convention, 1788; Assemblyman, 1777-78-88, 1825; Supervisor.

Crawford, Elijah, White Plains, County Clerk, 1808, 1811, 1815.

Crawford, George R., Mount Vernon, (see biography).

Crisfield, Frederick, East View, (see biography.)

Cromwell, David, Eastchester, (see biography.)

Crosby, Darius, Scarsdale, Member of Council of Appointment, 1801; Master in Chancery, 1812; State Senator, 1815-16-17-18-19; Assemblyman, 1811-12.

Crosby, Edwin, Croton Falls, Assemblyman, 1834-35.

Cruger, Nicholas, Peekskill, Supervisor; Assemblyman, 1838.

Crumb, Leverett F., Peekskill, (see biography.)

Curtis, Eli, Port Chester, Assemblyman, 1856.

Daton, David, North Castle, Surrogate; Supervisor; first Provincial Congress.

Davenport, Gideon W., New Rochelle, Supervisor, 1896 to 1898.

Davenport, Lawrence, New Rochelle, Supervisor; Assemblyman, 1829-30.

Davids, George W., New Rochelle, (see biography).

Deall, Samuel, Rye, Supervisor,

Davis, George T., New Rochelle, (see biography).
1808 to 1823.

Decker, Charles J. F., Croton Falls, (see biography.)

Delancey, James, (2) Westchester, Sheriff, 1770.

Delancey, John, Westchester, Sheriff, 1769; Colonial Assembly, 1769 to 1775; Committee of 100, 1775; Provincial Congress, 1775; Assemblyman, 1792 to 1795.

Delancey, Peter, Westchester, Assemblyman, 1750 to 1768.

Delevan, Daniel, Mount Pleasant, Sheriff, 1806.

Delevan, Nathaniel, Mount Pleasant, Assemblyman, 1781.

Depew, Chauncey M., Peekskill, (see biography).

Dickinson, Arnell, F., Katonah, Assemblyman, 1857.

Digney, John M., Yonkers, County Clerk, (see biography.)

Dillon, Michael J., New Rochelle, (see biography).

Dixon, Walter B., Yonkers, (see biography.)

Donoghue, Frank X., Yonkers, City Judge, 1892 to 1896.

Drake, Gilbert, Peekskill, Assemblyman, 1775-76-77.

Drake, James, Peekskill, Presidential Elector, 1824.

Drake, John, Peekskill, Assemblyman, 1698-99, 1700-01-09.

Drake, Joseph, Peekskill, Assemblyman, 1713-14, 1775-76.

Drake, Samuel, Peekskill, Provincial Convention, 1775; Assemblyman, 1777-79-86-88.

Dusenberry, Charles R., Yonkers, Supervisor.

Dunham, Isaac, Westchester, Sheriff, 1701.

Dykman, Jackson, O., White Plains, (see biography.)

Dykman, Henry T., White Plains, (see biography.)

Earl, Edward J., Yonkers, (see biography.)

Ellis, M. H., Yonkers, City Judge, 1880 to 1884.

Engelke, Barnett H., Tarrytown, (see biography).

Esser, Henry, Mount Vernon, (see biography).

Fairchild, Ben L., Pelham, (see biography.)

Ferris, Benjamin, Westchester, Assemblyman, 1808, 1825.

Ferris, Claiborne, Westchester, Assemblyman, 1869.

Ferris, Thomas, Westchester, Constitutional Convention, 1801; County Clerk.

Ferris, Benson, Tarrytown, (see biography).

Forsyth, Edward A., Yonkers, (see biography.)

Finch, George C., Croton Falls, Assemblyman, 1853.

Findlay, Andrew, West Farms, Assemblyman, 1843-44; Supervisor.

Fisher, John, White Plains, Assemblyman, 1828; Inspector of State Prisons, 1830, 1845.

Fisher, William, White Plains, Assemblyman, 1836-37.

Fiske, Edwin W., Mount Vernon, (see bigraphy).

Flagg, Ethan, Yonkers, Village Trustee, 1857-8-9-60-67-68; Supervisor, 1860-63-67-68-70-71 .

Fleming, Peter, Bedford, Assemblyman, 1776-91, Supervisor, 1782.

Foster, George H., Riverdale, As-

semblyman, 1876; State Senator, 1880-81.

Foster, William, Westchester, County Clerk, 1772.

Fowler, Caleb, North Castle, Surrogate, 1761.

Fowler, Henry, North Castle, Colonial Assembly, 1701.

Fowler, Jeremiah, North Castle, Sheriff, 1700.

Fraser, Thomas K., Hastings, (see biography).

Free, John W., Tarrytown, (see biography).

Freeland, Dr. N. H., Tarrytown, (see biography.)

Frost, Eugene, Cortlandt, Harbor Master, 1873.

Frost, Joel, Cortlandt, Assemblyman, 1806-08.

Frost, John W., Cortlandt, Assemblyman, 1832.

Frost, Niles, Cortlandt, Assemblyman, 1824.

Gedney, John B., White Plains, Inspector of State Prisons, 1848.

Getty, Robert P., Yonkers, Village Trustee; President; City Treasurer.

Gibson, William A., Yonkers, third Mayor, 1876.

Gifford, Silas D., Morrisania, Supervisor, County Excise Commissioner; Surrogate; County Judge.

Gilbert, Abijah, Lower Salem, Supervisor, 1772; County Treasurer and Clerk of Supervisors, 1778; Assemblyman, 1779 to 1788, 1800 to 1805.

Gilley, Franklin, W., Morrisania, Assemblyman, 1864; School Commissioner, 1868.

Graham, Lewis, Westchester, Sheriff, 1767; Judge, Court of Admiralty, 1776; Provincial Congress, 1775-76.

Graham, Robert, White Plains, Supervisor, 1772; Provincial Convention, 1775; Provincial Congress, 1775-76; Assemblyman, 1777, 1801; County Judge, 1778.

Graney, William J., Dobbs Ferry, (see biography).

Gray, George T., Harrison, (see biography).

Greenhalgh, William H., Yonkers, (see biography).

Guion, James, Yonkers, Assemblyman, 1819-20-21.

Haight, Edward, Westchester, Congressman, 1861-62.

Haight, Israel, Chappaqua, (see biography).

Haight, Samuel, Westchester, Council of Appointment, 1781; Assemblyman, 1782-83-84-89-90-91-92; State Senator, 1796-97-98-99, 1800, 1810.

Hale, Mordecai, Westchester, Assemblyman, 1796.

Halstead, Newberry D., Rye, Assemblyman, 1862.

Hart, Robert S., Bedford, County Judge, 1846.

Hatfield, Abraham, Westchester, Assemblyman, 1852; Supervisor.

Hatfield, Amos T., Westchester, Sheriff, 1838.

Hatfield, Joseph, Westchester, Sheriff, 1807.

Hatfield, Richard, Westchester, County Clerk, 1777; Surrogate, 1778; Constitutional Convention, 1788; Assemblyman, 1794; State Senator, 1795 to 1804; Council of Appointment, 1781.

Haviland, Samuel, Rye, Provincial Congress, 1776-77.

Hays, Daniel P., Pleasantville, (see biography).

Hayward, John R., Eastchester, Assemblyman, 1846; Contested the seat of James E. Beers in 1847.

Heathcote, Caleb, Westchester, Lord of Manor of Scarsdale, Member Council of Colony, 1692-97, 1702-20; Co. Judge, 1695; Receiver Gen., Port of New York, 1695, 1702; Mayor of Westchester, 1696; Colonial Assembly, 1701; Master Chancery, 1711; Mayor of New York, 1711; Admiralty Judge, 1715; Boundary Commissioner, 1718.

Herring, William, Morrisania, Assemblyman, 1873.

Hickey, Daniel C., Mount Vernon, (see biography).

Hoag, John, Sing Sing, (see biography).

Hobbs, Bailey, Yonkers; Village Trustee, 1856-7-8-9; Assessor.

Hobbs, John, Yonkers; Superintendent of Schools, 1843-47.

Hodge, Thomas R., Mount Vernon, (see biography).

Hoite, John, Eastchester, Colonial Assembly, 1711-12-13.

Holmes, James, Bedford, Supervisor, 1772; Provincial Convention, 1775; Provincial Congress, 1775.

Holmes, John C., Cross River, Justice of Sessions; Supervisor.

Holmes, Samuel L., Bedford, Superintendent of Schools, 1846; Assemblyman, 1843.

Honeywell, Israel, Yonkers, Supervisor, 1783; Assemblyman, 1798-99; Constitutional Convention, 1801.

Honeywell, Israel Jr., Yonkers, Sheriff, 1709.

Honeywell, Philip, Yonkers, Assemblyman, 1806.

Horton, Elisha, White Plains, County Treasurer, 1848.

Horton, Frost, Peekskill, Assemblyman, 1858; Supervisor.

Horton, Jonathan, Cortlandt, Assemblyman, 1788-89-90-91.

Howard, Ward B., Peekskill, Sheriff, 1821.

Howe, Frederick, Lewisboro, (see biography).

Horton, Jared M., Kingsbridge, School Commissioner.

Hubbell, Gaylord B., Sing Sing, Assemblyman, 1859-60; Prison Warden.

Hunt, Daniel, Lewisboro, Supervisor, 1841 to 1874; Assemblyman, 1855.

Hunt, James M., Yonkers, (see biography).

Hunt, Jesse, Rye, Sheriff, 1781.

Hunt, John, Westchester, Colonial Assembly, 1669, 1700.

Hunt, Joseph, Westchester, Assemblyman, 1822.

Hunt, Josiah, Westchester, Colonial Assembly, 1702-11-15.

Hunt, Thomas, Sr., Westchester, Assembly of 1683; Chairman Committee of Safety.

Hunter, John, New Rochelle, State Senator, 1823-36-37-38-39-40-41-42; Constitutional Convention, 1846.

Huntington, L. D., New Rochelle, President of Village; Supervisor; Assemblyman; Commissioner of Fisheries.

Husted, Harvey, White Plains, (see biography).

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Husted, John W., Bedford, Supervisor.

Hutchins, Waldo, Kingsbridge, Congressman.

Irving, Washington, Tarrytown, Regent, 1835; U. S. Minister to Spain, 1842.

Isaacs, Benjamin, Westchester, Assemblyman, 1807.

Jay, James, Sir, Rye, Senator, 1778-79-80-81.

Jay, John, Bedford; Chief Justice of the State, 1777; Congressman, 1778; U. S. Minister to Spain, 1779; Chief Justice of the U. S., 1789; Governor of State, 1795, (see biography).

Jay, Peter A., Bedford, Delegate to Convention, 1821; Assemblyman, 1816; Recorder of New York, 1818.

Jay, William, Bedford, County Judge, 1820.

Jenkins, John P., White Plains, County Clerk; Register.

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June, Zabud, North Salem, Sheriff, 1815; Supervisor.

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Keyes, Edwin R., Yonkers, Assemblyman, 1882-83; Postmaster, 1885.

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Lawrence, Cyrus, Lewisboro, Supervisor, 1840; Counsel to Excise Commissioner, 1857.

Lawrence, Edward D., Mount Vernon, Assemblyman, 1869-70.

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Lawrence, John, Eastchester, Assemblyman, 1782-83.

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Lee, Elijah, Yorktown, Assemblyman, 1798-99; County Judge, 1802.

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Lyon, Jesse, Eastchester, Assemblyman, 1850.

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Moller, William F., Yonkers, Assemblyman, 1877-78-81.

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Moran, John P., White Plains, (see biography).

Morris, Lewis Sr., Westchester, Congress, 1775-76-77; Council of Safety, 1777; Assemblyman, 1777-78; Continental Congress, 1777; U. S. Minister to France, 1792; U. S. Senator, 1798; Canal Commissioner, 1810.

Morris, Lewis Sr., Morrisania, Councillor of the Colony, 1684-8, 1721-25; Chief Justice, 1715; Assemblyman, 1712-27; Boundary Commissioner, 1723.

Morris, Lewis, Jr., Westchester, Boundary Commissioner, 1723; Assemblyman, 1728-48.

Morris, Lewis, 3rd, Westchester, Colonial Assembly, 1769-75; Prov. Convention, 1775; Prov. Congress, 1775-76; Continental Con., 1775; Admiralty Judge, 1772-76; County Judge, 1777; Regent, 1784, 1787; Convention 1788; Senator, 1777-78-79-80-81, 1784-85-86-87-88-89-90; Council Appointment; Elector, 1796.

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Mott, Jordan L., Morrisania, Elector, 1876.

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Murphy, Thomas, Bedford, Assemblyman, 1831.

Nelson, Henry C., Sing Sing, Assemblyman; Prison Warden; State Senator.

Nelson, William, Peekskill, Assemblyman, 1820-21; Senator, 1824-25-26-27; District Attorney, 1815, 1822; Congressman, 1847-51.

Newman, Elias, Bedford, Assembly-

man, 1792-3-4-6; Sheriff, 1796; Supervisor, 1794-95.

Nicoll, Benjamin, Westchester, County Clerk, 1746; Boundary Commissioner, 1754.

Niles, William W., Fordham, Assemblyman, 1872, 1881.

Oakley, Robert R., White Plains, County Clerk, 1849 to 1855.

Odell, Jonathan, Greenburgh, Assemblyman, 1715.

Odell, Abram, Greenburgh; Assemblyman, 1801 to 1811; Supervisor, 1801 to 1820.

Odell, Jacob, Tarrytown, Assemblyman; Elector; Postmaster.

Odell, N. Holmes, Tarrytown, Assemblyman; County Treasurer; Congressman; Postmaster, 1886, 1894.

Osborn, Ozias, Westchester, Assemblyman, 1808.

Otis, Norton P., Yonkers, Mayor, 1880; Assemblyman, 1884.

Paddock, Prince W., Yonkers, Assemblyman, 1835-36.

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Palmer, Joseph H., Yonkers, School Commissioner.

Palmer, Robert, Scarsdale, County Treasurer, 1852.

Paulding, William, Cortlandt, Pro. Congress, 1775-76-77; Assemblyman, 1779-80.

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Peck, Jared V., Rye; Assemblyman, 1848; Congressman, 1853-54; Elector, 1856; Port Warden, 1859.

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Pell, John, Pelham, Assemblyman, 1691-92-93-94.

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Pell, Philip, Jr., Pelham, Assemblyman, 1779-80-84-85-86; Regent, 1784; Surrogate, 1787.

Pemberton, William H., Mt. Vernon, Deputy County Clerk; District Attorney.

Penfield, George J., New Rochelle, (see biography).

Pentz, George B., Yonkers, Elector, 1868; City Judge, 1884 to 1888.

Percival, Henrie A., Yonkers, Supervisor.

Perrin, Alfred M., Mamaroneck, (see biography).

Phelps, Henry D., New Rochelle, (see biography).

Philipse, Adolph, Yonkers, Councillor, 1705-21; Master Chancery, 1711; Agent Colony, 1716; Boundary Com., 1718-23; Assemblyman, 1720.

Philipse, Frederick, Yonkers, Secretary Province, 1688; Councillor, 1675-88; Assembly, 1726 to 1735; County Judge, 1735; Supreme Court Judge, 1731-33.

Philipse, Col. Fred, Yonkers, Assembly, 1750-51; Com. Correspondence, 1774; Supervisor.

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Pine, Theodore, New Rochelle, Register, 1875.

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Potter, Clarkson N., New Rochelle, Congressman, 1869 to 1875, 1877-79.

Proseus, Joseph L., Yonkers, Harbor Master, 1873.

Purdy, Ambrose H., Morrisania, Assemblyman, 1877-78.

Purdy, Charles A., White Plains, County Clerk, 1840.

Purdy, Daniel, Rye, Colonial Assemblyman, 1739 to 1743.

Purdy, Ebenezer, North Salem, County Judge, 1797 to 1802; Assemblyman, 1779-82-83-84-85-87-91-92-95; Senator, 1800, to 1806; Council Appointment, 1803.

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Purdy, Joseph, Rye, Colonial Assembly, 1695 to 1705.
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Purdy, Samuel M., West Farms, Assemblyman, 1867-68; Supervisor.
Radford, William, Yonkers, Village President, 1855 to 1857; Congressman, 1863 to 1867.
Requa, William, Yonkers, Assemblyman, 1814-15-18-19; County Clerk, 1820.
Rhodes, Bradford, Scarsdale, (see biography).
Ryder, John, Cortlandt, County Clerk, 1684.
Robertson, George W., Peekskill, Assemblyman; State Senator; Village President.
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Rockwell, Nathan, Assemblyman, 1780-81-87-88-89, 1800.
Ross, James, New Rochele, (see biography).
Rowell, Hiram P., White Plains, Clerk of Supervisors; Warden S. S. Prison; County Clerk.
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Scrugham, William W., Yonkers, Supervisor; District Attorney; Justice Supreme Court.
Seaman, Walter, Westchester, Assemblyman, 1788-89.
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Shiel, Dennis R., Fordham, Assemblyman, 1875.
Shinn, John M., Pelham, (see biography).
Shute, John, Eastchester, Sheriff, 1698.
Silkman, Theodore H., Yonkers, (see biography).
Smith, Abel, North Castle, Supervisor, 1794 to 1800, 1806; Assemblyman, 1794 to 1803.
Smith, Benjamin, Rye, Congressman, 1776-77.
Smith, Chauncey, Bedford, County Clerk, 1839.
Smith, Caleb, Yonkers, Supervisor, 1825 to 1842.
Smith, George W., Port Chester, School Commissioner.
Smith, Isaac H., Peekskill, (see biography).
Smith, J. Malcolm, Sing Sing, Clerk of Supervisors; County Clerk.
Smith, John H., Bedford, Assemblyman, 1826; County Clerk, 1834.
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Stainach, A. R., White Plains, (see biography).
Statham, Thomas, Westchester, Sheriff, 1689.
Stephens, Theodore B., Tarrytown, School Commissioner.
Stewart, Abel T., Tarrytown, School Commissioner.
Stewart, John N., Williamsbridge, Assemblyman.

Storms, Henry, Tarrytown, Commissary-General, 1842; State Prison Inspector, 1851.

Strang, Joseph, Peekskill, Assemblyman, 1780-87-88, 1839-40.

Sutherland, Edmund G., White Plains, Clerk of Supervisors; Supervisor; Assemblyman: Senator.

Sutherland, Leslie, Yonkers, Alderman, 1894 to 1898; Clerk of Surrogate's Court, 1895, now acting; Mayor, 1898, now acting.

Swift, Samuel, Yonkers, Mayor, 1882.

Talman, Pierre C., Morrisania, Assemblyman.

Tappen, Abraham B., Fordham, Supervisor, 1857; Assemblyman, 1858; State Prison Inspector, 1862; Constitutional Convention, 1867; Supreme Court Justice, 1868.

Taylor, Moses W., Mount Pleasant, (see biography).

Teed, Charles, Somers, Assemblyman, 1796 to 1801.

Teed, James P., Somers, (see biography).

Teed, W. E., Somers, Supervisor, 1849, 1862 to 1868, 1870-71.

Thayer, Stephen H., Yonkers, City Judge, 1888 to 1892.

Thomas, Edward, Rye, Surrogate, 1802 to 1807.

Thomas, John, Rye, Col. Assembly, 1745 to 1775; Boundary Commissioner, 1753; County Judge, 1755; Sheriff, 1778 and 1785.

Thomas, Thomas, Rye, Assemblyman; Sheriff, 1788 to 1792; Senator; Coun. Appointment.

Thompson, Ffarrington M., White Plains, (see biography).

Tompkins, Caleb, Scarsdale, Supervisor; Assemblyman; Congressman, 1817-18.

Tompkins, Daniel D., Scarsdale, (see biography).

Tompkins, Jonathan G., Scarsdale, Provincial Congress; Council of Safety; Assemblyman; Regent; County Judge; Constitutional Con. 1801.

Tompkins, Theodore F., Yorktown, (see biography).

Todd, Gilbert M., Sing Sing, Supervisor, (see biography).

Townsend, John, Eastchester, Supervisor, 1810 to 1823; Council of Appointment, 1822; Assemblyman, 1817; Senator, 1820-1-2; Sheriff, 1823.

Travis, Joseph, Cortlandt, Assemblyman, 1802-3-4-5.

Treanor, Frank P., Yonkers, Police Commissioner; Assemblyman, (N. Y. C.) 1880; Senator, (N. Y. C.), 1882-83.

Tripp, Leemon B., North Castle, County Treasurer; Supervisor; Sheriff.

Underhill, John Q., New Rochelle, (see biography).

Underhill, Richard M., Yorktown, Assemblyman, 1848.

Van Arsdale, William H., Mount Vernon, (see biography).

Van Cortlandt, Augustus, Yonkers, Supervisor, 1858-59; Assemblyman, 1859.

Van Cortlandt, Philip, Cortlandt, Provincial Convention; Provincial Congress; Constitutional Convention, 1788; Assemblyman; Senator; Council of Appointment; Congressman; Councillor; Elector; Supervisor.

Van Cortlandt, Pierre, Cortlandt, Colonial Assembly; Provincial Con.; Council of Safety; Senator; Lieut.-Governor; Vice-Chancellor.

Van Cortlandt, Pierre, Jr., Cortlandt, Assemblyman; Supervisor; Elector; Constitutional Con., 1801; Congressman.

Van Dyck, Jacobus, Westchester, Sheriff, 1727.

Vark, Aaron, Yonkers, Assemblyman, 1831.

Vermilyea, Isaac, Yonkers, Supervisor, 1802 to 1825.

Vermilyea, Isaac D., Armonk, School Commissioner.

Voris, Richard R., Sing Sing, District Attorney.

Ward, Aaron, Sing Sing, Constitutional Con. 1846; District At-

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Ward, Edmund, Eastchester, Col. Assembly, 1705 to 1713; Sheriff, 1699.

Ward, Elijah, New Rochelle, Sheriff, 1810.

Ward, Jonathan, Eastchester, Sheriff; Senator; Council of Appointment; Congressman; Constitutional Con., 1821; Surrogate.

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Willets, Isaac, Harrison, Sheriff.

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